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The Reverend John Watson M.A: F.S.A.

and Rector of Stockport in Cheshire.

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MEMOIRS

OF THE

ANCIENT EARLS

OF

WARREN AND SURREY,

AND THEIR

DESCENDANTS

TO THE PRESENT TIME.

By the Rev. JOHN WATSON, M.A. F.A.S.
Late Fellow of Brasen-Nose College in Oxford, and
Rector of Stockport in Cheshire.

— GENUS IMMORTALE MANET, MULTOSQUE PER ANNOS
STAT FORTUNA DOMUS, ET AVI NUMERANTUR AVORUM.
VIRG. GEORG. LIB. IV.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

WARRINGTON,
PRINTED BY WILLIAM EYRES.
MDCCLXXXII.

TO

SIR GEORGE WARREN,

KNIGHT OF THE HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to preſent you with the Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey; a family, diſtinguiſhed both by their great actions, and the royal blood, to which ſo many ways they ſtood allied. From theſe Earls it is clearly proved, that you are well deſcended. The compliment therefore of *atavis edite regibus*, is due to you in an higher degree than it was to *Mæcenas*,

though you have not an *Horace* to beſtow it upon you. It was an unfortunate circumſtance, that ſo many writers ſhould err, in pointing out the chief anceſtors of your houſe, but many of them have copied implicitly from others; and no wonder that any of them were deceived, for perhaps there never was a caſe attended with ſtranger circumſtances, nor one wherein there occurs ſuch a confuſion of names. This Gordian knot however is at laſt untied, and the ſuppoſed ſtain upon your family removed.

Your right to a peerage is now laid open, and appears to be ſo juſtly founded, that you need not deſpair of ſucceſs, in a country where claims leſs clear than yours have been admitted.

To ſhew the nature of this claim was the chief motive for drawing up the following work; if I have ſaid more than was neceſſary to effect that end, it was to ſet an example to all the nobility, and great men in England, to have as particular an account as poſſible taken of their reſpective families. A proper attention to this, would greatly contribute to improve the hiſtory of our country, as it would cauſe many records to be ſearched, which hitherto

hitherto have lain neglected, or been buried in obſcurity. Biography is a pleaſing, and an uſeful ſtudy; and it is much to be wiſhed, that the ſtriking parts of the lives of great men, were oftener brought to light. It is but doing juſtice to their memories, to preſerve their virtues from oblivion; for the ſame envious hand of time, which puſhes the hero to his grave, would by degrees, if not prevented, caſt a veil over his brighteſt actions. This would deprive us of many laudable examples, fit for the imitation of ſuch as would arrive at the temple of virtue, and fame. Characters may be conſidered as ſo many mirrors held up to the public view; few of which indeed will be found to be without a ſtain; but this may teach us to take care that nothing deform our own.

It has been no eaſy taſk, to throw together the particulars of your family, for ſeven hundred years paſt, as they lie ſcattered in ſuch a variety of repoſitories; to add from manuſcripts, what printed authors have omitted; and to correct the miſtakes which have been made in both. He who knows the infinite labor, which belongs to ſuch an undertaking,

taking, will be candid as a critic, and gently overlook what he cannot commend.

I SHALL conclude this dedication, with my ſincereſt wiſhes, that ſhould you ſucceed to the honor of your anceſtors, you may for ever bear in mind, that

---------- Perit omnis in illo
Nobilitas, cujus laus eſt in origine ſola.

I am,

With great deference and eſteem,

Your obliged humble Servant,

JOHN WATSON.

A Genealogical Table of the Family of WARREN from Will.m the Conqueror to the present Sr GEORGE WARREN Knight of the most Honble Order of the BATH.

A Danish Knight.

Gunnora = Richard, Duke of Normandy.

Herfastus = ...

Wevia = Turolf, Lord of Pont-Audomare.

Werina = Osmond de Comtis Villa.

Duwelina = Osbern de Bolebec.

Saingria = ... Forester.

Richard, Duke of Normandy = ...

Robert, Duke of Normandy = ...

Osborn de Crepon = Albreda, dau. of Ralph Earl of Ivery.

a Daughter = Walter de St. Martin.

Humphrey de Vetulis = ...

Joceline, married Hugh de Montgomery.

Hugh Capet, King of France.

Aliza. .....

Walter de Giffard.

Willm. the Conq. King of England = Maud, dau of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders.

William Fitz Osborn.

William de Warren, Earl of Warren in Norm. = ... dau. of Ralph de Torta.

Roger de Beaumont = Adelina, dau of Walleran Earl of Mellent.

Robert, King of France = Constantia, daughter of William, Count of Arelet.

Robert, Duke of Normandy.

Richard.

William, the second King of England.

Henry, the first King of England.

Cecili, Abbess of Lane, 1st. dau.

Alice, mar. Stephen de Blois, 4. dau.

Constance, Countess of Britain, 2. dau.

Agathe & Adilze, Ob. S.P.

Gundred, 5. dau.

William, the first Earl Warren and Surry.

Ralph de Mortimer = ...

Eudo.

Robert, Earl of Mellent & Leycester = Isabel, dau of Hugh, the Great, E. of Vermandois, afterwards mar. to Will. Earl of Warren & Surrey.

Henry de Newburgh.

Margaret, sister of Rotroe, Earl of Perche.

Henry, King of France = Ann, daughter of Jaroslaw, Duke of Russia.

William, second Earl of Warren & Surry = Isabel, daughter of Hugh, the Great, Earl of Vermandois, and Widow of of Robt. Earl of Mellent &c.

Reginald de Warren, second Son = Alice, dau. and heir of Will. de Wirmgay.

Gundred.

Drew de Monceux, second Husband. = Edith. = Gerard de Gurney, first Husband.

..... married Ernesius Colunchis.

Gundred, dau. of Wiliam second E. of Warren &c. = Roger, Earl of Warwick.

Hugh, the Great, Brother to Philip King of France, was in right of his Wife, Earl of Vermandois. = Adela, daughter and heiress of Herbert, the 4th E. of Vermandois.

First Wife. Beatrix, daughter of Hugh de Perpont. = William de Warren. = Second Wife. Milicent, Widow of Rich.d Munfichet.

Alice, married Reginald de Dunstanvil.

Gundred = Nigel de Albini.

Roger de Mowbray = Alice de Gant.

Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon. = Judith, niece to King William the Conq.

Isabel, mar. first Robert Earl of Mellent, secondly William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey.

Reginald Ob. S.P.

First Husband. Ralph..... = Beatrix = Second Husband. Doun Bardolf. = Third Husband. Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent.

Isabel, married Geoffery de Merlay.

Nigel

Robert.

Reginald de Warren. = Alice.

Maud, daughter and heir, = David, King of Scots.

First Husband. William, third Earl of Warren & Surry. = Adela, daughter of William Talvace, Earl of Ponthieu. = Second Husband. Patrick de Eureux, Earl of Salisbury.

Reginald Warren, second Son Ancestor of the Warrens of Peynton. = Aldelia, daughter of Roger de Mowbray.

Ralph Warren, third Son. Ob. S.P.

First Husband. Roger de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick. = Gundred. = Second Husband. William, Baron of Kendal. = Third Husband. Roger de Glan.....

Ada. = Henry, Earl of Huntington, eldest son, of David, King of Scots.

First Husband. William de Blois King of England, fourth Earl of Warren & Surrey, Jure Uxoris. = Isabel, sole daughter and heiress, Countess, of Warren and Surrey. = Second Husband. Hameline Plantagenet, fifth Earl Warren and Surrey, Jure Uxoris.

A = A

William Warren, only son & heir, of Reginald = Isabel dau. of Sr. Will. de Haydon Kt.

Sir John Warren, only son = Alice dau. of Roger de Townsend Esq.

B = B

Malcolm, King of Scots.

William King of Scots.

David Earl of Huntington.

Ada mar. Floris Earl of Holland.

Margaret, mar. Conan le Petit, Earl of Britain

Maud, died Young.

Pl.

First Wife. Maud, dau. of William de Albeney, Earl of Arundel. Ob. S.P. = William, Sixth Earl of Warren & Surrey = Second Wife. Maud, daughter and heir of William Marishall, Earl of Pembroke, & widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

Adela, married Sir William Fitz William

Maud ..... mar. Gilbert de Aquila.

Isabel, married Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

Margaret, married Baldwin Rivers, Earl of Devonshire.

John Warren Son and heir of Sir John Warren. = Joan, daughter of Sr. Hugh de Port, Kt.

Richard de Skegton = ...

Griffin Warren, nat. son.

..... nat. dau. of ..... Concubine to K. John by whom she had a son who took the name of Warren.

Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun. = John, Seventh Earl of Warren and Surrey = Joan, daughter of William Lord Mowbray.

Isabel, mar. Hugh, Earl of Arundel.

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Sir Ralph de Skegton.

Alice de Hautein

William Warren, only Son Ob. Vita Patris.

Joan, daughter of Robert Vere Earl of Oxford.

Eleanor, married first Henry Lord Percy, by whom she had Issue, she married secondly the Son of of a Scotch Peer.

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Sr. John Warren, only Son. = Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Stafford of Wickham, mar. secondly John Mainwaring.

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Alice, married Edmund, Earl of Arundel.

Nicholas Warren, only Son, = Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard de Wynnington, Kt.

Margaret.

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Emma, married Hugh Venables of Goldburn.

William de Warren.

John de Warren.

Thomas de Warren.

Joan de Basing.

Catherine, married Robt. Hennyngham, of Suff.

Isabel.

John Warren, first Son. = Isabel, dau of Sir John Stanley, Kt.

Randle or Ralph Warren, second Son.

Margery, married John de Honford.

Joan, mar. Nicholas de Lonesford.

Cecily, mar. John Davenport.

Margaret, married John Stafford.

Elizabeth.

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Elizabeth mar. Rob.t Rockley

Jane, married John Atherton.

Margaret, mar. John Arderne.

John Warren, second Son. = Ann, dau. of Lord Stafford.

John Warren, third Son = Margaret Booth.

Richard Warren.

Henry Warren, Parson of Stockport.

Joan, mar. Sir John Mainwaring

Second Wife. Jane dau. of Ralph Arderne Esq. and widow of Thurston Holland. = Sir John Warren, first Son and heir. = First Wife. Eleanor dau. of Sir Thomas Gerrard, Kt.

William Warren, second Son of Sir Laurence Warren, Seated at Caunton in the County of Nottingham, Ancestor to the present Sir John Borlase Warren, Baronet. See his Genealogical Table. Vol 2.

Several other Children.

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William de Warren. = ... dau. of Earl of Warren in Norm.y Ralph de Torta.

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Robert, King of France. = Constance, William.

Robert, Duke of Normandy.

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Henry, the first King of England.

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Hugh, the ... to Philip ... was in ... Earl of ...

First Wife. Beatrix, daughter of Hugh de Perepont. = William de Warren. = Second Wife. Milicent, Widow of Rich.d Munfichet.

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Randle or Ralph Warren, second Son.

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Sir Laurence Warren, first Son. = Isabel, dau. of Sir Rob.t Legh of Adlington K.t

Elizabeth mar. Rob.t Rockley

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Margaret, mar. John Arderne.

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Richard Warren, second Son. = Catherine Moor.

Nicholas Warren, third Son. = Catherine Mainwaring.

Jerom Warren.

Ralph, Two Dau... Warren, Ob. S.P.

Cicely, married Coleshull.

Mabil, married Roger Beke.

Sir Edward Warren, first Son. = Dorothy, dau. of St. William Booth, K.t

Helen, mar. Roger Downes.

Margaret, mar. Rob.t Hyde, of Norbury.

Dorothy, mar. ..... Newton secondly Hugh Davenport.

Ranulph Warren, = Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Catheral.

Ann, married Geo. Highley.

Catherine married Nicholas Brudbury.

Jane, married Geo. Chaderton.

Isabel.

Laurence.

ble of the Family of WARREN from Will. the Conqueror to the present Sr. GEORGE WARREN Knight of the most Honble Order of the BATH.

A Danish Knight.

Herfastus. ——— Wevia. ——— Turolf, Lord of Pont-Audomare. Werina. ——— Osmond de Comitis Villa. Duvelina. ——— Osbern de Bolebec. Sainfria. ——— Forester.

de Crepon. ——— Albreda, dau. of Ralph Earl of Ivery. a Daughter. ——— Walter de St. Martin. Humphrey de Vetulis. ——— Joceline, married Hugh de Montgomery. Hugh Capet, King of France. ——— Aliza. Walter de Giffard.

William Fitz Osborn. William de Warren, Earl of Warren in Norm. ——— dau. of Ralph de Torta. Roger de Beaumont. ——— Adelina, dau of Walleran Earl of Mellent. Robert, King of France. ——— Constantia, daughter of William, Count of Arelot.

Constance, Countess of Britain, 2d. dau. | Agathe, & Adilere, Ob. S.P. | Gundred. ——— William, the first Earl Warren and Surry. | Gundred, 5. dau. | Ralph de Mortimer. ——— Eudo. | Robert, Earl of Mellent & Leycester. ——— Isabel, dau. of Hugh, the Great, E. of Vermandois, afterwards mar. to Will. Earl of Warren & Surrey. | Henry de Newburgh. ——— Margaret, sister of Rotroc, Earl of Perche. | Henry, King of France. ——— Ann, daughter of Jaroslaw, Duke of Russia.

Gundred. | Drew de Monceux, second Husband. ——— Edith. ——— Gerard de Gurney, first Husband. ——— married Ernisius Columchis. | Gundred, dau. of William second E. of Warren &c. ——— Roger, Earl of Warwick. | Hugh, the Great, Brother to Philip, King of France, was in right of his Wife, Earl of Vermandois. ——— Adela, daughter and heiress of Herbert, the 4th. E. of Vermandois.

Gundred ——— Nigel de Albini.

Second Wife. Milicent, Widow of Richd. Muntfichet. | Alice, married Reginald de Dunstanvil. | Roger de Mowbray. ——— Alice de Gent. | Waltheof, Earl of Huntington. ——— Judith, niece to King William, the Conq.

Beatrix ——— Second Husband Doun Bardolf. ——— Third Husband Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent. | Isabel, married Geoffery de Merlay. | Nigel. | Robert. | Reginald de Warren. ——— Alice. | Maud, daughter and heir. ——— David, King of Scots. | Isabel, mar. first Robert Earl of Mellent, secondly William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey.

Reginald Warren, second Son Ancester of the Warrens, of Poynton. ——— Aldelia, daughter of Roger de Mowbray. | Ralph Warren, third Son. Ob. S.P. | First Husband. Roger de Nowburgh, Earl of Warwick. ——— Gundred. ——— Second Husband, William, Baron of Kendal. ——— Third Husband. Roger de Glan..... | Ada. ——— Henry, Earl of Huntington, eldest son, of David, King of Scots.

Second Husband. Plantagenet, th Earl Warren and urrey, Jure Uxoris.

William Warren, only son & heir, of Reginald ——— Isabel dau. of Sr. Will. de Haydon Kt.

Sir John Warren, only son ——— Alice dau. of Roger de Townsend Esq.

Malcolm, King of Scots. | William King of Scots. | David Earl of Huntington. | Ada mar. Floris Earl of Holland. | Margaret, mar. Conan le Petit, Earl of Britain | Maud, died Young.

B
B

Pl

nd Wife. heir of William Marshall, idow of Hugh Bigod. | Adela, married Sir William Fitz William | Maud. ——— mar. Gilbert de Aquila. | Isabel, married Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. | Margaret, married Baldwin Rivers, Earl of Devonshire. | John Warren Son and heir of Sir John Warren. ——— Joan, daughter of Sr. Hugh de Port, Kt. | Richard de Skegton ———

John, Seventh Earl of Warren and Surrey ——— Joan daughter of William Lord Mowbray. | Isabel, mar. Hugh, Earl of Arundel. | Sir Edward Warren ——— Maud, daughter of Richard de Skegton, called Maud de Norford. | Sir Ralph de Skegton. | Alice de Hauteyn

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Ralph, Ob. S.P. | Sr. William Ob. S.P. | Sir Edward Warren. ——— Cecily, daughter of Nicholas de Eton Kt. | John Ob. S.P.

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Nicholas Warren, only Son, ——— Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard de Wynnington, Kt. | Margaret.

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John Warren, first Son. ——— Isabel, dau. of Sir John Stanley, Kt. | Randle or Ralph Warren, second Son. | Margery, married John de Honford. | Joan, mar. Nicholas de Longford. | Cicely, mar. John Davenport. | Margaret, married John Stafford. | Elizabeth.

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Sir Laurence Warren, first Son ——— Isabel, dau. of Sir Robt. Legh of Adlington Kt. | Elizabeth mar. Robt. Rockley | Jane, married John Atherton. | Margaret, mar. John Arderne. | John Warren, second Son. ——— Ann, dau. of Ld. Stafford. | John Warren, third Son ——— Margaret Booth. | Richard Warren. | Henry Warren, Parson of Stockport. | Joan mar. Sir John Mainwaring

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A

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William, Sixth Earl of Warren & Surrey

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Sir Edward Warren.

Cecily, daughter of Nicholas de

Sir John Warren, only Son.

Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Stafford of Wickham, mar. secondly John Mainwaring.

First Wife.
Joan, daughter of Henry, Earl of Barr. Ob. S.P.

John, only son, the eight and last Earl of Warren and Surrey dyed 30 June 1347 without Lawfull Issue But by Maud de Norford, & others his Concubines he had.

Second Wife.
Isabel, de Howland, Ob. S.P.

Alice, married Edmund, Earl of Arundel.

Nicholas Warren, only Son,

Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard de Wynnington, K.t

Margaret,

Sir Laurence Warren, K.t only Son and heir.

Margery, daughter of Hugh Bulkeley Esq.

Emma, married Hugh Venables of Goldburn.

William de Warren.

John de Warren.

Thomas de Warren.

Joan de Basing.

Catherine, married Rob.t Hennyngham, of Suff.

Isabel.

John Warren, first Son.

Isabel, dau. of Sir John Stanley, K.t

Randle or Ralph Warren, second Son.

Margery, married John de Honford.

Joan, mar. Nicholas de Longford.

Cicely, mar. John Davenport.

Margaret, mar. John Staffor

Sir Laurence Warren, first Son

Isabel, dau. of Sir Rob.t Legh of Adlington K.t

Elizabeth mar. Rob.t Rockley

Jane, married John Atherton.

Margaret, mar. John Arderne.

John Warren, second Son.

Ann, dau. of L.d Stafford.

John Warren, third Son

Margaret Booth.

Second Wife.
Jane dau. of Ralph Arderne Esq. and widow of Thurston Holland.

Sir John Warren, first Son and heir.

First Wife
Eleanor dau. of Sir Thomas Gerrard, K.t

William Warren, second Son of Sir Laurence Warren, Seated at Caunton in the County of Nottingham, Ancestor to the present Sir John Borlase Warren, Baronet. See his Genealogical Table. Vol 2.

Several other Children.

Isabel, dau. and heir.

John Warren.

Geo. Warren, only son by the second Wife.

First Wife.
Margaret, daughter of Sir Piers Legh, of Lyme, K.t

Laurence Warren, first Son.

Second Wife.
Sibil, widow of William de Honford, Esq. Ob. S.P.

Richard Warren, second Son.

Catherine Moor.

Nicholas Warren, third Son.

Catherine Mainwaring.

Jerom Warren.

Ralph. Two Du Warren. Ob. S.P

Cicely, married ..... Coleshull.

Mabil, married Roger Beke.

Sir Edward Warren, first Son.

Dorothy, dau. of St. William Booth K.t

Helen, mar. Roger Downes.

Margaret, mar. Rob.t Hyde of Norbury.

Dorothy, mar. ..... Newton secondly Hugh Davenport.

Randulph Warren,

Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Catheral.

Ann, married Geo. Highley.

Catherine married Nicholas Bradbury.

Jane married Geo. Chaderton.

Isabel.

Laurence.

Λ

Francis Warren. Ob. S.P.

Margaret Filton

John Warren, sec. Son & heir.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Rich. Molineux K.t

Laurence Warren.

Frances, daughter of Richd. Broughton.

Edward, dyed young.

Edward, dyed young.

Peter Warren.

Elizabeth Norris.

Helen, dyed young.

Joan, dyed young.

Margaret, dyed young.

Ethelred, d young.

John Warren.

Eleanor Blackshall.

Peter Warren.

Dorothy, married Robert Osborne, of Leicestershire.

Helen, married John Stanley.

Dorothy, married William Davenport.

Mary, married Hamnet Hyde.

Eleanor, married Robert Tatton.

Frances, married William Dedall.

Ann, married Roger Downes.

Lucia, married ..... Obaldiston.

First Wife.
..... dau. of St. Edward Filton K.t Ob. S.P.

Sir Edward Warren, first Son and heir.

Second Wife.
Ann, dau. of William Davenport.

Third Wife.
Susan, dau. of Sir Will. Booth.

Laurence Warren.

Jane Davenport.

Richard Warren.

..... dau. of ..... Rudyard

John Warren.

John Warren dyed young.

John Warren second Son and heir.

Ann, dau. of George Ognal Esq.

Ralph, dyed young.

Humphry Warren.

William Warren.

Margaret, dyed young.

Margaret, dyed young.

Ann, dyed young.

Frances,

Margaret, mar. Tho.s Singleton.

Catherine.

Dorothy.

Ann.

George Warren.

Edward Warren.

Susan Lane.

Laurence Warren.

Richard Warren.

Halsall Warren.

Edmund Warren.

Tho.s Warren.

Eliz.

First Wife.
Margaret, daughter of Henry Arderne of Harden, Esq.

Edward Warren, first Son and heir.

Second Wife.
Ann, daughter of ..... Hough, Ob. S.P.

John Warren, dyed Unmarried.

Laurence Warren, dyed Unmarried.

Ann, married Edw.d Holland.

John Warren, first Son and heir.

Ann, daughter & heir of Hugh Cooper Esq.

Humphry Warren, third Son, Ob. S.P.

Charles Warren, dyed young.

Edward Warren, Obiit. S.P.

Ratcliffe.

Posthumus.

Twins.

Henry Warren, fourth Son.

Catherine, daughter and heir of Leonard Clayton, Clerk

John Warren, dyed young.

First Wife
Dorothy, daughter and heir of John Talbot.

Edward Warren second Son & heir.

Second Wife.
Margaret Spencer.

Margaret, married William Davenport.

Hugh Warren, third Son.

Ann, daughter of Thomas Hesketh.

John Warren, dyed young.

Humphry Warren.

Susanna, daughter of William Davenport. Esq

John Warren Ob. S.P.

Edward Warren, second Son.

Elizabeth, dau. of George, Earl of Cholmondeley.

Anna Dorothea, mar. Daniel Byrne.

Margaret, dyed unmarried.

Catherine, mar first Humphry Davenport, secondly Wm. Tatton.

Talbot Warren.

Frances, daughter of Wm. Davenport Esq.

Mary, mar. first ..... Radcliff secondly ..... Dakin

Spencer.

William.

Henry.

Alice.

Eleanor.

First Wife.
Jane, daughter and heir of Thomas Revel, Esq.

Sir George Warren, only Son and heir K.t of the most Honorable Order of the Bath.

Second Wife.
Frances, daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart.

Harriot, dyed Unmarried.

Elizabeth, married Robert Carpenter Esq.

Elizabeth Harriot only dau. married 26 April 1777 to Thomas James Bulkeley Viscount Bulkeley.

Published as the Act directs August 20th 178

& Surrey

Earl of Pembroke, & widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

William Fitz William

de Aquila.

Isabel, married Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

Rivers, Earl of Devonshire.

of Sir John Warren.

de Port, K.t

Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun.

John, Seventh Earl of Warren and Surrey

Joan, daughter of William Lord Mowbray.

Isabel, mar. Hugh, Earl of Arundel.

Sir Edward Warren

Maud, daughter of Richard de Skegton, called Maud de Nerford.

Sir Ralph de Skegton.

Alice de Hautein

Warren.

Eleanor, married first Henry Lord Percy, by whom she had Issue, she married secondly the Son of of a Scotch Peer.

Isabel, mar. Baliol, King of Scots.

Ralph, Ob. S.P.

S.r William Ob. S.P.

Sir Edward Warren.

Cecily, daughter of Nicholas de Eton K.t

John Ob. S.P.

Sir John Warren, only Son.

Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Stafford of Wickham, mar. secondly John Mainwaring.

Second Wife.

Isabel, de Hovland, Ob. S.P.

Alice, married Edmund, Earl of Arundel.

Nicholas Warren, only Son,

Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard de Wynnington, K.t

Margaret.

Sir Laurence Warren, K.t only Son and heir.

Margery, daughter of Hugh Bulkeley Esq.

Emma, married Hugh Venables of Goldburn.

Thomas de Warren.

Joan de Basing.

Catherine, married Rob.t Hennyngham. of Suff.

Isabel.

John Warren, first Son.

Isabel, dau. of Sir John Stanley, K.t

Randle or Ralph Warren, second Son.

Margery, married John de Honford.

Joan, mar. Nicholas de Lonaford.

Cicely, mar. John Davenport.

Margaret, married John Stafford.

Elizabeth.

Sir Laurence Warren, first Son

Isabel, dau. of Sir Rob.t Legh of Adlington K.t

Elizabeth mar. Rob.t Rockley

Jane, married John Atherton.

Margaret, mar. John Arderne.

John Warren, second Son.

Ann, dau. of L.d Stafford.

John Warren, third Son.

Margaret Booth.

Richard Warren.

Henry Warren. Parson of Stockport.

Joan mar. Sir John Mainwaring

First Wife

Esq. and

Sir John Warren, first Son and heir.

Eleanor dau. of Sir Thomas Gerrard, K.t

William Warren, second Son of Sir Laurence Warren, Seated at Caunton in the County of Nottingham, Ancestor to the present Sir John Borlase Warren, Baronet. See his Genealogical Table, Vol 2.

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First Wife.

Margaret daughter of Sir Piers Legh, of Lyme K.t

Laurence Warren, first Son.

Second Wife.

Sibil, widow of William de Honford, Esq. Ob. S.P.

Richard Warren, second Son.

Catherine Moor.

Nicholas Warren, third Son.

Catherine Mainwaring.

Jerom Warren.

Ralph. Two Dau Warren. Ob. S.P.

Sir Edward Warren, first Son.

Dorothy, dau. of S.r William Booth K.t

Helen, mar. Roger Downes.

Margaret, mar. Rob.t Hyde, of Norbury.

Dorothy, mar. ..... Newton secondly Hugh Davenport.

Ranulph Warren,

Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Catheral.

Ann, married Geo. Highley.

Catherine married Nicholas Brudbury.

Jane married Geo. Chaderton.

Isabel.

Laurence.

George & Edward.

A

Pl.

John Warren, sec. Son & heir.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Rich. Molineux K.t

Laurence Warren.

Frances, daughter of Rich.d Broughton.

Edward, dyed young.

Edward, dyed young.

Peter Warren.

Elizabeth Norris.

Helen, dyed young.

Joan, dyed young.

Margaret, dyed young.

Etheldred, dyed young.

Ann, Ob. S.P.

John Warren.

Eleanor Blackshall.

Peter Warren.

Dorothy, married Robert Osborne, of Leicestershire.

Helen, married John Stanley.

Eleanor, married Robert Tatton.

Frances, married William Dedall.

Ann, married Roger Downes.

Lucia, married ..... Obaldiston.

First Wife.

..... dau. of S.r Edward Filton K.t Ob. S.P.

Sir Edward Warren, first Son and heir.

Second Wife.

Ann, dau. of William Davenport.

Third Wife.

Susan, dau. of Sir Will. Booth.

Laurence Warren.

Jane Davenport.

Richard Warren.

..... dau of ..... Rudyard

John Warren.

Dorothy Downes.

Ralph, William and George, all Ob. S.P.

Ralph, dyed young.

Humphry Warren.

William Warren.

Margaret, dyed young.

Margaret, dyed young.

Ann, dyed young.

Frances,

Margaret, mar. Tho.s Singleton.

Catherine.

Dorothy.

Ann.

George Warren.

Edward Warren.

Susan Lane.

Laurence Warren.

Richard Warren.

Halsall Warren.

Edmund Warren.

Tho.s Warren.

Eliz.th

Ratcliff.

Ralph.

Posthumus.

Second Wife.

of Harden, Esq.

Edward Warren, first Son and heir.

Ann, daughter of ..... Hough, Ob. S.P.

John Warren, dyed Unmarried.

Laurence Warren, dyed Unmarried.

Ann, daughter & heir of Hugh Cooper Esq.

Humphry Warren, third Son, Ob. S.P.

Charles Warren, dyed young.

Edward Warren, Obiit. S.P.

Ratcliffe.

Posthumus.

Twins.

Henry Warren, fourth Son.

Catherine, daughter and heir of Leonard Clayton Clerk.

Second Wife.

Edward Warren, second Son & heir.

Margaret Spencer.

Margaret, married William Davenport.

Hugh Warren, third Son.

Ann, daughter of Thomas Hesketh.

John Warren, dyed Young.

Humphry Warren.

Susanna, daughter of William Davenport Esq

Henry Warren, dyed young.

Elizabeth, dau. of George, Earl of Cholmondeley.

Anna Dorothea, mar. Daniel Byrne.

Margaret, dyed Unmarried.

Catherine, mar. first Humphry Davenport, secondly Wm. Tatton.

Talbot Warren.

Frances, daughter of Wm. Davenport Esq.

Mary, mar. first ..... Radcliff secondly ..... Dakin

Spencer.

William.

Henry.

Alice.

Eleanor.

Mary

Hugh Warren, dyed young

Second Wife.

Frances, daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart.

Harriot, dyed Unmarried.

Elizabeth, married Robert Carpenter Esq.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Published as the Act directs August 20.th 18

MEMOIRS

OF THE

EARLS

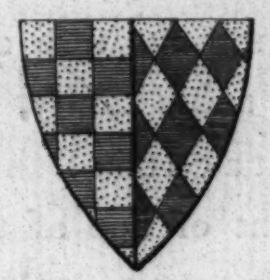
OF

WARREN AND SURREY, &c.

IN order to ſhew the true original of this ancient noble family, it muſt be obſerved that a certain Daniſh knight (a deſcendant of one of thoſe who invaded that part of France now called Normandy) had *Gunnora*, *Herfaſtus*, *Wevia*, *Werina*, *Duvelina*, and *Sainfria*.

Of theſe, *Gunnora* married Richard duke of Normandy, who had Richard, the father alſo of Richard, who dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded in the dukedom by his brother Robert the father of King William the Conqueror, who by Maud daughter of Baldwin earl of Flanders, had Robert duke of Normandy, Richard duke of Bernay in Normandy, William king of England, Henry king of England, and ſeveral daughters, one of whom named Gundred was married to William the firſt earl of Warren and Surrey.

Herfastus had Oſborn de Creſpon, who by Albreda his wife, daughter of Ralph earl of Ivery, had William Fitz Oſborn, earl of Hereford.* Herfaſtus had likewiſe a daughter married to Walter de Sancto Martino, by whom William de Warren, earl of Warren in Normandy, who married a daughter of Rafe de Torta a noble Dane, protector of Normandy during the nonage of Richard the Firſt. His arms were *Lozengy or and azure.*



Warren = Torta

Warren = Gundreda

* Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 66.

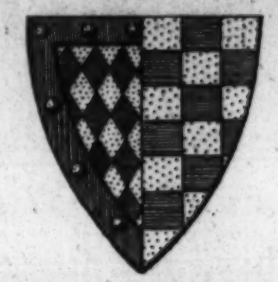
By

By her he had William earl of Warren and firſt earl of Surrey, who married Gundred, the fifth daughter of King William the Conqueror, whoſe arms were *Gules two lions paſſant guardant or*. Ordericus Vitalis tells us that this earl William married Gundred ſiſter of Gherbode a Fleming, to whom King William had given the city and earldom of Cheſter; but certainly this writer was miſtaken, otherwiſe how muſt we underſtand thoſe words of earl Warren in the foundation charter of Lewes Abbey, *pro ſalute domine mee Matildis Regine, matris uxoris mee?*

WEVIA,* through the aſſiſtance of Gunnora, married Turolf lord of Pont Audomare in Normandy, who was the ſon of Torf a great Norman lord. By him ſhe had Humfry lord of Pont Audomare, ſurnamed de Vetulis, who had amongſt others Roger de Bellomonte, (or Beaumont) who married Adelina daughter of Waleran earl of Mellent, by whom Robert earl of Mellent in Normandy and Leyceſter in England, who married Iſabel daughter of Hugh the Great, earl of Vermandois, afterwards counteſs of Warren and Surrey. The ſaid Roger had alſo Henry de Newburgh, firſt earl of Warwick after the conqueſt, whoſe arms were *Lozengy or and azure within a bordure gules platee*, as Rous of Warwick, and almoſt all the old armoriſts aſſert, except St. Marthe, who ſais the bordure muſt be beſantee. This Henry married Margaret ſiſter

* Gemmiticenſis, Ed. Ducheſne, Paris 1619, p. 312.

of Rotroc earl of Perche in Normandy, who bore *gules three chevronels argent*. By the ſaid Margaret he had Roger earl of Warwick, who died 18 Steph. and who married Gundred daughter of William the ſecond earl of Warren and Surrey.



Newburg ═ Warren

Rotroc Earl of Perche

The above Wevia had alſo a daughter named Joſcelin married to Hugh de Montgomery.

WERINA, according to a large pedigree in the poſſeſſion of Sir George Warren, drawn up, and ſigned by W. Flower Norroy, and R. Glover Somerſet Herald in 1580, married Oſmund de comitis villa. This Werina is ſaid to have had by the ſaid Oſmund,* Hugh Capet King of France, who had Robert King of France, who had Henry King of France, who had Hugh the Great, brother to Philip King of France.

* THIS differs from the beſt writers of French hiſtory, who ſay that the father of Hugh Capet, king of France, was Hugh the Great, count of Paris, who died in 956, which Hugh the Great was ſon of Robert duke of France, and he of Robert Fortis count of Orleans; it takes however no honor from the houſe of Warren, as the earl of Vermandois was certainly related to the kings of France, and was deſcended from Pepin, and Charlemagne. See Table Genealogique des Anceſtres de Pepin le Bref, & de Charlemagne, roys de France, in the *Origin Geneal. de Sobier*. See alſo the *Abrege Chronologique de Henault*.

This

This Hugh was earl of Vermandois, in right of Adela his wife, daughter and heireſs of Herbert (or Hubert) fourth earl of Vermandois. Hugh had Iſabel, married to William earl Warren as above. *A match, in a very high degree honorable to the family of Warren, as it connected them with the blood royal of France, as before they had been with the blood royal of England.*

DUVELINA is ſaid by ſome to have married the above Turolf, but Gemmiticenſis* tells us that ſhe married Oſborn de Bolebec, by whom Walter de Giffard, anceſtor of the earls of Buckingham.

SAINFRIA, not noticed in Flower and Glover's pedigree, married a certain foreſter at Schecheville.†

WITH regard to the family of Warren having the name of St. Martin, Camden in his Remains‡ ſais, *Mortimer and Warren are accounted names of great antiquity, yet the father of them (for they were brethren) who firſt bore thoſe names, was Walterus de Sancto Martino.* A Manuſcript alſo in the Herald's office written by Vincent, and intitled *Miſcellanea* B. 2.‖ ſais, " Walterus de Sancto Martino duxit neptem Gunnoridis Duciſſæ Normanniæ, &c." *It ſeems therefore that the more ancient appellation was that of St. Martin, but*

* P. 312. † Gemmit. p. 311, 312. ‡ P. 110, Edit. 1636. ‖ Fol. 77.

the

the ſon of the above Walter being made earl of Warren, his deſcendants were afterwards diſtinguiſhed only by that name.

BRADY in his complete hiſtory of England,* informs us that they had their name from Guarenna, or Varenna, in the county of Calais, or Caux: And a M.S. in the Herald's office ſais, *Warren is in that part of France which was Neuſtria, now Normandy; it belonged to that noble family in France named de Sancto Martino.*

THAT they were earls of Warren before their arrival in England, the following authorities will prove. Dugdale† ſais, it is manifeſt that *William de Warren was earl of Warren in Normandy in the Conqueror's days.* I have ſeen alſo in an old M.S. in the Herald's office, without title, but containing the arms and pedigrees of families of note in the time of our firſt Norman kings, that Gualter de Sancto Martino had William *earl Warren*, and that this William had William the firſt earl of Warren and Surrey. Ordericus‡ calls William de Warren who came over with King William the Firſt, one of the *legitimi, maturique barones*, and that in the very beginning of the reign of William Rufus, before he was

* P. 198, referring to *Valeſii Notit. Gal.* p. 237, but he ſhould rather have ſaid, the county of the Caletes, now the Pais du Caux in Normandy. See alſo *Le Febure Hiſt. de la Ville de Calais* I. 20.

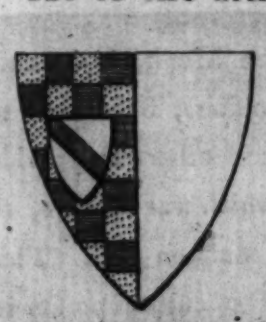
† Bar. vol. I. p. 73. ‡ Ducheſne, Paris 1619, p. 667.

made

made earl of Surrey. His wife Gundred is alſo in the chartulary of Lewes Abbey ſtiled *Comitiſſa*, though ſhe died before her huſband had any Engliſh title. She muſt then have been *counteſs of Warren in Normandy*. On a writ of quo warranto about 7 E. I. John earl of Warren and Surrey pleaded, that his anceſtors were *earls of Warren in Normandy*, and that they loſt their lands there, for adhering to the Kings of England againſt the Kings of France.

It may not be amiſs to obſerve here in general, that all they who immediately after the conqueſt bore the title of earls in England, took the ſame from places on the continent; but that the titles by which they were diſtinguiſhed, were ſometimes local, ſometimes nominal, ſuch as earl of Warren, or earl Warren; for which reaſon they are uſed indifferently in theſe memoirs.

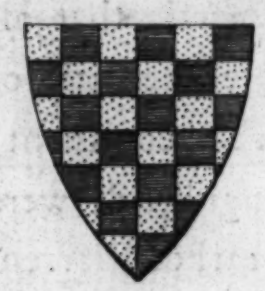
As to the arms born by this family, it is ſaid in the unintitled manuſcript above quoted, that *Gualter de Sancto Martino bare or and azure checky, the proper coat armor of the princely houſe of Vermandois, and charged it with an eſcutcheon of argent, with a bend therein gules.* In the liſt intitled *Nomina & inſignia militum ſingulatim cum ſingulis monachis in eccleſia Elienſi collocatorum regnante Gulielmo Conq.* 1087, is



Walf. de St. Martin

the

the following: *Ivo Willielmi comitis frater cum Leofrico monaco, or and azure, a bend gules.* This may be met with in the roll of Ely Abbey ſet forth by Thomas a monk there. In Bentham's hiſtory and antiquities of Ely, the bend is ſeen, but the color of it left doubtful, as in the annexed engraving. *The above coat is not found in any printed author. What is given to the family by Milles the publiſher of Glover's catalogue of honor; by Yorke in his union of honor; by Brooke in his catalogue of the nobility of England, and other heraldical, and genealogical writers, is *checky or and azure*, or as the arms of noblemen have ſometimes been emblazoned, *checky topaz and ſaphire.* This, Vincent (writing againſt Brooke,) ſais from Tillet, was the coat armor of the houſe of Vermandois, and that it was not uſed by the earls of Warren, till the ſecond earl of Warren and Surrey married



Warren

* The reaſon of this Ivo being mentioned with Leofric the Monk, is becauſe William the Conqueror thought fit to ſend down forty of his ſoldiers, belonging to great families, to be quartered on the monks of Ely, till he could otherwiſe provide for them, or had occaſion for their immediate ſervice; amongſt which was this Ivo, to whom Leofric was obliged to give refections conſtantly in the common hall. This tranſaction being entered amongſt the records of the monaſtery, ſome curious perſon in after times, had each ſoldier, with the arms of the family he belonged to, and the monk who ſupported him, painted, and hung up in the hall as a memorial. This, Mr. Bentham has got engraved at p. 106 of his book, where, and in his Appendix, the reader may ſee this curioſity explained. In other places this Ivo is called Ido and Eudo.

into

Ivo Willm Comitis Warren
Frater cum Teobrico Monacho

J. BASIRE, SCULP.

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1785.

Willus Com: Warren, primus, ex Cod: M: S: Philp: Ebor: in Coll: Armor.

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1785.

into the family of Vermandois, as St. Marthe in his *Hiſtoire genealogique de France* thus obſerves, *Ce Comte de Surrey portoit eſchiquette d' or, & d' azur, armes que la Comteſſe* Elizabeth de Vermandois ſa Femme portoit auſſi a cauſe de ſon Pere.* Now if this be true, it ſeems as if the family of Warren, after this match, dropt a part of their arms, on account of the houſe of Vermandois being more honorable than their own. If they had not originally the bend gules, it might either be as above aſſerted, or poſſibly earl Warren might marry into a family which bore the ſame coat as himſelf, as they were of different countries.

In two M.S.S. in the Herald's office, intitled *Philipott's Yorkſhire*,† and *Vincent's Baronage*,‡ are repreſentations of William the Firſt giving a charter to Alan earl of Britain, in both which, earl Warren appears with *checky or and azure*, like the two figures which I have cauſed to be engraven, one in a plate by itſelf, and the other in a miſcellaneous plate containing the ancient creſt, &c. of the family, No. 3; but I would not pronounce any thing poſitively from thence, becauſe the deſigns differ from each other, as well as from that publiſhed by Gale in his *Honor of Richmond*;‖ the authenticity of the charter has alſo by ſome been doubted, and an objection

* This is a miſnomer for Iſabel; Gemmiticenſis made the ſame miſtake.

† No. 3. 31. Fol. 10. ‡ 287.

‖ For this Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond, ſee Harleian M.S.S. No. 3674.

made to the men's tabards, or ſhort coats, as being a mode of later times; yet notwithſtanding all this, from the many authorities which I have ſeen, both at the college of Arms, and elſewhere, I cannot but think it probable, that either there was an older connection between the families of Warren, and Vermandois, than that mentioned by St. Marthe, or elſe that their ſhields were accidentally painted in the ſame manner.

I WILL juſt add, that in a ſouth window of the chancel of Dewſbury church in Yorkſhire (which manor formerly belonged to the Warrens) is the uſual coat of *checky or and azure*, and alſo *argent a bend gules, and a bordure gobonè or and azure*. In the windows of Kirk-Burton church were formerly theſe ſhields, 1. *checky or and azure*. 2. The ſame with *a bordure argent*. 3. *Argent a bendlet gules and bordure compone or and azure*, which Mr. Brooke takes for the coat of St. Martin, and which, he ſais, remains in the churches, on various other eſtates of the Warrens in Yorkſhire.*

IN the time of King Hen. V. a particular piece of honor was ſhewn to the owners of this coat; for in a liſt (in my poſſeſſion) of the enſigns, and colors of the Engliſh foot of the ſeveral counties of this realm, who marched with that victorious monarch, the men of Surrey bore *checky or and*

* Ex. Autog. penes John-Charles Brooke de Coll. Armor. Arm.

azure

azure, in commemoration (as it is there expreſſed) *of the brave earl of Warren, firſt earl of that county*. The towns of Stamford and Grantham in Lincolnſhire paid alſo the ſame compliment to the family; the firſt of which appears from* Guillim's Heraldry,† and the latter from a curious viſitation book of Lincolnſhire, in my poſſeſſion, covered with purple velvet, and painted on vellum, by Robert Cook then Cheſter herald, who preſented the ſame to Queen Eliz. The coat is *checky or and azure, a bordure ſable, charged with verdoy of trefoils ſlipt arg.* and under it is written, "The armes of the "Quene's Brough of Grantham confermed and regeſtred "with the names of the Aldermen and his twelve brethren "which was geven in the yeare of our Lord God 1562."

At Godfrey Boſville's, Eſq. at Gunthwaite in Yorkſhire, I ſaw a M. S. account of his family, which contains this anecdote, (but from what authority I know not) that a monopoly was once granted to the earls of Warren, of ale, and beer; and whoever kept a public houſe, was obliged to take a licence from him, and ſet up his arms over the door. Hence a checker came to mark an ale-houſe, as a bunch of grapes does

* P. 23 of Honor Civil, Lond. 1724.

† It ſeems from Butcher's Survey and Antiquity of the towne of Stamford, that before the year 1469, the arms of Warren only, were uſed by that borough; and that King Edw. IV. gave the addition of his own coat, for the gallant behavior of the townſmen, at what was called *looſe-coat fight*.

a tavern. A writer in the Antiquarian Repertory* thinks that this ſign ſhewed that the game now called Draughts might be played at within; he might have added alſo the game of Cheſs. The ſign of the checker was found in one of the ſtreets of the lately diſcovered ſubterraneous town of Pompeii, where ſhops are ſuppoſed to have been.†

THIS would be deciſive againſt any reference to the Warren arms; but it does not follow that this houſe in Pompeii was either for the purpoſe of drinking or gaming. In Flanders, the checker is the ſign of a goldſmith's ſhop only. The modern chequè of taverns in England, is red, and white, which may as well denote the color of the wines there ſold, as any thing elſe. It is doubtful, upon the whole, whether monopolies were of ſo early date as the firſt earls of Warren, eſpecially of the ſtaple liquor of England.

THIS family has uſed various creſts; one of which was *a plume of ſwan feathers proper, iſſuing out of a ducal crown*

Creſt of Warren


Creſt of Warren

* Vol. I. p. 50.

† Archæologia, vol. IV. p. 170.

gules;

Nº. 1

Nº. 2

Nº. 3

Nº. 1. *Ex Cod. M. S. Vinc.t Nº. 252 P. 75. in Col. Armor.*

Nº. 2. *Ex eod. Cod. P. 97.*

Nº. 3. *Ex Cod. MSS. Vinc.t Nº. 20. P. 288 in Col. Armor.*

Published as the Act directs August 20th 1785.

Basire sc.

gules; the ſecond, *on a chappeau gules, turned up ermine, ingrailed, a wivern argent, the wings diſplayed, checky or and azure.* Theſe are found at the foot of a pedigree of the family of Warren, in a M.S. in the Herald's office, which bears the mark *Vincent* 152, and is ſaid to have been compiled in the reign of King Hen. VII. by the principal king of arms, in order to inſtruct Prince Arthur and his brother, afterwards King Hen. VIII in heraldry, which was then thought a proper part of every accompliſhed gentleman's education; the third was an eſcarbuncle, in honor of earl Hameline, as ſhewn hereafter by the engraving of the laſt earl's ſeal. In one of Lord Oxford's M.S.S. in the Brit. Muſ. No. 2074, it is ſaid, *William earl Warren and Surrey bore in his ſhield checky or and azure; on the creſt of his helmet, a chappeau gules turned up ermine, on which is a weever paſſant argent, the wings checky or and azure volant, the ſight of the helmet opened, manteled or and azure. In this order it was ſet out in the glaſs windows of the duke of Norfolk's houſe near London, called the Charter houſe, where I L. de B.* (Laurence de Boſtoke) *took this trick or note July* 17. 1575. In the M. S. intitled *Vincent*, as above, is the creſt of Warren, viz. *a wivern ſupporting a banner*, as in the annexed plate, No. 2, wherein alſo the above is engraved, No. 1. And upon the tomb of one of the wives of the ſeventh earl of Warren and Surrey, it is ſaid that a dragon was cut, with a branch iſſuing out of his mouth. The like variations may be found in the hiſtory of almoſt every ancient family.

Creſt of Warren

We

We are told by ſeveral writers, that earl Warren who came over with the Conqueror, was attended in that expedition by a brother called Ralph de Mortimer (Mortuo mari);* who was appointed firſt Conſtable of England. This Ralph† was remarkable for his great ſtrength; for in one of the Harleian M.S.S. in the Britiſh Muſeum, No. 293,‡ it is ſaid that amongſt the ſurnames of thoſe perſons of reputation who entered England with the Conqueror, was *Radulfus de Mortuo mari omnium ſtrenuiſſimus, velut alter Samſon, cum leonina ferocitate.*‖ He was one of the chief commanders at the battle of Haſtings, and did the Conqueror much ſervice afterwards.§ He was rewarded, as appears from Domeſday book, with lands in Eſſex, Hampſhire, Berkſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Oxfordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Shropſhire, Yorkſhire, and Lincolnſhire.

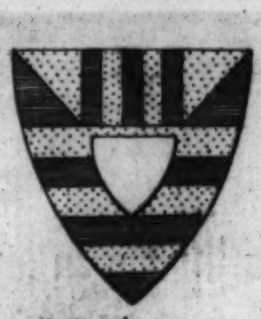
* In an anonymous M.S. written in the reign of King Hen. I. and publiſhed at the end of Silas Taylor's Hiſtory of Gavelkind, p. 209, is a liſt of the great men of Normandy, who at their own charges furniſhed William the Conqueror with ſhipping to tranſport his forces into England, amongſt whom is the following, *A R. de Morotemer centum & viginti naves*, which probably is a miſtake for Radulpho de Mortuomari ariſing from the initial letter R. in the M.S. If this be ſo, it ſhews the great power of the family, as the number of ſhips far exceeds that of any other on the liſt.

† The pedigree in Ducheſne calls him Roger. ‡ Fol. 35.

‖ Monaſt. Ang. vol. II. p. 220. § Monaſt. ut ſupra, & Dugd. Bar. p. 139.

His

His arms, as put down in the above pedigree of 1580,



Mortimer

were *bar-ways ſeven pieces azure and or, on a chief of the firſt, two pallets, between as many baſe eſquires, dexter and ſiniſter of the ſecond, over all an in-eſcutcheon argent*; which is ſo difficult and uncommon, that Legh in his Accedens of Armory,* ſais, *This cote is the triall of an herehaught. For it hath been thought, that he that coulde well blaze it without offence, were conning in that poynt of thys arte.* He has indeed given it ſomething different, viz. *Barwayes, ſixe pieces or and azure, on a chife of the firſt, thre pallets betwene two equires, baſt dexter and ſiniſter of the ſecond, an eſchocheon of pretence argent; adding this remarkable note; but I will teache you a ſhorter way then hath been yet ſpoken of; you ſhall ſaye, that it is earle Mortymer's of Marche hys cote, whiche for the rarenes thereof fullye deſcryeth the ſame, without anye further emblazonne.* This Accedens of Armory, is ſaid by Thoreſby in his Ducatus,† after Wood's Athenæ,‡ to be the firſt book of Heraldry ever printed in the Engliſh tongue. Both theſe writers however were miſtaken, for I have a folio, written (as it is ſaid) by Dame Julyan Berners, prioreſs of Sopwell nunnery in Hertfordſhire, which, amongſt other things, Shewyth the manere of

* Lond. 1562, fol. 154. † P. [V] and 105. ‡ Vol. I. p. 186.

divyſynge

divyſynge of cote armours, and ferdeymore of the blaſynge of aymys. Enprynted at Weſtmeſtre by Wynkyn the Worde the yere of thyncarnacon of our Lorde MCCCCLxxxxvj. The leaves of this book are not numbered, but the author has given this repreſentation of the coat of Roger Mortimer earl of March. Certayn men ſaye that he beryth paly barry contrayy coonyd of aſure and golde with a ſymple ſhelde of ſylver. And this opynyon in the blaſynge pleyſyd many a man the whyche in no manere of wiſe may be true for yf thyſe armys were contrary conyd thenne the lowest corner of the coone of the armis that is to ſaye the lowyſt poynt of the ſhelde may never be of one colour as certenly it is of aſure—Wherefore as it appeyrth to my reaſon trulyer they ſhall be blaſyd on this wyſe He beereth barry and a cheyff pale angulatyd of aſure and golde wyth a ſymple ſhelde ofe ſylver. Glover in the margin of a Latin edition of Camden's Britannia* in my poſſeſſion, wherein he has drawn and colored the arms of two hundred and ſeventeen of the great families there named, (and which has ſince been authenticated under the hand and ſeal of Charles Townley, Eſq. when York herald) has made the ineſcutcheon in this coat to be ermine, as born by Roger de Mortimer earl of March, one of the firſt Knights of the Garter in the reign of King Edw. III. which is contrary to what we meet with in Aſh-

* Lond. 1587.

mole's

mole's Hiſtory of that inſtitution.* I have obſerved other variations from the above in different writers, as in Dart's Weſtminſter,† where on the chief there is only one pallet; and in Vincent,‡ who ſais that after arms became hereditary, this family bore *barry of ſix or and azure, on a chief of the firſt, two pallets, between as many eſquierres, over all an eſcutcheon argent*; but in moſt inſtances, except the above pedigree by Flower and Glover, the bars are of equal pieces, agreeable to the practice of Engliſh heralds, for the French and other nations have often barry of ſeven, and other unequal pieces.

THERE is an imperfect blaſoning of this coat in Brooke's Catalogue, viz. *Barre d' or & d' azure, au chef palee les corners geronne a un eſcuchon d' argent*; for neither the number of bars, nor pallets are determined: however he has afterwards made ſome amends for this, when he ſais, *burelle de ſix pieces d' or & d' azur, au chef de la premier, deux paletts entre deux baſe equires de la ſecond, ſur le tout a un eſcu-*

* SEE the ſeals appendant to the baron's letter in 1300 to Pope Boniface, publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries, where it is ermine for Roger de Mortimer lord of Penketlyn, and argent for Edmund de Mortimer, lord of Wigmore. See alſo Antiquarian Repertory, vol. 2. p. 169, where Roger de Mortimer's arms, at the ſiege of Caerlaverock caſtle, are ſaid to have been *Barree au chief pale e les cornieres gyrounees de or et de aſur enluminees o le eſcuchoun vuidie de ermine.*

† Vol. I. p. 60. ‡ P. 693.

chon d' argent, which, with the addition of another pallet, would be the true coat.

THE creſt of Mortimer is ſaid in a M.S. in the Herald's office, to have been *a plume of ſwan feathers blew, iſſuing out of a ducal coronet or*, differing only from that of Warren in color; a cuſtom which ſeems to have been common.* Perſons of the ſame family kept up a ſimilarity in their arms and creſts, yet contrived a difference, according to their own taſte and fancy. Thus, in the inſtances before us, St. Martin, the head of the Warren family, had *checky or and azure, on an ineſcutcheon argent a bend gules*; the direct oldeſt deſcendants from whom bore only the checks. Ido, or Eudo, a younger branch, uſed over the coat of Warren, the above bend without an eſcutcheon; and Mortimer, another younger branch, the ſame eſcutcheon without any charge, or ordinary. Their ſhields had alſo the ſame colors in the field, and the chief difference in the whole was, that Mortimer had his colors bar-ways, which the reſt of the family bore in checks.

Crest of Mortimer

A COLLATERAL branch of the family of Mortimer bore the ſame coat already deſcribed, only changing the colors of

* THIS creſt appears in drawings of various ancient ſeals of the Mortimers earls of March, in the aſpilogia of John-Charles Brooke, Eſq. Somerſet Herald.

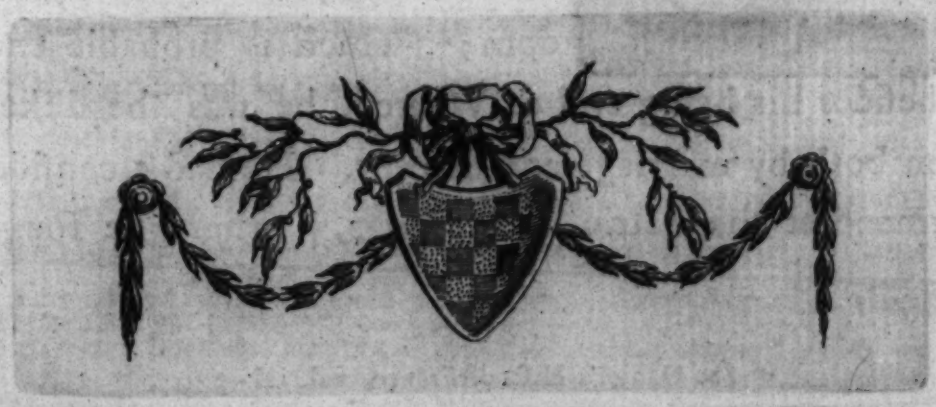
the

the ſhield from or and azure, to or and gules. This way of making the diſtinction in coats of arms, between different branches of the ſame family, as anciently practiſed, ſeems much preferable to the preſent mode by labels, creſcents, mullets, annulets, &c. which marks of difference are uſually ſo ſmall in the field, that they are ſcarce perceiveable, and ſometimes liable to confuſion; whereas the ancient method of differencing by varying colors, or adding bends, borders, chiefs, &c. was much more conſpicuous, and remarkable; capable alſo of almoſt infinite variety, as appears from *Dugdale's ancient uſage of bearing arms.*

FROM this Ralph de Mortimer are deſcended the earls of March.*

I SHALL now give an account of the earls of Warren and Surrey in the order of their ſucceſſion.

* Dudg. Bar. vol. I. p. 138.



WILLIAM

FIRST EARL,

SON of William earl of Watren in Normandy, is ſaid to have been one of the greateſt of thoſe nobles, who accompanied duke William in his victorious expedition into this kingdom;* which is probable enough, for beſides his being earl of Warren, he was the duke's relation both by marriage and deſcent. He had a conſiderable command at the battle of Haſtings,† where he fought ſo well,

* See Daniel's Hiſt. of France, vol. III. p. 94.

† In Fox's Book of Martyrs, vol. I. p. 204, Edit. 1684, it is ſaid out of the Annals of Normandy, (a very ancient written copy of which on parchment, remained in

well, that according to an old M.S. formerly belonging to Sir Henry Spelman, he had divers lordſhips and lands in Norfolk, and other parts of this realm conferred upon him. This M.S. Sir Henry printed afterwards under the title of *Hiſtoria familiæ de Sharnburn*, and gave this extraordinary character of it,

Non vulgare vides monumentum; forte videbis
Haud duo præterea talia, ſiqua vides.

Therein we are told, that our earl, as well as others who came over with the Conqueror, ejected perſons out of their poſſeſſions, (by which I ſuppoſe is meant that they were often obliged to uſe force, before they could enter upon the eſtates given them by the crown) and that in particular he, together with William de Albini, turned out one Edwine a Dane (who came to England with Knute) from the lordſhips of Snetſham, Sharneburn, and Stanho in Norfolk; on which, Edwine complained to the king, alledging that he had never acted, or conſpired againſt him, either before, or ſince his conqueſt, but lived inoffenſively, as he was ready to prove.

in that writer's cuſtody) that the day after the battle of Haſtings, duke William being deſirous to know the ſtate of his battle, and what people he had loſt, cauſed a clerk to come to him, who had written their names when they were embarked at St. Valeries, and commanded him to call over their names, amongſt which we find *Guill. de Garennes*.

On

On this an inquiry was ordered to be made, and the lands commanded to be reſtored; yet nevertheleſs he recovered but part, to hold of the above lords, under certain ſervices, the reſt being reſerved to their own uſe, and as ſettlements for their Norman followers. And what was the caſe of this Edwine, was that of many others alſo, if we may credit this account, but it muſt be owned that ſome writers have diſbelieved it.* Sir Henry aſſerts in his Icenia, deſcribing Caſtle Acre, *Priſca hic ſedes altera comitum Warenniæ; quorum anteceſſor Willielmus de Warenna† Foreſtarius regis Gulielmi conqueſtoris, & Gulielmus de Albeneiaco Pincerna ejus, ſortes adeo luculentas in occidua tulerunt Norfolciæ parte, cum Normannis divideretur, ut nulla pene villa que ab epiſcopo aliquo vel monaſterio non poſſideretur, quin in alterius eorum ditionem ceſſit.* Dr. Brady‡ ſais in contradiction to this,

* See the hiſtory of the tenants in capite mentioned in Domeſday-book M. S. compiled by John-Charles Brooke, Eſq. Somerſet Herald, where various authentic inſtances are given of Anglo-Saxons, &c. who were not deprived of their property at the conqueſt; and a remarkable one quoted from that work in Dr. Naſh's Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire, under the manor of Clifton upon Teme, vol. I. p. 239.

† It ſeems by this, that king William I. had only one chief foreſter, though Spelman in his Gloſſ. p. 240, mentions two, the river Trent dividing their reſpective juriſdictions; which might be a regulation of future times. Under ſome form or other however, this title appears to have been hereditary in this family, for it belonged to the laſt earl John.

‡ Introduct. to the old Engliſh Hiſt. p. 12, and 270. See alſo Parkyns' Continuation of Blomefield's Hiſt. of Norfolk.

that

that the name of Edwine is not found as a proprietor in Sharnborn, or even in Norfolk, at the time of making the general ſurvey, ſo that the ſtory muſt be groundleſs. It is certain however that earl Warren is named in Domeſday-book, as poſſeſſing lands at Sharnburn, along with Odo biſhop of Bajeux and others, and that he had large eſtates in other parts, ſuch as Weſtune in Shropſhire; in Eſſex twenty-one lordſhips; in Suffolk eighteen; in Oxfordſhire Maplederham, and Gadintone; in Hantſhire Frodinton; in Cambridgeſhire ſeven lordſhips; in Buckinghamſhire Brotone, and Caurefelle; in Huntingtonſhire Chenebaltone with three other lordſhips; in Bedfordſhire four; in Norfolk one hundred and thirty-nine lordſhips; in Lincolnſhire Carletune and Benington; in Yorkſhire the lordſhip of Coningſburgh, within the ſoke whereof were twenty-eight towns and hamlets.* Theſe are all reckoned up by Dugdale,† but on ſome account or other he has forgot the earl's poſſeſſions in Suſſex.

THE Terra Will. de Warene in Euricſcire, is thus put down in Domeſday-book.

* To make this agreeable to the account given in my Hiſt. of Halifax, the reader is deſired to take notice, that the words, *except Coningſburgh, and its dependencies*, ſhould be inſerted in that work, at p. 331, in line 24, after the word Yorkſhire.

† Bar. vol. I. p. 74.

IN

In Coningeſburg habuit Haroldus comes V carucatas terre ad Geldam. Terra eſt ad V carucatas. Ibi habet nunc Willus de Warenna V carucatas in dominio, & XXI villanos, & XI bordarios, habentes XI carucatas. Ibi eſt eccleſia & preſbiter, & II molendini, XXXII ſolidos valuerunt. Silva paſtura I leuga longitudine, & I latitudine. Ad ipſum manerium pertinet ſoca harum. Ravenesfeld I car. & dimid. Cliftone III car. Bradeuuelle XI car. Barneburg VI car. Holand I car. Bilam I car. Daltone III car. Wilſeuuice XV acre. Hertil & Ciuetone XIII car. & dimid. Eſtone VI bovata. Sandale II car. Greſburg III car. Cuzeuuorde III car. Bramelei III car. Actone II bovat. Witeſtan III car. Wemesforde I car. & VI bovat. Doninitone II car. Aneſtan II car. Stenforde VI bovat. Bramuuite VI bovat. Fixcale V car. Torne IIII car. Tudeuuorde I car. Hedfeld VIII car. Stireſtorp II car. Sandela I car. & III bovat.

Simul ad geldam q̄ter XX & VI carucate & XV acre terre ad LIIII carucatas. Tempore regis Edvardi valuit XVIII libras modo XXX libras & de tailla X libras.

The modern names of the above places ſeem to be theſe.

Ranfield, Clifton, Braithwell, Barnbrough, Hoyland, Bilham, Dalton, Wilſick, Harthill, Kiveton, Aſton, Kirk-Sandal, Greſbrough, Cuſworth, Bramley, Aughton, Whiſtan, Warmſworth (Q?), Dinnington, Anſton, Stainforth, Bramwith,

Bramwith, Fiſhlake, Thorne, Tudworth (Q?), Hatfield, Stireſthorpe (Q?), Sandal.

After king William was ſettled a little on the throne, and going in 1067 into Normandy, he had ſuch confidence in our earl, that he was ſent with Hugh de Grentmeſnil, and ſome other active ſoldiers, to give aſſiſtance to Odo biſhop of Bajeux, and William Fitz Oſborne, who during the king's abſence were the *cuſtodes Angliæ*. He was alſo conſtituted along with Richard de * Benefacta, alias Tonebridge, a chief juſticier of England, as we learn from Ordericus† who calls them *vicarii regis*.‡ Theſe two aſſociates, when the earls of Norfolk, Hereford and others contrived to make an inſurrection in England, in the year 1073, (when the king was ſettling ſome diſturbances in Normandy,) ſummoned the ringleaders into the king's court, and when they ſtood out in contempt, gave them battle at a place

* Progenitor to the famous family of de Clare, earls of Clare, Glouceſter, and Hertford.

† P. 535.

‡ The Hiſtoire du Roy Willaume le Baſtard par Tr. D'Eudemare Rouen 1626, p. 857, mentions that William Warenne and Richard des Bienfaits ſon of Gilbert, "*avoient eſté mis et eſtablis par le Roy Magiſtrats et Juges principaux ſur ce qui concernoit la juſtice d'Angleterre.*" Something ſimilar to this was the title of *totius Angliæ Aldermannus*, in the Anglo-Saxon times.

called Fagadune,* utterly routing their army, the remains of which fleeing to Norwich, kept that city as long as they could, but were at laſt conſtrained to give it up. Ordericus† informs us farther, that after the above engagement, they cut off the right foot of all they took alive, as a terror to others. This act of cruelty was agreeable to the cuſtom of thoſe times. In particular, in Stow's Annals‡ we read, that William the Conqueror himſelf uſed the ſame ſeverity to ſeveral priſoners whom he took in the iſle of Ely. Bentham in his Hiſtory and Antiquities of Ely,‖ ſais he did this, that they might remain living monuments of his diſpleaſure, and be a terror to ſuch as preſumed to diſpute his authority.

The Rouen Hiſtory juſt quoted,§ ſais, *Genereuſement Willaume, & Richard, vont deſployans la banniere en l' air, & chargent vaillamment ces ſeditieux à Fagadun, & y demeurerent victorieux; prindrent grand nombre de priſonniers, auſquels ſans y conſiderer la difference des conditions, ils trancherent le pied dextre à chacun d' eux, pour rendre reconnuz par céte marque ceux-là qui chancellerent de leur deuoir, & auoient eſté veus manqueur de la fidelité deuë au Roy.*

* In the Appendix to the fourth volume of Leland's Itinerary, p. 141, edit. 1742, this battle is ſaid to have been fought near Cambridge; probably therefore at Fakenham in Suffolk, or the town of that name in Norfolk.

† P. 535. ‡ P. 104. ‖ P. 103. § P. 358.

PETER LANGTOFT,* tells us, that the king was requeſted to come to England on this occaſion.

" The erle of Surry ſent Hacon Henry ſonne,
" He to William went, and praied him git eftſonne
" To com tille Inglond, or els alle he leſis,
" Ageyn him wille men ſtond, and partie till him cheſis."

THIS writer has erred in calling earl Warren, earl of Surrey, but as he died about the beginning of the reign of E. II. he might not know when this title was conferred.

AFTER this, ſais Dugdale,† when king William diſcerned, that Roger de Mortimer his general, upon a victory obtained againſt the French, had privily ſheltered in his caſtle Raphe de Monte Deſiderio, earl of Clarimont, to whom the ſaid Roger was homager, and had ſuffered him afterwards to eſcape, though he was one of the king's enemies, his caſtle of Mortimer was taken from him, and given to earl Warren. Ordericus‡ in the ſpeech which he has given us of king William I. to his ſons William and Henry, when he lay ſick, has theſe words, *Rodulfus comes caperetur, niſi Rogerius princeps militiæ meæ illi ſuffragaretur; hominium enim jamdudum illi fecerat. In tali ergo neceſſitate pulchrum*

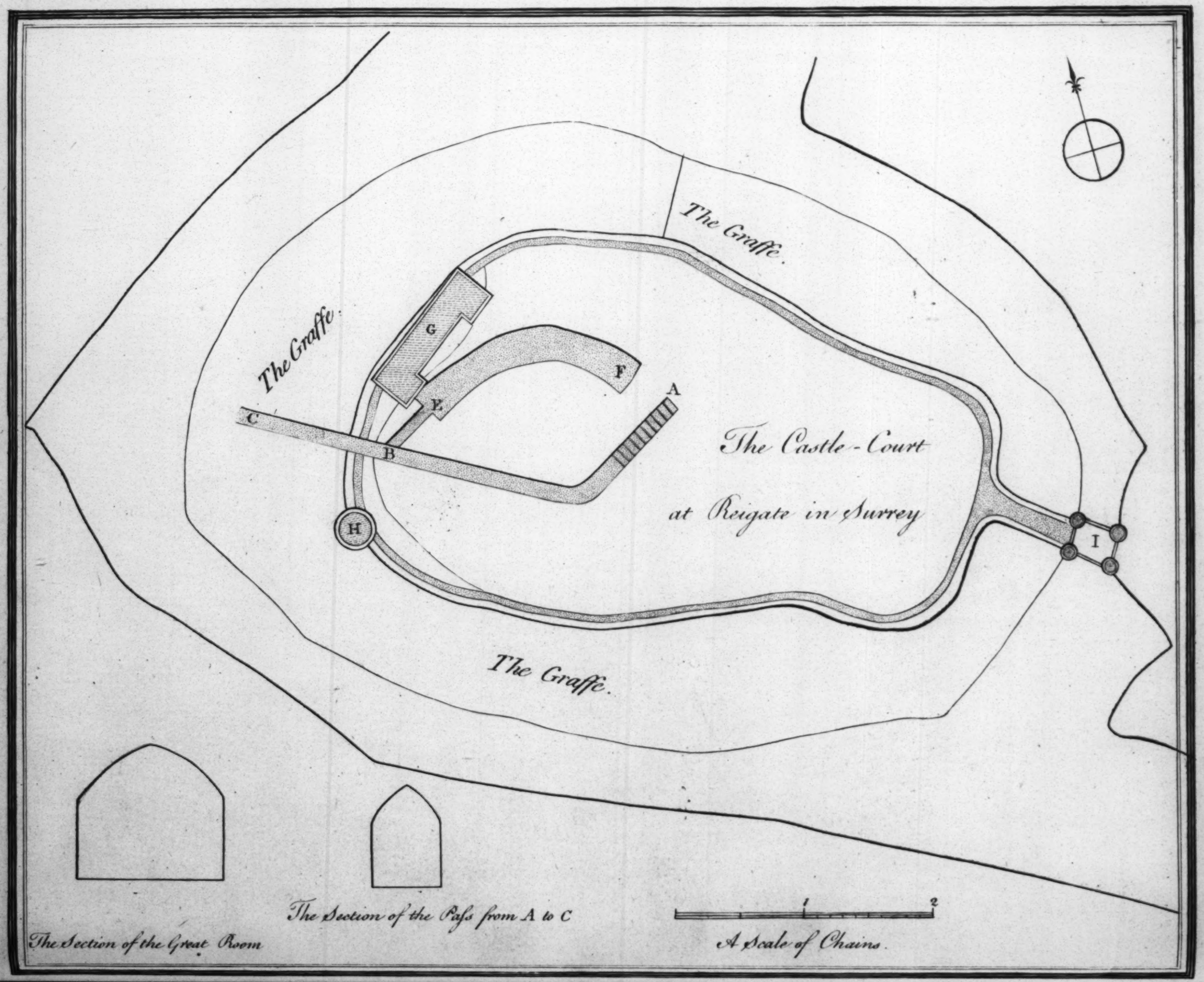
* Hearne's Edit. vol. I. p. 81. † Bar. vol. I. p. 73. ‡ P. 658.

illi & competens ſervitium impendit, dum in caſtro ſuo illum triduo protexit, & poſtea ſalvum ad ſua perduxit. Pro hac offenſa, Rogerium de Normannia ejeci, ſed paulo poſt reconciliatus illi ceterum honorem reddidi. Caſtrum tamen Mortui-maris, in quo inimicum meum ſalvavit, illi jure, ut reor, abſtuli: ſed Guillelmo de Guarenna conſanguineo ejus, tyroni legitimo dedi. In king William's ſpeech, as it is recorded in the hiſtory of him printed at Rouen in 1626,* our earl is called "Un fidele & vaillant homme Willaume de Varenne."

As it was common at this time for the great barons to have their reſidence in fortified places, this earl is ſaid to have built the caſtles of Holmeſdale, or Reigate in Surrey, Lewes in Suſſex, and Caſtle Acre in Norfolk; at the firſt of theſe, as I find in an old M. S. he built a chapel for his houſe which afterwards became the market ſtede; but other authorities ſay that this chapel was within the caſtle. Camden alſo obſerves that there was here a wonderful vault made of free ſtone, the ſame with that of the hill itſelf, arched, and hollowed with great labor. Richard Barnes, Eſq. of Reigate, has cauſed the following inſcription to be cut on a gateway belonging to the caſtle there.

* P. 546.

NE


The Graffe.
The Graffe.
G
F
E
A
C
B
H
The Castle-Court
at Reigate in Surrey
I
The Graffe.
The Section of the Great Room
The Section of the Pass from A to C
1
2
A Scale of Chains.

Basire Sc

SOUTH VIEW OF REIGATE CASTLE OTHERWISE CALLED HOLMESDALE CASTLE.

Published as the Act directs, August 19th 1785.

From a Drawing in the Possession of Mr. Barnes of Reigate.

NE
Willi Comitis WARREN'
Veteris hujuſce loci Incolæ
Fidique Libertatum noſtrarum Vindicis
MEMORIA
Temporum injuria
Cum ipſo Caſtello
INTERCIDERET
Propriis R. B. *Impenſis*
H. P. E.
Anno MDCCLXXVII.

THE preſent ſtate of Reigate caſtle is repreſented in the annexed plate. Some think there was a caſtle here in the time of the Saxons, but of this there is no proof, though it muſt be confeſſed that the ſilence of Domeſday-book is no argument in caſes of this ſort. It has been long demoliſhed, for Lambarde ſais that in his time were to be ſeen "the "ruyns and rubbiſhe of an olde caſtle, which ſome call "Holmeſdale." Under the caſtle court here, is a remarkable cave, cut in the ſand, (not free ſtone) and repreſented in the engraved ground plan of this caſtle. A, ſhews the deſcent into it by ſteps from the caſtle court to the depth of eighteen feet, after which it goes down regularly without ſteps to C, for twenty-ſix feet more, and the whole length from A to C, is two hundred and thirty-five feet. At C, the

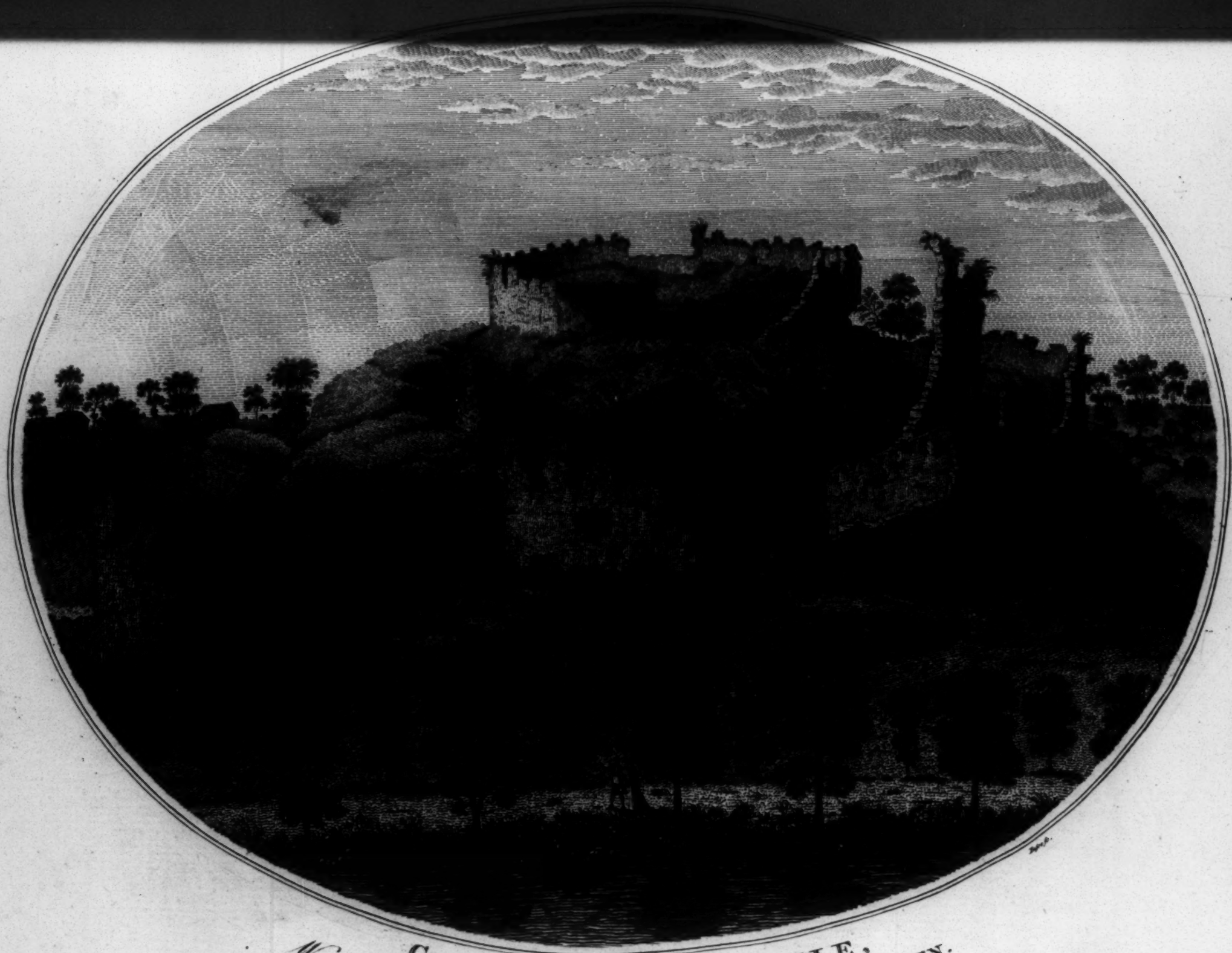
arch

arch is broken, and the cavity ſtopt, which is ſuppoſed to have made a private communication with the town. At B, is the entrance into the great room, by a paſs to E, of twenty-four feet long, and five feet wide. The room itſelf is one hundred and twenty-three feet long, thirteen feet wide, and eleven feet high to the crown of the arch. Some benches cut in the ſand, remain round the end at F, which extended the whole length of the room on both ſides. G, ſhews the manſion houſe, H, the round tower, and I, the tower at the entrance.

TRADITION tells us, that in this large room the barons met in council, before their conference with king John in Runingmede, if ſo, it was probably here that the particulars contained in Magna Charta were agreed upon to be demanded. It goes by the name of the Barons' Cave.

I HAVE added likewiſe a ſouth view, improved from Buck, of Caſtle Acre Caſtle, which had its name, either from its ſtanding in a field, or from its containing juſt an acre of land within its walls. Spelman in his Icenia calls it "Caſ-"tellum in agro, quod è reſurgente monte late proſpicit "adjacentia—ſed rudera tantum nunc oſtendit." It ſeems to have been ſtrong both by art and nature. The keep, or citadel, which was circular, was defended on three ſides, by a deep ditch, and on the ſouth ſide by a ſtrong wall,

near



CASTLE ACRE CASTLE,

Was Built soon after the Conquest by WILLIAM EARL *of* WARREN.

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1786.

near which runs a ſmall river. In the ſecond volume of Groſe's Antiquities are two views of it. Eaſt and weſt proſpects alſo of it are publiſhed by W. Millicent, and engraved by E. Kirkall.

At each of theſe caſtles the earl reſided occaſionally, as likewiſe at Coningſburgh in Yorkſhire, as may be collected from a paſſage in the foundation charter of Lewes Abbey. This laſt very ancient caſtle, is ſaid to be the place, where Aurelius Ambroſius ſlew Hengiſt the Saxon, who had here very ſtrongly fortified himſelf. The name has been variouſly written, but the plain meaning of it is the king's (or royal) borough, which appellation it ſeems to have acquired either in the Britiſh times, Geoffry of Monmouth calling it Caerconan; or in the Saxon, as we find it deſcribed by the name of Conanburghe; if the latter, it was probably ſo named on account of its belonging to Harold, who was firſt, earl of the Weſt-Saxons, and afterwards king of England. At Harold's death it came into the hands of the Conqueror, who gave it to earl Warren.

In the record called Nomina Villarum, made 9 Edw. II. 1316, Comes Warrennæ was returned as holding the manor of Conyngeſburgh and its various members, in the wapontake of Strafford in Yorkſhire, viz. Wermeſworth, Herthill, Dalton, Haytefeld, Sandale, Staynford, Clyfton, Bramley, and Brayth-

Braythwell.* It is at preſent the property of his grace Thomas Oſborne duke of Leeds, who bought it in the year 1737, of the executors of —— Cooke, Eſq.

LELAND in his Itinerary, ſais that *the caſtel was ſtonding on a rokket of ſtone, and dichid. The waulles of it hath be ſtrong, and full of toures.*

THE tower of this caſtle, is a cylindrical one, ſupported by ſix buttreſſes. The entrance, facing the ſouth eaſt, is by a flight of ſteps ſaid to have been placed there within memory. The wall at the entrance (though not through one of the buttreſſes) is about fifteen feet thick. In the center of the floor, which is an arch of ſtone, is a circular hole, more than a yard in diameter, through which you may deſcend by means of a ladder, into what is called the dungeon, which is a curious piece of maſonry, and the bottom of it level with the ground. The arch over it, which is hemiſpherical, is of large aſhler ſtone, and the upper ſurface of the arch forms a floor level with the entrance. From hence there is a way, by an handſome ſtaircaſe in the wall, about five feet wide, up to the ſecond ſtory (the third from the ground) where that ſtaircaſe ends. And as there are no floors remaining in the tower, except that formed by the arch over the dungeon, the entrance of the ſecond ſtaircaſe (which is alſo in the

* From an autograph belonging to John-Charles Brooke of the college of arms, Eſq.

wall)

SOUTH VIEW OF CONISBOROUGH CASTLE. Baine Sc.

Was built by the Saxons, belonged to KING HAROLD, and was bestowid by William the Conqueror on WILLIAM EARL of WARREN.

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1786.

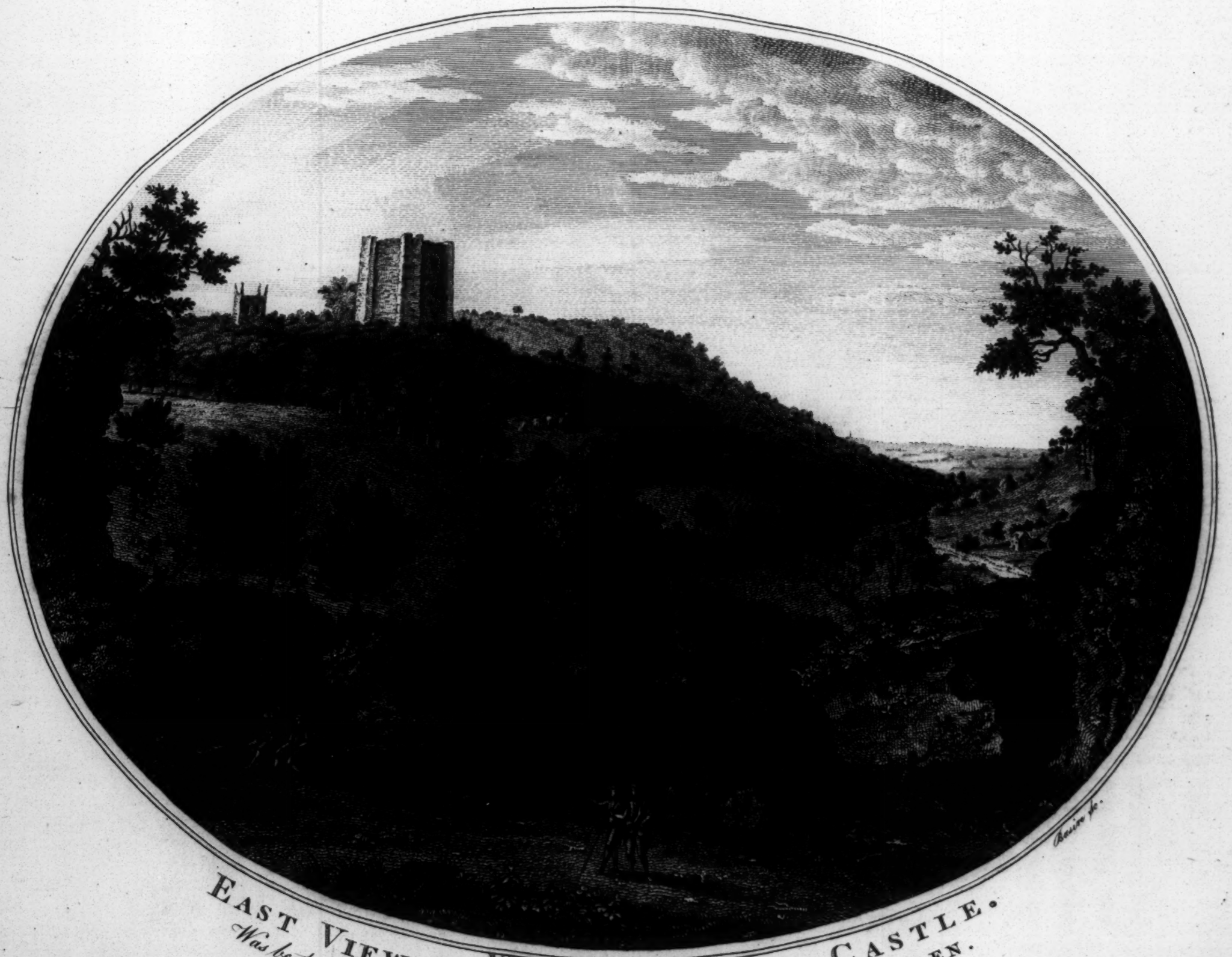
wall) muſt be come at by means of a ladder. This ſtaircaſe alſo ends at the next ſtory, which is the fourth from the ground. About two yards from the doorſtead at the head of this ſtaircaſe, is another opening, nearly facing the eaſt, which may be come at by treading on the ledge of the wall, which diminiſhes about eight inches in thickneſs at every ſtory, and thereby makes the rooms above, more capacious than thoſe below. The diſtance between theſe two doorſteads is ſuch, that a man may juſt fathom it with his arms; and the paſſage being compleated, it admits him into an handſome room or chapel, about ten feet by twelve, and fifteen or ſixteen feet high, arched over with free ſtone, and the arches ſupported by ſmall circular columns of free ſtone, the capitals of which, and the arches over them, are formed and ornamented in the Saxon taſte. It is enlightened by one window facing the eaſt; and on each ſide in the wall, about four feet from the ground, is a ſtone baſon; each of theſe is perforated with a hole at the bottom, in which is inſerted an iron pipe of about half an inch in diameter, to convey the water into or through the wall. The chapel is in one of the buttreſſes, but there is not the leaſt appearance of ſuch a place from without; for even the window, though it is large, and ſpacious enough within the chapel, is only one of thoſe long narrow loop holes, which can ſcarcely be diſcerned at that height, by a perſon ſtanding at the outſide of the tower. On the left-hand ſide of this chapel, is a ſmall oratory, with

a nich in the wall facing the entrance from the chapel. This latter place is alſo enlightened by a long narrow window; and the room, which may be about eight feet by ſix, is in the thickneſs of the wall, in that part which is not ſupported by the buttreſſes.

THE next ſtaircaſe, (the fourth from the ground) which is about ten feet weſtward from the door of the chapel, may be come at by laying a plank acroſs a part of the ledges of the wall; this leads to the top of the tower, and is ſtill carried through the thickneſs of the wall. Each of theſe ſtories is about fifteen feet in height; if ſo, the tower riſes about ſeventy-five feet from the ground. The inſide of this building forms a circle, whoſe diameter may be about twelve yards. The weight of the building is with great judgment gradually leſſened as it riſes, the walls at the top being little more than three yards thick, though at the bottom they are ſeven. There are ſeveral receſſes arched over, which ſeem to have been ſtations for archers or other ſoldiers, and ſmall holes as if to ſhoot through. The roof of the tower is entirely deſtroyed. The country people talk of a fine ſpring of water at the bottom of the dungeon, but many tons of ſtones are tumbled into it from the walls, ſo that there is no coming at the bottom.

THIS caſtle at preſent belongs to his Grace Thomas Oſborne duke of Leeds.

To



Published as the Act directs August 10 1788.

EAST VIEW OF CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.

Was bestow'd by William the Conqueror on WILLIAM EARL of WARREN.

From a Drawing by W.m Williams in the Collection of the Rev.d M.r Watson.

To aſſiſt the reader's ideas concerning this memorable place, a plate is given of its ruins, and a view of the very beautiful country in which it is ſituated.

On the oppoſite ſide of the river to Coningſburgh, are the remains of an old chapel, which goes by the name of the Hermitage chapel; part of the walls of this, and one gable end are ſtanding; but whether the earls of Warren had any thing to do with it, does not appear.

At what time earl Warren obtained the additional title of earl of Surrey, has been matter of diſpute. Camden in one of the firſt editions of his Britannia, having ſaid, *Gulielmum comitem Warreniæ, Gulielmus Rufus Rex Angliæ, cum comitis honore Surriæ primum præfecit*; Ralph Brooke, York Herald, replied, that it was William the Conqueror, and not William Rufus, who conferred this honor upon him. In juſtification of this aſſertion, Camden produced the following extract from the foundation charter of Lewes, *Donavi, &c. pro ſalute Domini mei Willielmi regis qui me in Anglicam terram adduxit, & pro ſalute Domine mee Matildis regine, matris uxoris mee, & pro ſalute Domini mei Willielmi regis filii ſui, poſt cujus adventum in Anglicam terram hanc cartam feci, & qui me comitem Surregie fecit.* From hence it ſeems that Leyland* had been tempted to ſay, *Pene liquet Gul. de Warenna*

* Collect. vol. I. p. 34.

factum fuiſſe comitem Surregiæ non a Gul. patre, ſed filio. Brooke however, in ſupport of the contrary opinion, obſerved, 1ſt. That as the earl gave for the health of the king, queen, and the king's ſon, all thoſe perſons muſt be living at the making of that deed; for the uſe of donations, both in that age and afterwards, as he ſhewed by ſeveral charters, was for the health of the living, and for the ſouls of ſuch as were dead. 2dly. That he gave for the health of William the king's ſon; but if William Rufus was the king's ſon, then not the king himſelf. 3dly. He referred to Stowe, who avoucheth on the authority of William of Malmeſbury, and Roger de Wendover, that William de Warren founded the monaſtery of Lewes in 1072, 7 W. I. 4thly. He produced the following quotation out of the ledger book of Lewes, *Willielmus de Warren primus comes Surr' & fundator eccleſie Lewenn' diem ſuum clauſit extremum* 8°. *kl. Julii anno gracie* 1088, *& fundationis eccleſie predicte* 11. *& a conqueſtu* 23. *Iſte primo non vocabatur niſi ſolumodo Willielmus de Warren, poſtea vero, proceſſu temporis, a Willielmo Rege, & conqueſtore Anglie cujus filiam diſponſavit, plurimum honoratus eſt, atque comes Surrie factus, & appellatus eſt, &c.* To this I remember not that any anſwer was made by Camden, but Vincent in his diſcovery of Brooke's Errors, fais that the words of the foundation charter in the ledger book of Lewes were theſe. *Ego Willielmus de Warenna—pro ſalute anime mee, & anime Gundrede uxoris mee, & pro anima Domini mei Willielmi regis*

qui

qui me in Anglicam terram adduxit, & pro ſalute Domine mee Matildis regine matris uxoris mee, & pro ſalute Domini mei Willielmi regis filii ſui, poſt cujus adventum in Anglicam terram hanc cartam feci, & qui me comitem Surregie fecit, &c. The book from whence this was taken, is called in a marginal note "Lib. Priorat. de Lewes M.S." and is ſaid to have been in the cuſtody of the earl of Dorſet in 1621.* This M.S. Vincent ſais he found was not made till about the time of Henry V. and that the genealogy, or ſucceſſion of the founders (out of which Brooke took his note) was a character of that age, wherein the monks might very eaſily be deceived, in pointing at a creation ſo long before, or the tranſcriber, who wrote it into the book, omit a word, or a line (as he affirms he did) and alter the reſt. He alſo diſcovered in the Exchequer, an old roll of the founders of Lewes, in which were the following words, from whence appears the tranſcriber's

* This chartulary of Lewes Abbey is now in the Cotton Library in the Britiſh Muſeum, under Veſpaſian F. XV. It probably fell into the hands of the earl of Dorſet, at the diſſolution, as he had a grant from the crown of the priory ſcite, and there built an houſe with the old materials, which was ſoon afterwards burnt down, and never rebuilt. Tanner in his Notitia Monaſt. p. 553, calls it *Nigrum Regiſtrum prioratus de Lewes quod fieri fecit Robertus Auncell prior, A. D.* 1444, and ſais that it had formerly belonged to the earl of Dorſet, afterwards to Edward Byſhe, but that it was given to the Cotton Library by Dr. Matthew Hutton. Tanner knew not its place there, or he would not have omitted its reference, which was firſt diſcovered in the emendations, and additions to Dr. Smith's Catalogue of the Cotton Library by Caſley, p. 324. According to the above, Vincent has fixed the date of this M.S. too high, as 1444 anſwers to 23 H. VI.

fault,

fault, not only in omitting a line, but alſo in altering the ſenſe. *Willielmus de Warenna primus comes Surregie & fundator eccleſie Lewenſis, &c. Iſte primo non vocabatur comes, ſed ſolumodo Willielmus de Warenna, poſtea vero, proceſſu temporis, a Willielmo Rufo filio regis & conqueſtoris Anglie cujus filiam deſponſaverat, plurimum honoratus eſt atque comes Surregie factus, & appellatus eſt.* This author likewiſe has two quotations from Ordericus, (who was an Engliſhman born, and who wrote near thoſe times) the firſt of which ſhews that the Conqueror gave Surrey, not the earldom thereof to this William---*Guillelmo de Guarenna---dedit Sutregiam,** not *comitatum Surregie.* The other aſſerts that earl William received this honor from king William Rufus, after he had held his council at Wincheſter. The words are, *Tunc Guillelmus rex Guillelmum de Guarenna comitem Suthregie conſtituit quem paulo poſt mors nulli parcens è medio rapuit.* And whereas Brooke had aſked how Gundred could have the title, and name of counteſs, unleſs her huſband had been an earl before ſhe died, in the time of William the Conqueror, Vincent replied, that ſhe might be counteſs of Warren in Normandy, though not of Surrey in England, and produced a copy of a monitory letter from the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to Alice widow of the third earl of Surrey, to ſupport his aſſertion, which letter will be taken notice of hereafter.

* P. 522.

THESE

THESE are the arguments which have been uſed in clearing up this ſubject; on which it may be remarked, that Vincent, who was a diligent, and very accurate enquirer into theſe things, ſeems to have had the advantage in the diſpute. What he has ſaid from the Exchequer roll, and Ordericus, is full to the purpoſe, and ought to be admitted till properly confuted. What is aſſerted in the former of theſe, that *primo non vocabatur comes, ſed ſolumodo Willielmus de Warenna* is indeed not ſtrictly true, for the charter of the firſt earl William in Lewes regiſter * calls him *Will. comes Warenn*; and the ſame title is given him in Domeſday-book, both which were prior to his being made earl of Surrey.

IN what manner king William I. enfeoffed this Norman earl, cannot now be aſcertained, as no written evidence is found relating to it. He was not however in fact an Engliſh baron, till he was created *earl of Surrey* by king William Rufus, notwithſtanding his name appears in the liſt of Magnates 20 Will. I. printed at the end of Du Cheſne's Collection of Normannic Hiſtorians; for it was ſufficient to put a perſon on that liſt if he held lands immediately of the king, or in capite, though he had no actual pretenſions to a barony. In Domeſday-book for Suſſex, under the title of *Terra Willi. de Warene*, we find the burgh and whole rape

* At the back of p. 3, and p. 4.

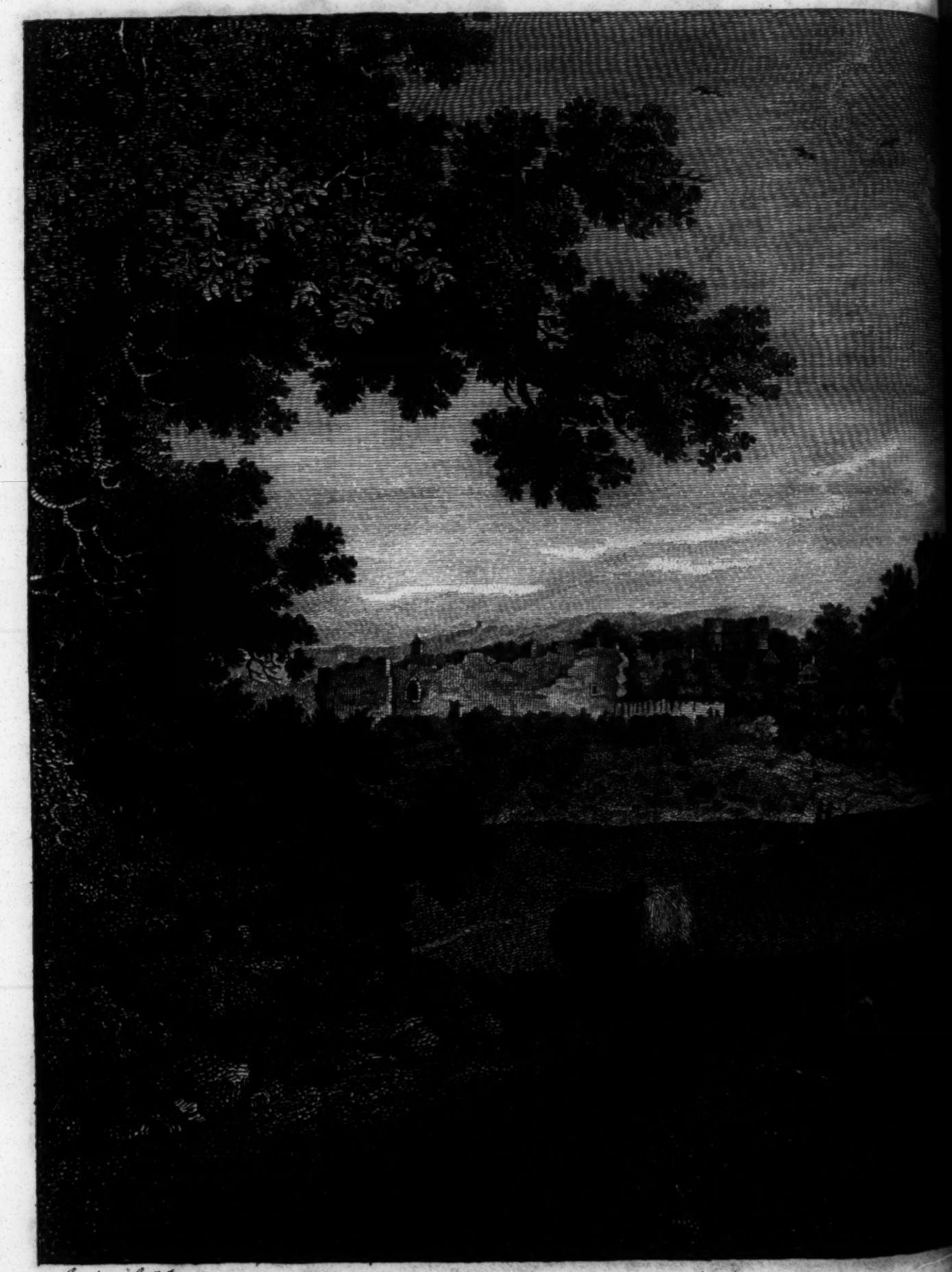
of

of Lewes (which contains about a ſixth part of the county) belonging to him.

THIS burgh, ſtrong by natural ſituation, had been rendered much more ſo in the Anti-Normannic times, by a caſtle, and two large artificial mounts, at the moſt acceſſible places, with broad and deep foſſes cut round the ſides of the ſteep aſcents, which partly ſurround the town. It was the ſtrong hold for the whole rape, in the Saxon times, when the Daniſh deſcents upon our coaſts made ſuch places abſolutely neceſſary. Camden tells us, that William de Warren firſt earl of Surrey, built a caſtle here, but perhaps he only repaired or altered the old Saxon fortifications.

THE policy of parcelling out Suſſex, and other maritime counties facing Normandy, amongſt the Conqueror's relations, and moſt truſty followers, aroſe from the unſettled ſtate of the kingdom, and frequent inſurrections of the Engliſh, during his reign. Each of the ſix rapes in Suſſex had a caſtle, river, and ſea port, then acceſſible by ſhipping, though the ſea hath ſince conſiderably withdrawn itſelf; theſe, in caſes of neceſſity, were ſo many inlets for his Norman, and other foreign auxiliaries. On this account, as he had ready communication with Normandy, by means of the neighboring ſea port of Newhaven, and induced perhaps by the fertility of the ſouth Downs, where his great eſtate lay,

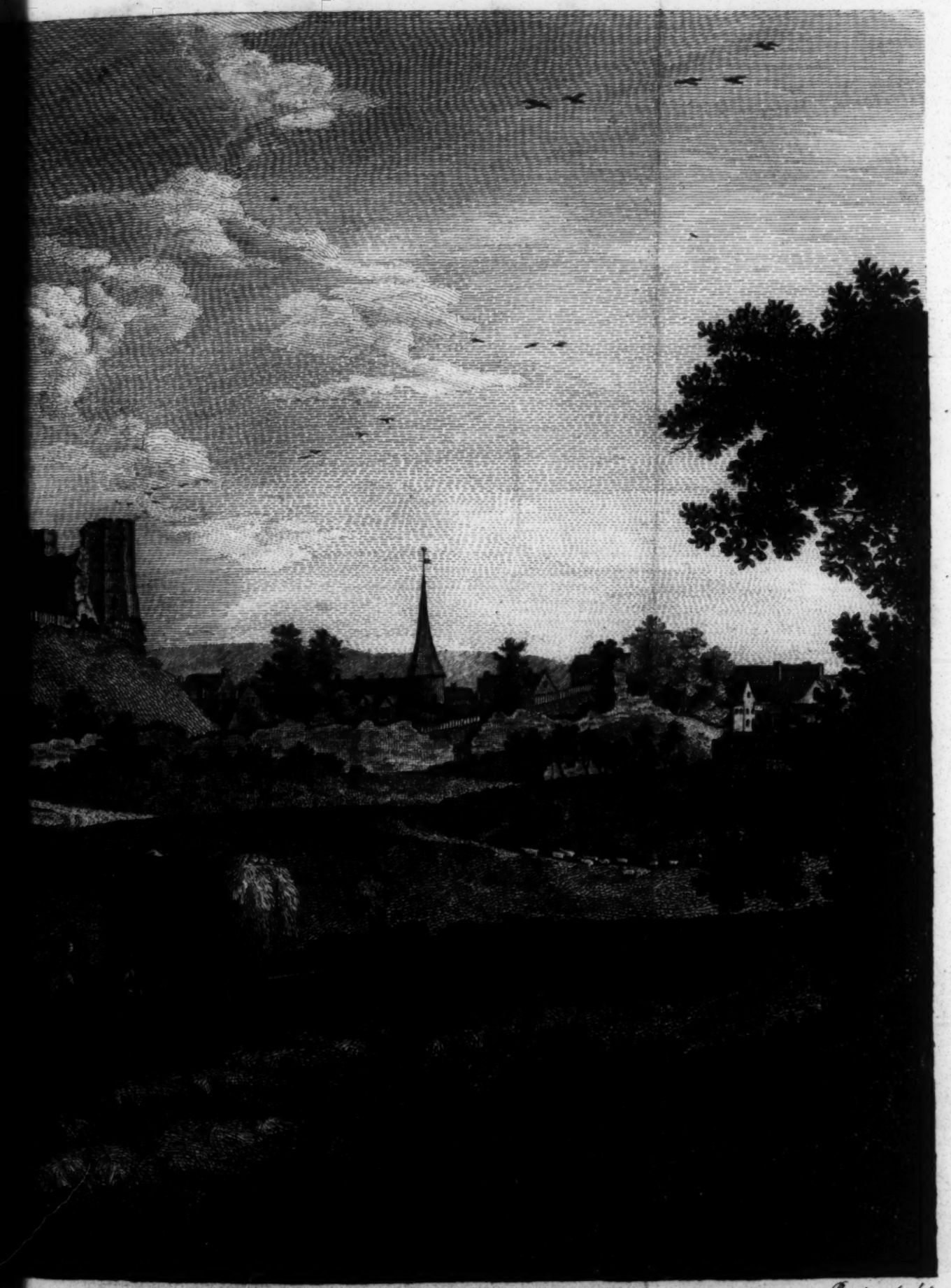
earl



Lambert Sen.r Pinx.t

NORTH VIEW OF LEWES CA

Published as the Act



Basire Sculp.

TLE FROM THE WALL LANDS.

gust 20th 1785.

Lambert del. Baire Sc.

South View of the KEEP of LEWES CASTLE from St. Michael's Church Yard.

Published as the Act directs August 20th 1786.

earl Warren ſeems to have fixed on Lewes Caſtle as his chief reſidence, and to have there founded his priory for Cluniac monks; the former to force the ſubjection, and the latter to perſuade the obedience, and reform the rough manners of the country; which accounts for his wiſh in the foundation charter hereafter mentioned, that his heirs would have St. Pancrace for the head of their honor. The preſent remains of this ſtrong caſtle, are here engraved from a view taken at the Wall-lands, about a quarter of a mile's diſtance to the north; and in another plate, is given a nearer ſouth view of the Keep of this caſtle, from St. Michael's church-yard. The fine gateway to this building, being of more modern date, and generally eſteemed the work of the laſt John earl Warren, an engraving of it is exhibited in the life of that earl.*

THERE is ſome little difficulty in underſtanding the aſſertion of Ordericus, that William I. gave earl Warren the county of Surrey; for we are told by ſeveral hiſtorians that this donation took place about the year 1070, or 1071, yet the earl does not ſeem to have had any land there at the time of the general ſurvey, which was compleated in 1086. The beſt way perhaps of reconciling this, is to ſuppoſe, that when the king beſtowed the county of Surrey on this earl, he made him governor thereof, in order that he might have

* For a farther account of this caſtle, ſee Groſe's Antiq. vol. III. and Buck's Views.

an eye upon the inhabitants, of whom, (together with the whole body of the Engliſh) the king was very jealous. What contributed after this to raiſe the earl to ſuch high ſteps of honor, was his taking part with Rufus againſt his brother Robert; for no ſooner was this king ſettled in his dominion, by the great council of the peers which he cauſed to meet at Wincheſter, but he conferred many favors on the barons his followers, to attach them the more cloſely to his intereſt; and there it was that he gave to this William de Warren the earldom of Surrey.

THE reaſon, why this earl ſtood ſo firm to William againſt his elder brother, ſeems in ſome meaſure to be owing to the perſuaſions of archbiſhop Lanfrank, who had great intereſt with him, and was the king's moſt active friend. Let this however be as it will, the new created earl of Surrey took up arms in ſupport of Rufus's pretenſions; was with him at the ſiege of Rocheſter caſtle, (wherein were many gallant men, and almoſt the whole nobility of Normandy;) and when the king ſeemed determined to hang, and otherwiſe put to death the garriſon of that place, he, with others, had the good fortune to perſuade him to pardon them, according to the expreſſion of thoſe times, in life and limb.

THIS earl was a great man in religious matters, as they were then underſtood, and his piety was made conſpicuous, by

Lambert del. Baire Sc.

WEST VIEW OF LEWES PRIORY GATEWAY.

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1785.

Lambert del. *Basire sc.*

EAST VIEW OF LEWES PRIORY.

Published as the Act directs August 20th 1783.

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1785.

WEST VIEW OF LEWES PRIORY.

by the large ſums of money which he laid out in erecting, and endowing religious houſes. The moſt memorable act of this kind which he performed, was his founding (together with his wife Gundred) in the old church of St. Pancrace, under the caſtle at Lewes in Suſſex, a priory, the gateway of which is here engraved, with the eaſt and weſt views of the ruins. Tanner in his Notitia Monaſtica, ſais this was the firſt, and chiefeſt houſe of the Cluniac order in England. The preſent remains of this priory, conſiſt only of the out offices in the lower area. The magnificence of the priory church and chapter houſe, and the various grand apartments uſual in ſuch foundations, can only be gueſſed at, by what Portmarus has told us of the dimenſion of this church, in his letter to lord Cromwell, publiſhed in Willis's Hiſtory of Mitred Abbies, vol. II.* not one ſtone being left upon another, to point out the place where they ſtood; the whole upper area, being now become a plain ſmooth paſture, and nothing left but theſe offices, and the outer walls which ſurround the ſcite, and form an oblong ſquare containing about forty acres.† The above letter ſhews that the length of the church was one hundred and fifty feet, the height ſixty-three feet, the circumference of it one thouſand five hundred and fifty eight feet; and that there were in the

* Fol. 26, ad finem.

† A farther account of this place may be ſeen in Groſe's Antiq. vol. III. There is alſo in Buck's Views a ſouth proſpect of this priory.

church thirty-two pillars, ſtanding equally from the walls; of theſe, eight ſupported the bells which hung in the middle of the church, and were forty-two feet high, alſo thirteen feet thick, and forty-five feet in circumference; the other twenty-four were moſtly ten feet thick, twenty-five about, and eighteen feet high. The height of the roof before the high altar, was ninety-three feet; the middle of the church one hundred and five feet, and the height of the ſteeple at the front, ninety feet. The prior of this houſe was accounted high chamberlain to the Abbat of Cluni,* and was often his vicar general in England, Ireland, and Scotland. From the foundation charter,† we learn that this earl William, and Gundred his wife, in their way to Rome, called at many monaſteries in France and Burgundy, for the ſake of exerciſing their devotions therein, but hearing in Burgundy that they could not ſafely proceed that way, on account of the war between the Pope, and the Emperor, they turned off to the great Cluniac monaſtery of St. Peter, where, in the abſence of the Abbat, they were ſo taken with the religious behavior, and the hoſpitality of the prior and convent, who received them into their ſociety and fraternity, that they began to have a greater regard for that order and houſe, than any other which they had ſeen; and having long had an intention, through the advice of Lanfrank the archbiſhop, to erect a religious houſe for the

* Rymer, vol. II. p. 464. † Monaſt. vol. I. p. 615.

pardon

pardon of their ſins, and the ſaving of their ſouls, they requeſted of Sir Hugh the Abbat, and the reſt of the religious there, to ſend over two, or three, or four monks of their body, on whom they might beſtow the church of St. Pancrace, under the caſtle of Lewes, (which from a wooden one, they had rebuilt of ſtone) together with lands, &c. ſufficient for the ſuſtentation of twelve monks; but the Abbat was at firſt averſe to the granting this petition, on account of its being at ſo great a diſtance in a foreign land, and chiefly becauſe of the ſea; but after liberty was obtained of the king for introducing the Cluniac monks into England, he thought proper to ſend over Sir Lanzo with three others of his convent, to whom all was given which was promiſed; the deed or writing relating to the ſame, after receiving the royal confirmation, having before been tranſmitted to Cluni as the monks there required. After the death however of king William I. and the coming of his ſon king William II. into this realm, in order to obtain the crown, ſuch diſtractions of ſtate aroſe thereupon, that the earl's life was daily in danger, on which Sir Lanzo the prior, and his monks, repreſented to him that the charter of their privileges was at Cluni, and that they had no muniment of the ſame in their own poſſeſſion; that he ought therefore, as well becauſe the times were doubtful, as to guard againſt future contingencies, to give them all the ſecurity in his power; which by the advice of his faithful counſellors he did,

did, to this purpoſe; namely, that he William de Warren earl of Surrey gave, and confirmed to * God and St. Peter, and the Abbat and convent of Cluni, the church of St. Pancrace, ſituated under his caſtle of Lewes, and to the ſame St. Pancrace, and the Cluniac monks, ſerving God in the ſaid church for ever; for the health (or ſafety) of his ſoul, and the ſoul of Gundred his wife, and for the ſoul of king William, who brought him into England, and through whoſe licence he procured the ſaid monks to come over, and who had alſo confirmed his former donation; for the health likewiſe of queen Maud, mother of his wife, and for the health of king William her ſon, after whoſe coming into England he (the earl) made this charter, (of confirmation) and who (meaning king William Rufus) created him earl of Surrey; and for the health (or ſafety) of all his heirs, and all faithful chriſtians living and dead; for the ſuſtentation of the ſaid monks of Pancrace, a manſion called Falemele, with all which he had in demeſne there, and an hide of

* Sir Henry Spelman, in his Treatiſe of ancient deeds, and charters, obſerves that it was ordinary in ancient times, to make grants to perſons intellectual, and inviſible, as God himſelf, the bleſſed Trinity, the church, the apoſtles, ſaints, &c. who had been long dead; but after the times of Henry III. (as he obſerves with little delicacy of expreſſion) God's omnipotency was in point of law diſabled to purchaſe, or to take by grant, &c. and ſo alſo was the ſpouſe the church; for the law thinks it no reaſon that the wife ſhould be in a better condition than her huſband. The whole army of ſaints were likewiſe diſabled.

land

land which one Euſtace held in *Burgamele, (now called Bormer) belonging to the ſaid manſion; the manſion alſo called Carlenton, which queen Maud gave to him, and his wife Gundred, and which king William granted, and confirmed as an aid, or aſſiſtance, in eſtabliſhing the earl's new monks; five hides alſo, and an half in Swambergh, and the land called the iſland near the monaſtery, with meadows and paſtures, and all the land which he had in demeſne within the iſland in which the monaſtery was ſituated, with a mill upon the adjoining pool, with an houſe called Lewins, ſtanding without the walls of the town; the land alſo which was one Norman's, a virge of land called Redrewell, and another called Stanforde. In Waſteden two hides, four villains, and one meadow; the tithes alſo of his lands, and particularly thoſe which Richard the preſbyter held for his life, to be enjoyed by the ſaid monks at his death. He granted alſo all the tithes which his men had given, or ſhould give there. Afterwards he gave them Walton † with all the free men which Gundred held of him there, with a manſion, and whatever he had between the two waters of Lime, and Welleſtream, in lands, marſhes, paſtures, and

* This and the above Falemele ſhould have been Falemere, and Burgamere, but the Lewes regiſter has the ſame miſnomers.

† It is thus expreſſed in the Monaſt. vol. II. p. 909. *Will. comes primus concedente filio ſuo ſecundo comite dedit nobis pro anima Gundredæ uxoris ſuæ Waltunam.*

waters,

waters, with men, and all their ſervices, and all other things; reſerving however two entertainments to himſelf, and heirs, yearly, one in going into Yorkſhire, and the other in returning; and if they were entertained there more than twice in one year, they engaged at the peril of their ſouls to pay for the ſame, at the end of the year, charging the heirs who ſhould follow, not to infringe that charity, as they would be ſaved in the day of judgment.

He alſo gave them the church of Acre, with two carucates of land, where he and Gundred had purpoſed to build a monaſtery, and houſes; and place monks from thoſe at Pancrace, to which Sir Lanzo had conſented, yet ſo that the prior and monks of Acre ſhould always be ſubject to, and at the appointment of thoſe of St. Pancrace. This the earl meant to do, if God ſpared him life and health; and if he was not able to perform it himſelf, his will was that his heir ſhould compleat it; likewiſe that whatever charities his heirs ſhould eſtabliſh, they would make them ſubordinate to St. Pancrace, and always have St. Pancrace the head of their honor, and there be buried with him, where his wife Gundred then lay. All theſe donations the earl gave to God, St. Pancrace, and the monks there ſerving God, his wife Gundred being alive, and conſenting, together with William and Reginald his ſons, and heirs; but the ſecond deed (or deed of confirmation) was made after the ſaid Gundred's death; and after her deceaſe, he alſo gave

gave to the ſaid monks, for her ſoul, his own ſoul, and thoſe of his heirs, a manſion in Norfolk called Hecham, the whole which he had there with the land of Pagan the Reeve, and all the free men whoſe tax the ſaid Pagan there received. This gift he would have his heirs to hold firm and good, becauſe both king William (the II.) and his father had confirmed it.

AFTER this follows a declaration, that all the above donations were made to the ſaid monks for ever, as free and clear from all cauſes, cuſtoms, and ſervices, as the earl himſelf had held them, or any other free man could hold his eſtate, or beſtow the ſame in charity; and that if the king ſhould require either hidage, danegeld, or any other geld, ſervice, or thing from them, the earl and his heirs ſhould acquit them of the ſame; as alſo they ſhould againſt the claims of all others. And if any diſpute, quarrel, or injury ſhould ariſe between the men of St. Pancrace, and the earl, or his men, ſatisfaction ſhould be made by the earl to the prior, that the religious might come to no harm; and his heirs were required to do the ſame; and if either he, or his heirs ſhould add any thing to the above gifts, they were to do it in as free a manner as the above. He next ſubjoins ſome good wiſhes for the proſperity of the monks, ſeverely curſing thoſe who ſhould do any damage to his gifts, or thoſe which his heirs ſhould make, and praying for ſuch

as protected, or made additions to the ſame. He willed alſo his monks, and heirs to know, that when he and Gundred requeſted of Sir Hugh the Abbat, who came to ſpeak with the king in Normandy, that he would ſend them Sir Lanzo the Prior, whom he had kept for a whole year at Cluni, inſomuch that they had almoſt reſolved to drop the undertaking, or take the church from them, and give it to a greater monaſtery, the ſaid Abbat had granted, after much intreaty, a writing under his ſeal, that if God ſhould give any increaſe to the houſe (at Lewes) he would make it as one of the great ones, after the death or promotion of Sir Lanzo. When the monks of St. Pancrace ſhould apply to Cluni for a Prior, he would ſend them one of his beſt monks, ſuch as was known to be fitteſt for the office, who ſhould never be removed without a juſt, and manifeſt cauſe. And theſe things they required, becauſe they were afraid that Sir Lanzo would ſoon be taken from them; for the king preferred the beſt of the clergy to church dignities, and in the earl's hearing had requeſted of the Abbat to ſend him twelve of his monks, whom he would make biſhops, and abbats; and they were of opinion, that if the houſe thus newly erected, and weak, ſhould often change its Prior, it would not riſe to any advantage. And becauſe they were unwilling that their charitable donation ſhould ever be changed into a ſecular ſervice, it was then agreed between them and the Abbat, that fifty ſhillings of Engliſh money ſhould yearly be paid thence to

Cluni,

Cluni, and ſo it ſhould be free from all ſervice, exaction, and geld. The Abbat was alſo not to come in above the Prior concerning the government of the houſe, unleſs in watching over, or reforming the order, when the Prior could not reform it. And the ſame concerning the houſes which ſhould be ſubordinate to that of St. Pancrace, which the Prior and Convent there ſhould hold as free as they were given to them. This was ſo ordered, becauſe there was an intention of building an houſe at Caſtle Acre, and placing monks therein, who ſhould be ſubject to no other but St. Pancrace.

THE above deed of confirmation was made, in order to be witneſſed by the king in council at Wincheſter, by making the ſign of the croſs with his own hand, and by the ſigns, and teſtimonies of the biſhops, earls, and barons there preſent.

THE original foundation deed which was lodged at Cluni, was made about 1077, for in that year Sir Lanzo is ſaid to have come over.* The ſecond or confirmation charter about 1087; what therefore is ſaid by William of Malmſbury, and Roger de Wendover, that this monaſtery was founded in 1072, ought perhaps to be underſtood of the time when

* Monaſt. vol. I. p. 639.

it began to be built.* The latter of theſe charters (which includes the ſubſtance of the former) may be ſeen either in the Monaſticon, or in a M.S. in the Herald's office, written by Vincent, and marked *Quid non No.* 6.†

At the back of p. 3, and at p. 4 of the Lewes regiſter, is the following charter of this earl.

Oibus pres. & fut. Notum ſit quod ego Willus Com. Warenn: dono concedo & hac carta mea confirmo Deo & Sco Panccio & Mochis apud Lewes comorantibus & ibm Deo & Sco Panccio ſervientibus in lib. pur. & perpet. elemoſinam oes tras & oia ten. que heut de feudo meo cujuſcunque donacois ſint libera ſoluta & quieta imperpet. ab oibus donis & auxiliis & conſuet. & querel. & oibus ſervic. Quod ſi rex ab hiis ſupdcis ter. & ten. ſive in hidagio ſive in ſcutagio ſive in Danegeld aut aliis geldis ſive aliqua alia exaccoe aliquod debitum vel reddicoem here voluerit ego & her. mei de nro proprio quieta & libata ea faciemus imp. Eorum eciam paci & quieti inpoſterum pvidere cupiens volo ut oia ad ipſos mochos & eor. hoies ptinencia ita liba ſint & quieta & omis exacconis immunia imperp. per tot. ter. meam ſicut mea propria & ut in oibus rebus & hoibus ſuis p oia idem heant quod

* In Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 238, William Counte Guarine, is ſaid to have foundid the priorie of Lewis, the XII yere after the conqueſt, in the yere of our Lord 1072, but ſurely this ought to have been 1078.

† P. 209.

ego

ego ibi herem ſi michi ea retinuiſſem & ſi hoies Sci Pancii contra me & hedes meos vel hoies nros comiſerint unde emendacoem & forisfacturam here debeamus Prior Sci Pancii eam pro nobis accipiet & habebit imp. Dono & concedo & confirmo dcis mochis oes ecclias cum pert. ſuis & oes decias quas habent vel habituri ſunt de feudo meo cujuſcunque donacois ſint liberas & quiet. imp. ut quomodocunque terre mutentur ecclie ſemp. & decie lib. quiete & integre mochis remaneant ita ut nec in ipis eccliis aliquod jus patronatus aut in ipis decis aliquod juris poſſit aliquis alius vendicare. Dono quoque imp. eiſdem mochis deciam oium denarior. meor. de oibus reddit. meis & aliis undecumque pert. et volo ut ſicut creſcunt redditus & proventus mei ſic ſemper decime monachor. & ſine dilone eis reddantur et plenar. deciam de oibus domcis meis viz. de blado de feno de porcell. de agnis de vellerib. de caſeis de molend. de piſcar. & de oibus aliis rebus meis de quibus decie dari ſolent & debent & apud Decheninges lib. paſtur. oibus averiis & animal. ſuis cum averiis & animal. meis ubicunque paſcant hoies autem ipſor. mochor. qui reſident apud Dichening heant paſtur. de aver. & animal. ſuis in oibus paſt. quibus coicant hoies mei Volo eciam & firmiter precipio ubi oes hoies mei qui decias ſuas mochis predict. dederunt vel qui daturi ſunt permittant eis ferre quocumque voluerint ſine omni contradicoe & impedimento Si quis vero huic juſſioni inde non obedierit ſed contradixerit ſciat pro certo quod eandem vindictam & juſticiam & forisfacturam de eo ego & her. mei accipiemus ac ſi de horreis noſtris propriis eas abſtuliſſet Preterea dono concedo & confirmo imp.

imp. ſupradict. mochis in villa de Lewes totum mercatum lignorum ad lignarium ſuum faciend. tribus diebus in ſeptimana ſcil. in die Martis & in die Jovis & ſabbato a die ſanct. Pentecoſt. uſq. ad feſt. S. Petri ad vincula & poſt idem feſtum comune mercatum cum hoibus de Lewes ſi neceſſe habuerint de carnib. vero & piſcib. & oibus aliis reb. quas ad emend. evenerint & emere voluerint ad opus ſuum & hoſpitum ſuor. non tantummodo in villa de Lewes ſcil. & apud Saford & per totam ter. meam in oibus locis ubi forus habetur Dono eiſdem mochis ut omni die imp. primum ſemper habeant mercatum ſine omni contradicoe & impedimento poſtquam ad opus meum & her. meor. ſufficienter fuerit emptum Dono nec non imp. memoratis mochis poteſtatem piſcandi in oibus aquis meis provincie de Lewes ad magna anniverſaria viz. comitum & comitiſſar. Warenn. & ad anniverſ. priorum ſuor. & ad magna feſta & ad magnos hoſpites & ad fratres ſuos mochos infirmos miniſtro qui cuſtodit aquam ſemper preſente Oes autem has donacoes conceſſiones & confirmacoes meas Deo & Sco Panccio & mochis ſupradict. factas firmiter precipio her. meis ſub periculo animar. ſuar. inviolabiliter ſervare imp. Teſtes ſunt Willus comes Cyceſtrie, &c.

Rowe in his M.S. hiſtory of the barony and borough of Lewes, in the reigns of Eliz. James, and Charles, ſais he had ſeen the priory ſeal of Lewes, annexed to a deed granted by the prior and convent in chapter aſſembled, to one Stephen a Ridge, 6. June, 27 H. VIII. and that it had the Warren's arms

arms on one ſide, and thoſe of the borough of Lewes on the other; with the legend, **Sigillum comūne ꝓioꝛis et conventus monaſterii Sc̄ti Pancꝛaſii de Lewes.** The arms of Lewes borough were *checky or and azure, on a ſiniſter canton gules, a lion rampant argent, ſemè of croſs croſslets of the ſecond.* Theſe with the legend **Sigillum comune buꝛgi de Lewes** may be ſeen in the fourth plate of ſeals, No. 5.

Sepr. 21, 1397 Richard earl of Arundel was executed in London, on which Lewes was granted by the crown to his ſon in law Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, &c. who in 1398 confirmed the old charter of Lewes, as may be ſeen on the back of p. 34 of the priory regiſter there; and it is probable that in compliment to their new lord, the prior and burgeſſes added his coat in a canton to their former arms.

In Philipot and Owen's Viſitation of Suſſex in 1634, is a ſketch of what they call *The common ſeal of the auncient borough of Lewes*, with a note that *the lord Delaware had ſome participation of liberties, whereupon, as is conceived, this ſeal was invented to expreſs as much*; but to this miſtake they ſeem to have been led, by the ſimilarity of the arms of Delaware and Mowbray, differing only in this that the croſs croſslets in the former are fitched; alſo by certain eſtates in the neighboring rape of Bramber, being granted 1 Hen. VII. to the lord Delaware, on the forfeiture of John duke of Norfolk,

Norfolk, ſlain at Boſworth field. The regrant of theſe 10 Hen. VII. at that king's requeſt, for a ſum of money, to the earl of Surrey, then reſtored in blood, may be ſeen in *Madox's Formulare Anglicanum*, CCCLII.

THIS earl laid alſo the foundation of a priory for Cluniac monks, near Caſtle Acre in Norfolk, to be ſubordinate to the houſe of Lewes, (as mentioned above) which was begun on or before the year 1085. From the grant relating to this,* it appears that the earl, for the good of his ſoul, and the ſouls of his father and mother, and heirs, gave and confirmed to God, and St. Mary de Acre, and the monks there ſerving God, the church of Acre, with all things, and liberties thereto belonging, and the churches of Methewolde, and Roinges, or Ledenechirch, with the advowſons thereof; and the churches of Wikemer, and Trunchet, and two parts of his tithes in the vill of Grimeſtune, in free, and perpetual charity; the witneſſes to which were William his ſon, Wimer the dapifer, Geoffry the chaplain, William Branche, Waukelin de Roſeto, Hugh de Wanci, and Robert de Mortimer.

THE arms of this priory were *argent a croſs checky, or and azure*, (in alluſion to thoſe of the earl) *between twelve croſs croſslets fitchè ſable*.

* Monaſt. vol. I. p. 624.

DUGDALE

DUGDALE ſais * that he gave to the monks of St. Mary in York the iſle of Henes; this note he took from the Monaſticon,† where alſo are the words, *& piſcarias ejus.*‡ But what he ſais farther of his gifts to the monks of Boxgrave, he has miſtaken for thoſe of the earl of Suſſex, as will appear from charters in the Monaſticon.‖ In that book § we are told that this earl was preſent at laying the foundation of the abbey of St. Mary; on which occaſion he probably made this grant, as he died in the ſame year 1088.

LASTLY, Dugdale† ſais that to the lands in Suſſex where-with he at firſt endowed the priory of Lewes, he added the churches of Cuningſburgh, and ſeveral others in Yorkſhire, there mentioned, but this was the act of his ſon, as will appear in the proſecution of theſe memoirs.

THIS earl married Gundred the fifth daughter of king William I. with whom, according to ſome accounts, he had the manor of Wakefield in Yorkſhire, to which Halifax was an appendage; but this cannot be true, becauſe in Domeſday-book, which was only finiſhed in 1086 (about two years before the earl's death, and after the deceaſe of

* Bar. vol. I. p. 74. † Vol. I. p. 389,

‡ The whole grant of this is in the Monaſt. vol. I. p. 406. ‖ Vol. I. p. 592, &c.

§ P. 385. † Bar. vol. I. p. 74.

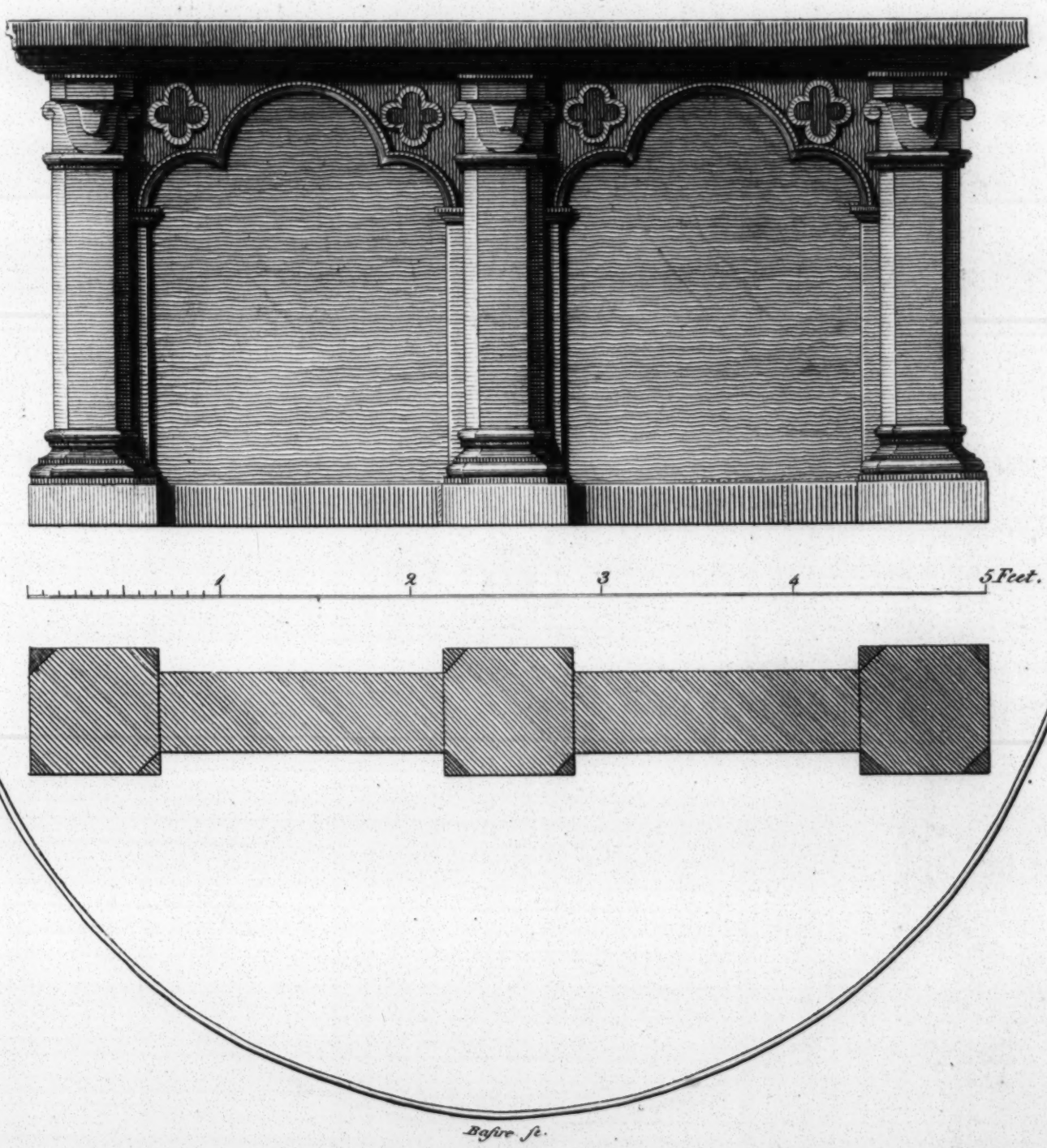
Gundred) this manor, with the nine berewics thereto belonging, are ſaid to be in the king's hands.* Brooke in his *Catalogue of Nobility*, has given us a different, but not more correct account of her marriage portion, when he tells us that the earl had with her all Chirkland, Bromfeld and Yale; for theſe lordſhips were given to the family by king Edw. I. as will be ſhewn hereafter.

* The nine berewics here alluded to, were, according to a fac ſimile extract from the original record, in my own poſſeſſion, Sandala, Sorebi, Werla, Feſley, Micleie, Wadeſuurde, Crubetoneſtun, Langefelt, Stanesfelt. Sunt ad geld. LX car. ter. & III bov. & tercia pars unius bov. Hanc terram poſs. arare XXX caruce. Hoc manerium fuit regis Edw. in dominio, modo in manu regis, ſunt ibi IIII villani & III pbri & II eccleſie & VII ſochem. & XVI bordar. ſimul habent VII car. Silva paſc. VI leug. long. & IIII leug. lat. T. R. E. LX lib. val. modo XV lib.

Ad hoc manerium pertinet ſoca harum ter. Crigeſtone X bov. Bretone I car. Orberie II car. & VII bov. Oſleſet III car. & dim. Ettone I car. Stanleie III car. Scellintone VI bov. Ameleie III car. Cheteruurde VI car. Bertone III car. Seppeleie II car. Scellneleie I car. Cumbreuurde I car. Croſland I car. Inter omnes ſunt ad geld. XXX car. quas poſſunt arare XX car. Nunc waſte ſunt preter Crigeſtone Orberie ubi ſunt IIII ſochem. & I villanus & III bordarii cum IIII car. & in Oſleſet IIII vill. & III bordar. cum II car. In Bretone ſilva paſc. I leug. long. & dim. lat. In Orberie ſilva paſc. III quarent, long. & III lat. In Oſleſet ſilva paſc. dim. leug. long. & tantund. lat. Preter hec ſunt ad geld. II car. II holne & altera holne & Alſtaneſleie & Thoac. Hanc terram poteſt I car. arrare. Waſt eſt Silva per loca. Hanc alii dicunt eſſe Tainland alii ſocam in Wachefeld.

Within this Pew ſtands the Tomb-Stone
of GUNDRAD, Daughter of William the
Conqueror, & Wife of William, the firſt
Earl of Warren, which having been depoſited
over her Remains in the Chapter-Houſe
of Lewes Priory, & lately diſcovered
in Iffield Church, was removed
to this Place, at the Expence
of William Burrell Eſq^r
A.D. 1775.

Tomb Stone of Gundrad Counteſs of Warren.



Baſire ſc.

Published as the Act directs August 20th 1785.

THIS Gundred died in child-bed (*vi partûs cruciata*, ſais the regiſter of Lewes) at Caſtle Acre, May 27, 1085, and was buried in the chapter houſe of the priory of Lewes.

THE grave-ſtone which once covered her remains, was diſcovered a few years ago by William Burrel, Eſq. LL.D. and F.S.A. in an arch of the Shirley chancel belonging to the pariſh church of Isfield in Suſſex, about ſeven miles from Lewes, by whoſe favor an accurate engraving of it is inſerted in this work. It is of black marble, and was placed over the tomb of Edward Shirley, Eſq. who died March 16, 1558, and was ſon of John Shirley of the manor of Isfield, clerk of the kitchen to king Henry VII. and cofferer to king Henry VIII. How it came there, is not eaſy to ſay; perhaps the family of Shirley, who were lords of the manor of Isfield, cauſed it to be removed to Isfield, from the conventual church of Lewes, when that church was pulled down at the diſſolution of the priory there, in order to preſerve it as a curioſity. However that was, it here found protection from the undiſtinguiſhing zeal of reformation, which exerted its utmoſt force on that noble, but devoted foundation of Lewes priory; as may particularly be ſeen in the letter of John Portmarus already mentioned.* It is much to be lamented that the inhabitants of Lewes did not ſave the venerable edifice of St. Pancrace church, like thoſe of St. Albans,

* Willis on Mitred Abbies, vol. II. fol. 26.

who, on the monks being turned out, purchaſed their grand abbey church of the government, for four hundred pounds, and made it parochial.*

By the conſent of Sir Robert Smyth, Bart. and John Ratcliffe, Eſq. (the repreſentatives of the Shirleys of Iſfield, and owners of the chancel belonging to that family) this monumental ſtone was removed October 2, 1775 to the veſtry pew of the church of St. John Baptiſt Southover, near Lewes, as neareſt to its original ſituation, where a proper caſe or ſhrine is provided for its preſervation at Dr. Burrel's expence; an engraving of which is here given, together with the tablet which directs the ſtranger's eye to the place where this curioſity is to be ſeen. It was intended to have replaced it over the ſpot where the body was depoſited, but that could not be diſcovered, the foundations of the old chapter houſe being ſo effectually removed, that the ſite of it is not now certainly known.

The work of this monument, which is ſculptured in very high relief, ſhews the hand of a very able artiſt for that time. The ſize of it is five feet five inches long, to the break in the bottom of it, two feet broad at the head, and twenty inches broad at the feet.

* Camden's Britannia, Edit. 1753, vol. I. p. 355.

DA DVCV·DEC'EVI·NOBILE GERMEN:IN TVLIT ECCLESIIS ANGLORV BA

TE FACTHERE DE TVCLEMENS SVSCIPF MATREM SEXTA KALENDAR VIVNII LVX OBVIA CAR

XPIE TA TEMARIA·PARSOBLITMARTHE SVE ESTPARSMIGNAMARIE·OPERANCRITES

TIMSTIEQVI·✝STIRPSGVNDRA

Published as the Act directs. August 20th 1783

J. BASIRE. DEL. ET. SC.

THE Inſcription (as much as remains of it) runs thus:

" Stirps Gundrada ducum decus evi nobile germen
" Intulit eccleſiis Anglorum balſama morum
" Martir - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
" - - - - - uit miſeris fuit ex pietate Maria
" Pars obiit Marthe ſupereſt pars magna Marie
" O pie Pancrati tes - - - - - et equi
" Te facit heredem tu clemens ſuſcipe matrem
" Sexta kalendarum Junii lux obvia carnis
" FFregit alabaſtrum*

THE earl died June 24, 1088, and was buried in the ſame place with his wife, agreeable to his declaration in the charter of Lewes. Ordericus therefore is miſtaken, when † he ſais, *Præfati conſulis filii Guillelmus, & Rainaldus* cum Gundreda matre ſua *ſucceſſerunt, & ſub Guillelmo, atque Henrico Angliæ regibus, probitate & potentia diu claruerunt.*

A TOMB of white marble is ſaid to have been erected over him, on which was the following inſcription.‡

* THERE is no doubt but the fourth line in this epitaph began with *Martha fuit miſeris*, and perhaps the words wanting in the ſixth line were *teſtis pietatis*, but the third and laſt line can only be gueſſed at. There are evident miſtakes in the pointing of the original, for which reaſon I have omitted the ſame.

† P. 680. ‡ Lewes regiſter, p. 132.

" Hic

" Hic Guillelme comes, locus eſt laudis tibi fomes,
" Hujus fundator, & largus ſedis amator.
" Iſte tuum funus decorat, placuit quia munus
" Pauperibus Chriſti, quod prompta mente dediſti.
" Ille tuos cineres ſervat Pancratius hæres,
" Sanctorum caſtris, qui te ſociabit in aſtris,
" Optime Pancrati, fer opem te glorificanti;
" Daque poli ſedem, talem tibi qui dedit ædem."

This encomium, the monks of St. Pancrace, who were fed by his bounty, thought fit to pay him, whilſt thoſe of Ely, with whom he was at variance about ſome lands, were blackening his reputation as much as they could. It is reported (ſais Dugdale,* referring to the regiſter of the church of Ely in the Bodleian library) that this earl William did violently detain certain lands from the monks of Ely, for which being often admoniſhed by the Abbat, and not making reſtitution, he died miſerably; agreeable to what we read in the life of Simeon, ninth Abbat of Ely, as abſtracted by Leland in his Collectanea,† *Gul. comes Warenne miſerabili morte periit hoc tempore propter terras ablatas a monaſter. Elienſi.*‡ This diſpute was carried on for near a century. Richard the prior of Ely, in his hiſtory of that houſe,‖ ſais, *Papa* (Hadrianus) *mandavit* (Nigello Epiſcopo Eliens.)

* Bar. vol. I. p. 74. † Tom I. part II. p. 596.
‡ Wharton's Ang. Sacra, vol. I. p. 611. ‖ Wharton, p. 627.

quod

quod ſi comes Willelmus Warennæ, comes de Clare, comes Albemarlæ, Gaufredus Martelli, Hen. filius Geroldi, Rob. filius Unfridi, & Johannes de Port, bonorum prefatæ eccleſie detentores fuerint, eos ſtuderet diligentiſſime convenire, ut omnes poſſeſſiones Elyenſis eccleſiæ, quas per violentiam, & contra juſtitiam, ſicut dicitur, detinere præſumunt, in integrum, ſi ita eſt, poſtpoſita omni occaſione, & excuſatione reſtituant. Quod ſi facere contempſerint, eos ex tunc, omni appellatione ceſſante auctoritate ſua (Papæ) *excommunicationis vinculis aſtringeret, & ipſos tanquam membra Diaboli ab omnibus parochanis ſuis uſque ad condignam ſatisfactionem faceret evitari. Dat. Laterani 17 cal. Feb.* This was in the reign of king Hen. II.

WHETHER this popiſh thunderbolt did any execution in its fall, does not appear, unleſs a concluſion of this ſort may be drawn from what is ſaid in the Anglia Sacra,* that the monks of Ely were to have yearly one mark for a pittance, on the anniverſary of Euſtace the biſhop, and that twenty ſhillings ſhould on the ſame day be laid out for the uſe of the poor, out of the hundred ſhillings rent of land (100 ſolidatis terræ) in Berkyngham, and the parts thereof, which the ſaid Euſtace obtained of Hameline earl Warren.

The monks of Ely ſeem to have given the firſt occaſion to this diſpute, for Thurſtan the ſeventh Abbat there, and his

* P. 634.

convent,

convent, confederating with ſeveral great men, fortified the iſle of Ely (which belonged to them) againſt king William I. who was therefore adviſed to ſeize all the lands, and goods belonging to that monaſtery, which lay without the iſle, and to divide them amongſt his ſoldiers, which he did, and of theſe earl Warren had a ſhare.* This acquiſition, the earl did not think himſelf bound to reſtore without ſome recompence, though the monks had given the king a thouſand marks for reſtitution of what he had taken; and in this he was not ſingular, for the families of Clare, Albemarle, and the reſt above-mentioned, kept other eſtates from them, beſtowed on the ſame occaſion.† But as if earl Warren had the greateſt ſhare, or was on ſome other account the moſt obnoxious to them, we find in their regiſters, ſuch entries made, to render him odious to poſterity, as nothing but the rankeſt malice, joined with an utter diſregard to truth, could ſuggeſt. They have recorded, though his death happened very far from the iſle of Ely, that the ſame night he died, the Abbat lying quietly in his bed, and me-

* Morant's Eſſex, vol. I. p. 465, and 467.

† In the Appendix to Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely, is a writing of king William the Conqueror, directed to Gosfride the Biſhop, and Robert earl of Moriton, to ſummon William de Warren, and others, to anſwer the Abbat of Ely on this ſubject, promiſing that if any one kept lands from the abbey, of the King's gift, he would give ſomething in exchange for them; but I do not find that much was done in conſequence thereof.

ditating

ditating on heavenly things, heard the earl's ſoul, as the devil carried it away, cry out loudly, and with a known, and diſtinct voice, repeatedly, *Lord have mercy on me!* And that the next day, the Abbat acquainted all the monks in chapter therewith; and likewiſe, that about four days after, there came a meſſenger to them from the wife of this earl, with an hundred ſhillings for the good of his ſoul, who told them, that he died the very hour in which the Abbat heard that outcry; but that neither the Abbat, nor any of the monks would receive it, not thinking it ſafe for them to take the money of a damned perſon. How ridiculous! And how ill contrived is this ſtory, when the earl's lady died three years before him! The characters of the monks themſelves ſtand not in the faireſt light, for Stow* has informed us, that ſeeing the miſeries of themſelves, and the whole iſland, they told the king, that if he would reſtore to the abbey their poſſeſſions, he might have ſure entrance into the iſle, which he granted, and commanded William de Warren, and Gilbert de Clare, that they ſhould become pledges for the ſame; on this, the Abbat inſtructed Gilbert de Clare, and earl Warren, of the manner of the rebellion, willing them not to fear for the often repulſe of the enemies, for they ſhould have his counſel and help; immediately after which, we hear of the king's ſucceſs. But at the ſame time that they were deceiving their friends, they were deceived

* P. 104.

themſelves, for the king contrived to begin a freſh quarrel with them, and though they paid large ſums of money, they could not get poſſeſſion of what had been taken from them.

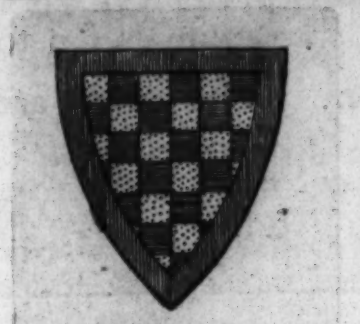
THIS earl had by Gundred his wife two ſons, and three daughters, whoſe names were William, Reginald, Gundred, Edith, and -----

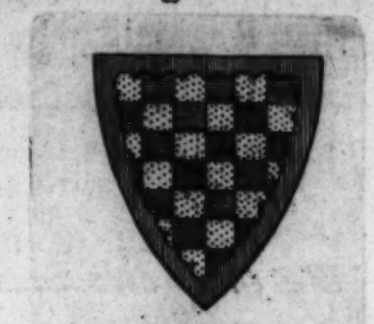
THE names of theſe two ſons occur in the foundation charter of Lewes,* Reginald is ſaid by Philipott, in a M.S. in the Herald's office marked *Stemmata No.* 75, and diſtinguiſhed by a mullet on the back, to have born for his coat armor, *checky or and azure within a plain bordure gules*; though in Vincent's Cheſhire in the above office, No. 120, as alſo in the pedigree belonging to Sir George Warren, the bordure is ingrailed. Another M.S. in the ſaid office, (which, as I remember, had no title) ſais he bare his father's arms with a *bar gules in medio*, but not charged with the *eſcutcheon argent*, and the *bend gules*, as in the ſouth-weſt window of the priory of Southwark. Segar in his *Baronagium Genealogicum M.S.* now in the hands of Joſeph Edmondſon, Eſq. Mowbray Herald extraordinary, ſais, Warren of Wirmgay bore *checky or and azure a labal of five points gules*; I have alſo ſeen attributed to him the *checks with a bordure*

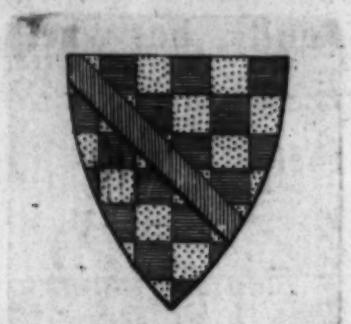
* Monaſt. vol. I. p. 616.

ermine;

ermine; this latter may be right, but the former I take to be miſtaken for the arms of Reginald the third earl's brother.


Warren


Warren


Warren

THIS Reginald* adhered to Robert Curthoſe, and is ſaid to have had the command of three hundred men under Gilbert de Aquila, at the ſaving of Rohan in Normandy, in 1090, when the inhabitants thereof endeavored to revolt from the ſaid Robert to king William II. He was one of the principal perſons who broke the league of peace between Robert and king Henry I. and was taken priſoner at Dive, when the fort there was ſurrendered in 1106; the earl his brother being at that time in the king's army.† He married Alice daughter and heireſs of William de Wormgay, lord of Wormgay (commonly called Wrongay) in Norfolk, as aſſerted by Camden,‡ whoſe words are, *which* (Wormegay) *Reginald de Warren*, brother *of William de Warren* ſecond earl *of Surrey, had with his wife; who (as I have read) was of the donation, or maritage of the ſaid earl.* Dugdale however‖ ſais, it was Reginald, a younger *ſon* to the *ſecond earl* William,

* Orderic. p. 690. † Orderic. p. 819, 820.
‡ Britan. vol. I. p. 474, edit. 1753. ‖ Bar. vol. I. p. 82.

who married this Alice, referring to the Monaſticon,* where are three deeds belonging to a Reginald de Warren and his family, but whether that Reginald who was younger ſon to the ſecond earl William, is the queſtion. The deeds are theſe.

Ego Reginaldus de Warenna dedi canonicis de Suthwerke eccleſiam de Plumbton cum aſſenſu Aliciæ uxoris meæ, & Willielmi filii mei pro ſalute mea & Aliciæ uxoris meæ & liberorum meorum & pro ſalute Iſabellæ comitiſſæ Dominæ meæ & pro animabus patris & matris meæ & pro anima Willielmi comitis Warennæ fratris mei & pro anima Willielmi de Wormengay patris Aliciæ uxoris meæ.

Ego Willielmus de Warenna dedi canonicis de Suthwerke una cum corpore meo 60 *acras terræ in Fortiſcrea dictas Wadeland pro animabus patris mei Reginaldi & matris meæ Aliciæ & Beatricis uxoris meæ & Reginaldi filii noſtri & Beatricis & Iſabellæ filiarum noſtrarum.*

Ego Beatrix filia Willielmi de Warenna poſt mortem viri Domini mei Radulphi dum eſſem in viduitate mea conceſſi & confirmavi donationem quam pater meus Willielmus de Warenna fecit canonicis de Suthwerke pro ſalute avi mei Reginaldi de Warenna & Aliciæ aviæ meæ & patris mei Willielmi & matris

* Vol. II. p. 85.

meæ

meæ Beatricis & fratis mei Reginaldi cujus corpus ibi requieſcit & Iſabellæ ſororis meæ & meæ de 60 *acris terræ in Fortiſcrea, viz. in Wadeland cum pert. ſuis.*

FROM the firſt of theſe deeds, it ſeems that Reginald de Warren, who gave the church at Plumbton to the canons of Southwark, married Alice de Wormgay, and yet was not the ſon of Iſabel, who was the wife of the ſecond earl of Warren and Surrey; for if he had, it would not have been worded thus, *pro ſalute Iſabellæ comitiſſæ Dominæ meæ, & pro animabus patris & matris meæ.* He plainly diſtinguiſhes between the counteſs Iſabel, and his mother. And yet in a M.S. in the Herald's office marked D. 46.* amongſt ſome notes taken out of the book of the monaſtery of St. Mary de Overy in Southwark, it is ſaid that *William earl Warren, and Gundred his wife, had William earl Warren the ſecond, who by Iſabel his wife had William third earl, and Reignold. This Reignold married Alice daughter and heireſs of William de Wormyngay, by whom he had William de Warren, who gave lands to the priory of Southwerke with his body.* We are told by Dugdale,† that Reginald de Warren anſwered nine pounds and ten ſhillings 14 H. II. as an arrear for the knight's fees pertaining to the honor of Wirmgay, and due upon the aid for marrying of Maud the king's daughter. He

* P. 113. † Bar. p. 83.

had

had not however been long in poſſeſſion of this, for 6 H. II. William de Wormgay himſelf was living, and had livery of his lands, certifying his fees to be fourteen and an half, on the aid for marrying the above Maud, as in the Liber Niger Scaccarii.* This Reginald accounted fourteen pounds five ſhillings for the ſcutage of this honor of Wormgay 18 H. II. which is the laſt time we meet with him as lord thereof. William his ſon and heir, paid ſcutage for the ſame 31 H. II. Theſe particulars, Dugdale has extracted from the Pipe Rolls. To theſe may be added what is ſaid in the charter of William Turbus Biſhop of Norwich to king Hen. II. in the Liber Niger Scaccarii,† that *Willielmus de Wermegai habet in Nortfolc X milites*, but he adds, *dimidium militem michi difforciat*. The Liber rubeus Scaccarii ſais, that William de Warren paid ſcutage for the honor of Wormgay begun 2. and compleated 13. John. This William, lord of Wormgay, had a ſiſter called Alice, who married into the family of Dunſtanvill baron of Caſtlecombe in Wiltſhire, whoſe arms in Philipott's M. S. above quoted, are ſaid to have been, *argent a fret gules in a canton of the ſecond a lion paſſant or*. William himſelf married 1ſt, Beatrix, daughter of Hugh de Perepont, who bore *azure a chief checky or and gules*; by her he had Reginald, Beatrix, and Iſabel. 2dly, Milicent widow of

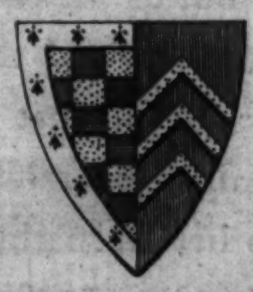
Dunſtanville ⸗ Warren

* Vol. I. p. 288. † P. 280.

Richard

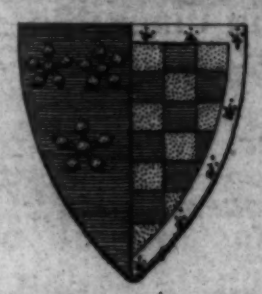
Richard Muntfichet, by whom no iſſue; this family bore *gules three chevronels or.* Reginald died without iſſue, in the life time of his father, and was buried in the monaſtery of St. Mary, in Southwark, agreeable to the deed already mentioned.

Warren — Perepont



Warren — Muntfichet

BEATRIX, as appears from the laſt of the above deeds, had an huſband called Ralph, but of what family I have not ſeen. She married, 2dly, Dodo, or Doun Bardolf, who in right of his wife was lord of Wormgay, Reginald her brother being dead before this ſecond match took place. This Doun bore for his arms, *azure three cinquefoils or.** We find him a witneſs to a deed of Hameline earl Warren, to the monks of St. Mary at York.† He died



Bardolf — Warren.

* NEAR a century after this, Hugh Bardolf who is called a rich, valiant, and courteous gentleman, and one of the leaders of the firſt ſquadron at the taking of Caerlaverock caſtle, is ſaid to have born *En aſure quint fuetilles trois de fin or eſmere.* Antiquarian Repertory, vol. II. p. 135.

† Monaſt. vol. I. p. 406.

11 John, having had male iſſue by his wife; immediately after which, ſhe gave an account of three thouſand five (or as ſome ſay one) hundred marks, for having the lands and tenements which were her father's, and which ought to deſcend to her by inheritance, and for having her reaſonable dower out of the tenements which were Doun Bardolf's her late huſband; and that ſhe ſhould not be diſtrained to marry herſelf; and that the debts, which her father owed the king, might be raiſed out of the chattles which were common to her ſaid father, and Miliſent his wife, on the day in which he died.* She married 3dly, Hubert de Burgh, afterwards earl of Kent, whoſe arms were *gules ſeven maſcles vaire* 3. 3. 1.† He ſurvived her, as appears from the following evidence preſerved in Vincent, p. 279. 11 H. III. *p.* 2. *m.* 6. *Rex dedit Huberto de Burgo Comiti Kanc. Juſtic.*‡ *Ang. pro* 684.‖ *libris, & dimid. marcar. de fine quam Beatricia de*

De Burgh =Warren.

* Madox's Hiſt. of the Exchеq. p. 339, and Thoroton's Nottingh. p. 279.

† The family of de Burgh bore originally *or a croſs gules*, but changed it for the above. A younger branch of the ſame took the name of Borough, and was ennobled in 1487, and bore az. three fleurs de lis argent.

‡ Dugdale in his Bar. vol. I. p. 693, ſais that king John, for the great eſtimation he had of this Hubert's merits, advanced him to the eminent office of juſtice of England, in the preſence of the earls of Warren, Ferrers, and others of the nobility.

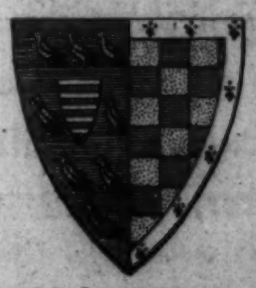
‖ Dugdale in his Bar. vol. I. p. 694, ſais 645.

Warenn,

Warenn, quondam uxor ipſius Huberti, de qua pueros procreavit, fecit cum Domino Johanne rege, patre noſtro, pro habendis terris quæ fuerunt Willielmi de Warenn patris ipſius Beatricis, & quæ ipſam jure contingebant hæreditario, & pro ſe maritanda, & pro habenda rationabili dote ſua, de tenementis quæ fuerunt Dodonis Bardolfe quondam viri ſui, ab eodem Huberto tota vita ſua non exigebatur, nec ad ſolutionem earum nobis faciendam non diſtringatur.

As Doun Bardolf had iſſue male by the above Beatrix, her real eſtates would deſcend to them, and accordingly we find Dominus Johannes Bardolf, Dominus de Wirmegeye, a witneſs to a deed in the Monaſticon,* dated 24 E. III. But Hubert de Burgh ſeems to have held them for life, for 13 John he anſwered for the honor of Wormegay, on a collection for ſcutage, for fourteen knights' fees, and a fourth part de veteri feoffamento, and a fourth part de novo; and 18 H. III. had reſtitution of the ſame from the crown.†

As to Iſabel, the ſiſter of Beatrix, ſhe is ſaid, in the margin of a M.S. in the Herald's office, intitled Teſt. de Nevil,‡ to have married Geoffry de Merlay, (who bore *azure an ineſcutcheon barry of ten argent and gules within an orle of eight martlets or.)* The words are, *Reginaldus de Warenna hab.*



Merlay=Warren.

* Vol. II. p. 879. † Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 693, 698. ‡ Fol. 30.

Will. de Warenna cujus fil. & her. nupſit Galfrid. de Merlay. In the body of the M.S. is the following entry: *Com Norfolk & Suffolk. Galfridus de Merlay tenet quoddam feodum in Illington, de Huberto de Burgo, per hered. Will. de Warenn, uxorem ſuam, quod Bernerus ſerviens tenuit quondam de progenitoribus Dom. Regis per ſerjanteriam, neſcimus per quam, & poſtea data fuit Reginaldo de Warenn. per Hen. regem patrem Dom. regis, neſcimus per quod ſervicium.* In theſe two quotations, though Iſabel de Warren is not expreſſly named, yet from the time, and other circumſtances, it follows, that no other can be meant. As the record called Teſt. de Nevil was finiſhed about 1240, this Iſabel was properly called the daughter and heireſs of William de Warren, for Reginald her brother, and Beatrix her ſiſter, were both of them at that time dead.

THE following entry is in a M. S. in the Herald's office, intitled Records of the Tower,* *Lewes Prior verſus Hawiſs de Grelle pro annuo redditu* 33s. 4d. *exeunt. de manerio de Porteſlade conceſſ. olim per Willielmum filium Reginaldi de Warenn Rot. de Jur. de aſſiſ. coram juſticiariis itinerantibus* 16 *E. I. Rot.* 39.† This Porteſlade is in the rape of Lewes in Suſſex, and was the eſtate of the above Reginald, and William de Warren. Beatrix, daughter of the latter, carried it in

* P. 840. † At p. 913 it is Rot. 29.

marriage

marriage to Hubert de Burgh, whoſe ſon John poſſeſſed ten fees there in the reign of king Hen. III. as appears from Teſt. de Nevil. Hawiſs the wife of Robert de Grelly, againſt whom the Prior of Lewes brought his action, was daughter of Hubert de Burgh.

WILLIAM DE WARREN, who married Beatrix de Perepont, gave four hundred marks to the king, 5 John, for licenſe to marry Miliſent widow of Richard Muntfichet with her dowry, and died in 1208, or the year following. This Miliſent was living 3 H. III. Either Reginald or his ſon William founded Wormgay priory.* This was the William de Warren, whom we meet with as one of the juſtices in the king's court at Weſtminſter, in Dugdale's Chronica Series, 7 Ric. I. and 1 John.

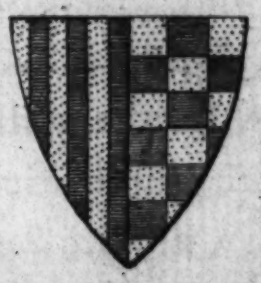
THERE are many other particulars, mentioned by hiſtorians, relating to Reginald de Warren,† and his ſon William, which I ſhall defer to the proper place, having only related hitherto what clearly belongs to that Reginald who married Alice de Wormgay, out of deference to the aſſertion of Cam-

* Tanner's Notit. p. 354.

† WEEVER in his Funeral Monuments, p. 823, has attributed the founding of Penteney Abbey to this Reginald, but this is evidently a miſtake.

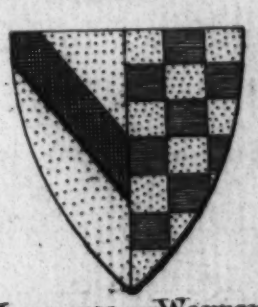
den, the pedigree in the hands of Sir George Warren, and the argument formed from the firſt of the three deeds above recited; and ſhall proceed to give ſome little account of the earl's daughters.

GUNDRED, who (according to Sandford's genealogical hiſtory,)* was the eldeſt, is omitted in Dugdale's Baronage, nor have I ſeen to whom ſhe was married.



Gurney—Warren

EDITH married 1ſt, Gerard de Gournay, whoſe arms were *paly of ſix pieces or and azure.*† This Gerard (ſon of Hugh de Gournay) took part with Rufus againſt his brother Robert; when the ſaid Robert, however, after this, went to the Holy-land, this Gerard (with Edith his wife) attended him, but dying on the journey, ſhe married 2dly Drew de Monceux,‡ whoſe arms were *or a bend ſable*. By Gerard de Gournay, the ſaid Edith had, amongſt others, a daughter named Gundred, who married a nobleman called Nigel de Albini, to



Monceux—Warren

* P. 12.

† THE Gournays ſettled at Stoke under Hamden in Somerſetſhire, where they had a caſtle, and built a college. They became extinct in the laſt century but one.

‡ Gemmit. p. 296.

whom

whom Hen. I. gave the forfeited eſtate of Robert Molbray earl of Northumberland, though in the Monaſticon* it is ſaid, *Cepit Nigellus in uxorem filiam Hugonis de Gurnay in Normannia nomine Gundredam.*† Dugdale‡ ſais that ſhe was Nigel's ſecond wife, and that they were married in June 1118, by the ſpecial advice of king Henry I. By the ſaid Gundred, this Nigel had Roger his ſon and heir, on whom king Henry I. beſtowed the name, and arms of the above Robert Molbray (or Mowbray) who had conſpired againſt him. The ſaid earl bore for his coat, *Gules a lion rampant argent.* This is the coat which Thomas earl of Surrey (who derived his deſcent from a female heir of Mowbray) ſet ſuch value upon in the battle of Boſworth Field, as deſcribed by Sir John Beaumont;

Warren=Mowbray

Some give themſelves as captives, others flie;
But this yong lion caſts his gen'rous eye

* Vol. I. p. 775.

† Some accounts make a nameleſs daughter of William earl of Warren in Normandy, the father of the firſt earl of Warren and Surrey, to marry Hugh ſon of Gerard de Gournay, by whom ſhe had Gundred, who married Nigel de Albini, by whom, Roger de Albini, ſurnamed Mowbray, who married Alice de Gant, by whom the ſaid Roger had Alice, ſiſter of Nigel baron Mowbray of Axholme, who married Reginald de Warren, as hereafter mentioned.

‡ Bar. vol. I. p. 122.

On

On Mowbray's lion painted in his ſhield,
And with that king of beaſts, repines to yeeld.
The field (ſaith he) in which the lion ſtands,
Is blood, and blood I offer to the hands
Of daring foes; but never ſhall my flight
Dye blacke my lyon, which as yet is white.

Gant

This Roger de Albini (ſurnamed Mowbray) married Alice de Gant, whoſe father bore *barways eight pieces or and azure, over all a bendlet gules.* By her* he had Nigel and Robert. He had alſo a daughter called Alice, though Dugdale is ſilent about her; but it ought to be obſerved, that females are often omitted in pedigrees of this date, and even in charters, and other evidences of the higheſt conſequence; thus William the firſt earl of Warren and Surrey, named in the foundation charter of Lewes Abbey, his two ſons William and Reginald, but none of his daughters. The pedigree then belonging to Sir George Warren, ſigned by Flower and Glover, may ſtill be true, notwithſtanding this ſilence of Dugdale, when it informs us, that the above Roger de Mowbray had alſo a daughter Aldelia, (or Alice) who married Reginald de Warren, brother of William, third

* Dugdale's Bar. p. 123.

earl

earl of Warren and Surrey; *from which match, according to the ſaid pedigree, and other authentic documents, the Warrens of Poynton, in Cheſhire, are deſcended.*

THE youngeſt daughter of the above earl Warren, whoſe name ſeems to be loſt, married Erniſius de Colunchis.*

* Orderic. p. 600.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

SECOND EARL

HAD the ſame titles as his father, after whoſe deceaſe, (being then in his minority) when he firſt came into England, he lodged with his retinue, in the *chapter houſe at Lewes*,* which no doubt the firſt earl had built for the religious there; and for this there was ſufficient time, as the monks arrived in 1077, and the earl did not die till

* THE expreſſion in the deed entered in the Lewes regiſter, p. 9, is this, *Notum ſit, &c. quod ego Wills de Warenna Com. Surregie cum prum poſt mortem patris mei Willi in Angliam veni apud monaſtrium Sci Pancii in caplo frm do ibi ſerviencium cum hominibs meis reſidens, &c.*

1088. He made the ſign of the croſs, with many other great men, to the foundation deed of Saliſbury church, by Oſmund the biſhop, in the year 1091, at Haſtings, and the words after it are *Signum comitis Will. de Warenna.** Dugdale† ſais, the firſt mention he finds of him is, that in thoſe military encounters which were between Hugh de Grentmeſnill, and Robert de Beleſme, he was one of them who came to make proof of his valor. Theſe meetings ſeem to have been contrived, in order to ſtrengthen the conſpiracy, then forming in favor of Robert duke of Normandy; accordingly when Robert landed in autumn 1101, at Portſmouth, he was joined by many of the nobility, and amongſt the reſt by this our earl, as alſo the two great men above named, who continued in the duke's army, till the agreement was made between him, and his brother king Henry. In this agreement it was ſtipulated, as ſome hiſtorians ſay, that ſuch as had their eſtates taken from them, both in England, and Normandy, for the part they had born in that diſpute, ſhould have them reſtored without compoſition; but others with more probability, that the fomenters of diſcord ſhould be puniſhed, for earl Warren having forfeited his eſtate, could not regain the poſſeſſion of it, but was obliged to go with duke Robert into Normandy; not liking however his ſituation there, he ſoon after complained to the duke, that on his account he had loſt his earldom of Surrey, worth

* Monaſt. Ang. vol. III. p. 376. † Bar. vol. I. p. 74.

yearly a thouſand pounds of ſilver, which lord Lyttelton* computes to have been equal to fifteen thouſand pounds a year at preſent. But at Robert's interceſſion, all this was reſtored to him, and he was ever after one of the king's beſt friends.

In 1106, he commanded the rear of king Henry's army, at the battle of Tenerchebray, in lower Normandy, where duke Robert was entirely defeated.† At this battle, *Thoreſby in his Ducatus,* ‡ ſais *earl Warren took the ſaid duke priſoner,* though no notice is taken of this by our hiſtorians; adding, that king Henry gave him for that ſervice the lordſhips of Coningſbrough, Thornes, Wakefield, Normanton, &c. This he aſſerts, from what he calls a M.S. of the earls of Warren, but by whom written, or where lodged, is uncertain. There are authorities however, which affirm that he was taken by a different perſon; thus *Camden in his Remains,* under the article of ſurnames, tells us that king Henry I. gave the lands of the attainted Robert Moubray, earl of Northumberland, being 120 knight's fees in Nor-

* Hiſt. of Hen. II. vol. II. p. 214.

† Daniel in his Hiſtory of England, edit. 1621, p. 53, remarks, that at this battle, England won Normandy, on the ſame day by computation, wherein forty years before, Normandy overcame England; and Drayton had obſerved the ſame before, in his twenty-ſecond ſong.

‡ P. 149.

mandy,

mandy, and 140 in England, to Nigel de Albini his bow-bearer, who in the battle at Tenerchebray, took Robert, duke of Normandy priſoner. In the Monaſticon* it is ſaid, that *Nigellus de Albaneio occidit dextrarium ipſius Roberti Curthoſe, & ita captum reddit regi Henrico.*

THE above account of the earl's receiving Coningſbrough for this ſuppoſed ſervice, is miſtaken, for the extract from Domeſday-book of the firſt earl's eſtates in Yorkſhire, already given, proves the family to have poſſeſſed it before this event. As for the reſt, it is ſaid in a M.S. collection (in my poſſeſſion) by Robert Nalſon of Halifax, written about 1665, and intitled *Miſcellanea, ſive Obſervationes collectaneæ,*† that *the manor of Wakefield was parcel of the poſſeſſions of the crowne of England until the grant of Henry I. to earl Warren, A°. Dom.* 1116. From whence this writer got his information I cannot ſay, but I have met with nothing to invalidate it. Let this be as it will, it ſeems not to have been beſtowed in vain, for when others diſſuaded the Engliſh monarch from venturing a battle with Lewis the French king, in the plain of Brenneville, near the mountain Guarclive in Normandy, in 1119, earl Warren principally encouraged him thereto, and behaved himſelf with great ſkill and valor in that engagement, wherein king Henry

* Vol. I. p. 775. † Fol. 128.

obtained a glorious victory, and the French ſtandard was taken.

In the printed copy of the *Liber Niger Scaccarii** is a charter of agreement between king Henry I. and Robert earl of Flanders, at the making of which this earl William was preſent on the part of the king, and was a pledge with others for the due performance thereof.

In the year 1108, when Robert Beauchamp Viſcount d'Arches, was ordered to ſeize William the ſon of duke Robert, who was kept in the caſtle of Elias de Sancto Sidonio, and when it was found that the young prince had made his eſcape from thence, the ſaid caſtle was ſeized to the king's uſe, who gave it to earl Warren. Thus he became one of the king's Caſtellans in Normandy, but this ſeems not to have required his conſtant reſidence there, for in that very year, we find him amongſt the witneſſes to a confirmation charter of that king in the Monaſticon† which muſt have been done in England, becauſe it was witneſſed by the queen, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſeveral Engliſh biſhops, and David the queen's brother.

In 1109 he was witneſs to a charter printed in the Monaſticon‡ by the name of Will. de Warenna, where, though

* P. 16. † Vol. I. p. 681. ‡ Vol. II. p. 845.

the

the writer has neglected to put down his title, no other than he could have been meant, becauſe his father was dead, and his nephew of the ſame name either not born, or not of competent age for an act of this ſort. This inſtance is not ſingular, for in the ſame book* he is witneſs to a charter of king Henry, by the bare name of Willielmus de Warrena. In 1125 he was at the paſſing of the charter of king Henry to the abbey of Reading, for amongſt the witneſſes to this, we meet with *Signum Willielmi comitis Surr.*† In 1131, he witneſſed a charter of this king made at Northampton, but confirmed at Weſtminſter, as it is there expreſſed, *communi celebrato conſilio.*‡ The name of W. comite de Warenna occurs in the Monaſticon‖ at the foot of a charter of the ſame king, to the church of St. Peter at York, executed at Wincheſter; and to another of his§ to Lincoln cathedral, executed at Rohan. He was alſo amongſt the witneſſes to a charter of king Stephen at Oxford in 1136, relating to ſeveral privileges granted by the crown.†

THE confidence which the king placed in this earl, appears to have been well founded, for amidſt the many attempts abroad, to ſet up William ſon of duke Robert, he faithfully adhered to king Henry; and when the ſaid king

* Vol. III. p. 134. † Monaſt. vol. I. p. 418. ‡ Monaſt. vol. II. p. 3.
‖ Vol. III. p. 136. § Monaſt. vol. III. p. 266.
† Hearne's Notes to William of Newbury, p. 711.

lay

lay on his death-bed, at his caſtle of Lions in France, he was one of the five earls, who with other great men attended there, and ſettled with him the ſucceſſion of the crown of England; having at that time Rohan, and the country about Calais, committed to his care. He afterwards attended the corps of that king to the abbey of Reading, where it was buried. This happened in 1135, and the year following, he was a witneſs to the charter which king Stephen granted at Oxford; from whence we learn, that like the reſt of the Engliſh nobility, he ſubmitted himſelf to king Stephen, though he had heard the late king name Maud his daughter (commonly called the Empreſs) for his ſucceſſor. He had no opportunity however to draw his ſword either for, or againſt that monarch, for he died before the grand attempt was made to dethrone him.

THIS earl, as well as his father, gave ſeveral benefactions to pious uſes, particularly in 1090, he compleated the church of our Lady at Caſtle-acre, making it ſubject to the priory of Lewes agreeable to his father's charter. A view of the ruins of this priory is preſented to the reader, and two others are to be ſeen in *Groſe's Antiquities*.* In the Monaſticon† are ſome charters of this earl, concerning his gifts in Acre, and near Linn, and in Melewode, Rudham, &c. He confirmed, it ſeems, all his father's donations to this

* Vol. II. † Vol. I. p. 624, and 626.

houſe,

CASTLE ACRE PRIORY.

Founded by William Earl of WARREN, *on or before the Year 1085. dedicated to St. Mary, & made Subordinate to Lewes Priory in Sussex.*

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1785.

houſe, and added many more. The M.S. in the Herald's office, marked *Quid non, No.* 6. calls him *Filius fundatoris eccleſiæ Lewen. & predictæ fundacionis executor, atque operis conſummator,* & eccleſiæ beatæ Mariæ de Caſtleacre fundator.*

THIS earl gave alſo the tithe of eels throughout the ſeveral fiſheries of Hatfield, Thorne, and Fiſhlake, to the abbey of Roche in Yorkſhire.†

THIS earl's grants to the monks of Lewes were thus entered in their chartulary.

P. 4. A CHARTER, in which are contained confirmations of whatever this William had given to the ſaid monks, as alſo the donations of his father. He farther gives and confirms in ſpecial, all the manors, churches, and tithes, both great and ſmall, throughout England, which he, his father, or others had given them. In this deed is contained, that this earl gave in ſpecial, to God and St. Pancras, and the monks there ſerving God, *totam decimam denariorum ſuorum*

* IN the above priory church ſteeple were three ſtones (now in that of Southover) on one of which is a biſhop's mitre and pall, and TADE in old characters, perhaps for Theobaldus Archiepiſcopus Dedicavit Eccleſiam; on another, the arms of Warren; and on the third, a roſe and ducal crown. An account of this dedication is under the third earl.

† Monaſt. vol. I. p. 837.

de

de Anglia de redditibus & omnibus omnino rebus; adding, & *hanc denariorum ſuorum optulit deo ſuper altare imperpetuam dotem eccleſie*. He alſo gave them forfeitures, and amerciaments of his tenants, the ſale of wood three days in a week, and leave to fiſh in all his waters, and hunt in all his woods, as well within his park as without, for their own uſe. By this charter he makes Acre ſubject to Lewes.

P. 7. His carta generalis, by which he gave and confirmed to the ſaid monks in pure and perpetual charity, all the lands, churches, tithes, and tenements, which they had of his fee, free from all gifts, aids, cuſtoms, complaints, and ſervices; and that he would acquit them from Danegeld, and all ſervices belonging to the king.

P. 8. A grant of *veneyſon infra parcas & extra, ad opus infirmorum monachorum, quoties contigeret ipſos monachos infirmari.*

Another, granting leave to fiſh in all the waters of Lewes for the ſame purpoſe. At the ſame page is a deed of an earl William giving tithes of all his demeſnes and rents in England, and conveying ſeiſin thereof to the monks of St. Pancrace, by cutting off ſome of the hairs of his head, but this from the witneſſes, &c. appears to have belonged to the third earl, and conſequently to have been miſplaced by the monk who had the care of this compilation.

P. 9. Is

P. 9. Is the following confirmation grant.

Notum ſit preſentibus & futuris quod ego Willielmus de Warenna comes Surregie cum primum poſt mortem patris mei Willielmi in Angliam veni apud monaſterium Sancti Pancratii in capitulo fratrum deo ibi ſerviencium cum hominibus meis reſidens omnes donaciones quas idem pater meus & mater mea Gundrada eidem monaſterio de rebus ſuis ſive viventes ſive morientes conceſſerunt pro ſalute animarum ipſarum & mei ipſius libens laudavi & conceſſi inſuper & ex hac parte mea alia ſuperaddidi quas eciam donaciones ſive conceſſiones non multo poſt Wintonie veniens ubi tunc temporis Dominus meus Willielmus Rex concilium optimatum ſuorum convocaverat ab eo laudari cartaque & ſigillo ſuo firmari ſigno quoque ſuo & magnatum ſuorum teſtificari popoſci & optinui. Aliquantis poſt hec in eccleſie conſtructione annis evolutis tandem peracto opere a priore loci & fratribus ut eam dedicari facerem invitatus dioceſeos ipſius epiſcopum dominum quoque Walchelinum Wintonienſem dominum eciam Gunulfum Roffenſem ut eam dedicarent rogans conduxi peractaque ab eis ſolemniter & --------- dedicatione cum ad miſſas decantandas ventum fuiſſet ad principale ipſius eccleſie altare ab ipſis evocatus & eis ſiquidem conſuetum & juſtum eſt dotem providerem admonitus hiis que ſubſcripta ſunt eam dotavi cartam ipſam & per eam que in ea ſcripta ſunt deo ſuper ſanctum altare manu propria offerens Raynaldo fratre meo concedente mecum quoque offerente manſionem, viz. Falmelam nomine quicquid pater meus in do-

minio ibi tenuit cum hida terre quam Euſtachius tunc temporis in Burgemela tenebat (Here reciting what had been given by former charters) *Hec omnia deo offerens do & concedo ut monachi in ipſo monaſterio Sancti Pancratii -------- libere & indiſſolubiliter poſſideant & ut mea conceſſio ſive donacio firma & inconcuſſa perpetuo permaneat ſigno ſancte crucis manu propria confirmo & manibus fidelium teſtificandum trado* +

THIS deed was made ſometime between 1088, when the firſt earl died, and 1097 when biſhop Walkelin deceaſed.

P. 10. A CHARTER, by which William de Warren grants the land of St. Pancrace, to be free from all cauſes and cuſtoms, quitting it from all demands of the crown.

P. 10. ANOTHER, by which William earl Warren gave to God and St. Pancrace, and the monks of Lewes, *totum mercatum lignorum in villa de Lewes, & primum mercatum in eadem, & in aliis locis ubi forum habetur de carnibus, piſcibus & omnibus aliis rebus.*

P. 10. ANOTHER, by which William de Warren gave to the ſame, the ſame liberty which his father and mother had granted them, and alſo forfeiture and amendment of his men, &c.

P. 10. A

P. 10. A CHARTER, by which the earl gave his churches and chapels in Yorkſhire in theſe words.

Sciant *preſentes & futuri quod ego Willielmus comes de Warrena dono concedo & hac preſenti carta mea confirmo Deo & S. Pancratio de Lewes & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus pro ſalute anime mee & Willielmi patris mei & omnium ſucceſſorum noſtrorum eccleſiam de Conningburgh cum eccleſiis capellis terris & decimis & omnibus ad eas pertinentibus ſcilicet eccleſiam de Braythewell cum pertinentiis eccleſiam de Donigthon cum pert. eccleſiam de Herthill cum pert. eccleſiam de Fiſhlak cum pert. eccleſiam de Hetfeld cum capella de Thorne & omnibus pert. eccleſiam de Parva Sandale cum capella de Hernoldeſthorp cum omnibus pert. eccleſiam etiam de Wakefeld cum capella de Horbyry & omnibus pert. ſuis eccleſiam de Halyfax cum omnibus pert. ſuis eccleſiam de Deweſbyry cum capella de Herteſheved & omnibus pert. ſuis eccleſiam de Birton cum pert. ſuis eccleſiam de Majori Sandale cum omnibus pert. ſuis Et ſi forte terre in quibus ſite ſunt predicte eccleſie in alterius alicujus dominium quam in meum ſive per homagium & ſervicium ſive per maritagium ſive aliquocunque modo devenerint volo nihilominus & percipio ut predicte eccleſie & omnes alie quas habent de feodo meo predicti monachi ad ſuſtentacionem eorum libere & quiete ſemper remaneant ita ut nullus omnino hominum in eiſdem eccleſiis aliquod jus advocacionis ſive preſentacionis ſibi poſſit vendicare preter ipſos monachos meos quibus totum jus quod unquam habui vel habere potui in eiſdem eccleſiis dedi & conceſſi nullo mihi vel*

vel heredibus meis in eiſdem eccleſiis jure retento hiis teſtibus Radulpho de Waren Hugone de Petroponte Radulpho de Playz Rob. de Frivele Reginaldo de Waren Adam de Poning. Gwyd de Mencecourt Willielmo de Droſaio & multis aliis.

P. 10. A CHARTER, by which William earl of Warren confirmed the gift which John de Cayſneto gave to the ſaid monks, viz. half his land of Briſtelmeſton, and a place called Wildebrok near Hammes.

P. 10. ANOTHER, by which William de Warren gave to them all the land which William de Kayly held of him, and whatever the ſaid earl had in his demeſne, from the bridge of Bevehorn to Chaglegh.

P. 10. ANOTHER, by which William earl Warren gave to them three hides of land in Kyngeſton, and the counteſs Iſabel gave them the church of Dorkyng, &c.

AT the back of p. 34 is a charter of Thomas duke of Norfolk, made at the requeſt of John Ok prior of Lewes and the convent there, in the caſtle of Lewes, 2 Nov. 21. R. 2. confirming amongſt others the following,

Sciant *oēs qui ſunt & qui futuri ſunt quod ego Will. de Warrenna comes Surr. cum primum poſt mortem patris mei comitis*

comitis Will. veniſſem in Angliam & intraſſem in capitulum mon. S. Panccii quod fundaverunt pater meus & mater mea Gundrada ſub caſtro Lewiar. requiſitus a Dom. Lanzone priore & oibus frat. volens per graciam Dei ſupplere & manutenere devocoem quam habuerunt predicti pat. meus & mat. mea erga predict. monaſter. & ſanct. ord. Clun. quem ibi poſuerunt pro Dei amore & pro ſalute animar. illor. & mea & oium parentum & her. meor. & oium Xpi fidelium defunctor. libens laudavi conceſſi donavi & confirmavi pred. monaſterio S. Pancracii & mochis ibid. imp. Deo ſervient. oes donacoes conceſſiones & confirmacoes quas eis fecerat & oia que eis donaverat pater meus vivente & volente matre mea & conſencientibus me & Reginaldo fratre meo in terris & in eccliis & decimis in aquis & in boſcis in viis & in ſemitis in pratis & in paſcuis in hoibus & in oibus locis & in oibus rebus cum oibus libert. & lib. conſuetud. & dignitat. quas pater meus eis dedit & quas ipſe in ipſis rebus habuit vel habuiſſet ſi eas in manu ſua tenuiſſet & quas ego habeo in quocunque tenemento vel dominio ſuo ſicut pat. meus in vita ſua ordinavit per oia & ſicut carta ſua teſtatur, viz. manſionem Falemeram noie totum quicquid ibi habuit pater meus in dominio cum hida terre quam tenuit Euſtachius in Burgemera & cum duabus hidis que pertinebant ad Plumptona manſionem quoque Karletonam noie quam Matildis regina dedit Gundrade matri mee & in Swambgh quinque hidas & dimid. & inſulam juxta monaſterium cum mulendino ſuper ſtagnum & cum Lewino ſuburbano ibid. poſito In tuniaco terram que fuit Normanni virgam eciam ter.

que vocatur Redrewelle & aliam virgam terre que dicitur Stanford in Witteden duas hidas ter. cum quatuor villanis & uno prato Oēs eciam decimas ter. mear. quas Ric. preſbiter adhuc tenet tam in Surregia quam in Norff. & tenebit in vita ſua ſicut ordinavit pat. meus & oēs decīas quas ibi dederunt hoīes mei tempore patris mei & quas daturi ſunt tempe meo vel poſt me Preterea conceſſit eis & confirmavit Waltonam infra mariſcos de Lew. cum dimid. ſoca de Walpol de Kenewic & Brunſwey & tercia parte de Avemera cum piſcariis de Well & cum oībus appendiciis ſuis quicquid ibi mater mea tenebat de patre meo inter duas aquas de ------ retentis michi & her meis tantumodo duobus hoſpiciis per ann. pro oībus ſervic. hoīum de mariſco pro oībus ſicut ordinavit & carta ſua confirmavit pater meus Manſionem vero Hecham quamvis dederit eis pater meus poſt mortem matris mee & me & Reginaldo fratre meo abſentibus tamen quia hoc mandavit michi pater meus in moriendo ſuo quod aliquod ex melioribus maneriis meis eis darem poſt mortem ipſus pro anima illius & matris mee & mea conceſſi eis & confirmavi predict. manerium cum terra Pagani prepoſiti & quicquid ibi tenebat de me Will. de Kayly cum oībus lib. hoībus quorum cenſum pred. Paganus ibi recipere conſuevit & maxime hoc feci conſilio baronum & alior. fidel. hoīum meor. quia pater meus ad mortem ſuam dimiſerat monachis totum mobile tocius terre ſue & propter hanc conceſſionem & confirmacoem remiſerunt michi monachi totum illud diviſum ne deſt ---- aretur tota terra mea Preterea conceſſi & confirmavi eis eccliam de Clainton cum decima & una hida terre ad illam

illam pertinente & deciam oium rerum ad Middilton & ad Alyngton & deciam de Katham & de Fekeham & deciam de Nordhesia & de Rademelda & de Mechinges de oibus rebus & deciam suam de Pycomba & de Sneteholfa & de Sanda & de Kukefelda & eccliam de Rottyngden & eccliam Sci Olaf apud Sudwercam & eccliam de Roinges cum una virgata ter. & deciam oium rer. de dnio Aule & deciam de Senretot & de Crec que oia pat. meus ante mortem suam eis dederat Concessi eciam eis & confirmavi oia alia que pat. meus concesserat de dono baronum & alior. liberor. hoium suor & quecunque eis dati sunt tempe meo de feodo meo me sciente & consenciente scil. ecclam de Yford quam dedit eis Hugo fil. Golde & in Swambgh duas hidas quas dedit Tusardus & unam hidam quam dedit Brictelinus & un. hidam quam dedit Ormarus quando fci sunt monachi & duos agros juxta Scm Pancracium & un. ortum in vinario qu. dedit Warinus Vicecomes & totam deciam suam de Kyngiston & viginti denaratas ter. apud Bynham quas dedit Rad. fil. War. & deciam Hugonis fil. Golde in Iforde & in Kingeston deciam duar. hidar. & deciam ter. quam hebat in Rottingden & duos hospites juxta mulinum de Lewes & juxta illos unum pratum & unum mulinum & quat. acr. quas dedit Petrus vicecomes apud Mechinges & deciam qm. dedit Will. de Herpetynges oia que hebat apud Herpetinges & apud Herstam & un. virgam terre & pasturam centum ovium que dederunt Will. fil. Will. & mater ejus pro anima patris sui & deciam de Horecombe quam dedit Normannus venator & unam mansionem in burgo de Lewes & apud Horecombam

bam deciam duar. hidar. quam dedit Joſlinus conſtabulus & deciam oium quam dedit Nigellus apud Horlaneſwicam conceſſione patris mei & terram quandam cum paſtura centum ovium quas Radulf fil. Nigelli & ux. ejus poſt mort. illius conceſſione mea & deciam ſuam in Hangleton & un. hid. ter. quam dedit predict. Nigellus in Wodeton & deciam un. hide & dim. quam dedit apud Horlaneſwic Godardus & un. ter. & paſt. viginti ovium & deciam de Baldeſden quam dedit Hugo fil. Hugonis & un. hid. ter. quam dedit Will. de Petroponte in Rottingden & dim. hid. in Briſtelmeſtun quam dedit Wiardus & deciam de dnio ſuo ibid. & deciam de dnio de Ratteden un. hid. ter. apud Aldryngtonam quam dedit Rad. de Kayneto & deciam oium ſuor. in Hangleton quam dederat idem Rad. ſcil. poſtquam terra illa rediit ad manum meum ego confirmavi de dono Ric. Archidiaconi un. hid. ter. apud. Blachingtonam & ad Kyngisford un. hid. & ad Muleſcumbam un. hid. & in Witteden quatuor hid. & in Pyncheam un. virg. ter. quam tenuit Wolnodus & in Sernewica viginti denatas terre que oia conceſſi & confirm. & duas hid. apud Paccheleſwiam quas Hug. fil. Hug. fil. Golde & deciam de dono de domio Rainaldi fil. Renneri apud Pynkeden & deciam de Sadleſcumba de dono Hug. fil. Rad. & deciam bladi de Wyldecomba de dono Walteri & ad Perching deciam Will. fil. Techelini & Will. fil. Alfinene & ad Folkynges deciam Godefridi de Bellomonte & ad Pavethornam deciam Levenodi & ad Twienam un. virg. ter. quam dedit Gilbtus fil. Gozonis

&

& deciam Aule quam dedit Scotlandus & deciam Alberici & deciam Alveredi nutricii comitis & deciam de Slachm de dono Hug. fil. Golde apud Herſt deciam quam dedit Occulus Ferreus & duas partes decime de Plumpton & totam deciam de Standen & un. hid. ter. ad Falmeram que oia dedit eis Fredeſeudis filia Hugonis fil. Rennri pro anima patris ſui Ad aliam Standenam dedit eis deciam oium pat. meus & ad Alintonam deciam un. hid. quam dedit Baſilia mater Rad. fil. Hug. & un. hid. ter. in Alyngtona de dono Radi de Kayneto Conceſſi etiam et confirm. eccliam de Kanefeld cum un. virgat. ter. & totam deciam de domio Aule & feni & deciam de Eſtana & apud Gelham deciam ter. Godwini & deciam de Middilton ex dono Will. fil. Ran. & un. virg. ter. quam tenuit gladio joculator (vel jaculator Q.?) de dono Ran. de Waren. Conceſſi eciam tertiam partem de Hichebourne (vel Lichebourne Q.?) in oibus reb. & dimid. mulin. & tot. eccliam que oia fuerint hedditas Ragenildis ux. Rog. Talini que oia ipſa Reginaldis dedit monachis & pred. Rogerus. Et apud Kaxſtonam decem ſolid. & octo denar. ſochomannor. quos dedit Hugo de Grenniſevilla & eccliam de Sireford & eccliam de Toftes & ter. & decias ad illas pert. de dono Hug. fil. Hug. Hec omnia & ſi qua alia eis donata ſunt de feodo meo*

* Here ends the recital, and confirmation of the grants by the firſt William de Warren, and his freeholders, to Lewes priory. The reſidue is a recital of all which was given to it by the ſecond William de Warren, and his freeholders; making together a noble foundation, which was not a little enlarged by the ſubſequent earls.

de cujuſcunque donacoe ſunt vel poſtea donabuntur libera conceſſi & confirm. Et quod ego volui & debui ſicut michi videbatur de mea parte accreſcere elemoſinam patris mei & meam pro ſalute anime illius & matris mee & mea & oium parentum & her. meor. appoſui ego & dedi Deo & S. Panccio & mochis ejus imp. ter. de Sudenova cum duob. Stag. & mulinis & Marleram extra villam cum ter. & prat. que ad illam pertinent & duas acr. prati in Niviſſa & garas juxta viam & juxta Padepolam un. prat. & in Crandona ter. quam tenuit Hugelinus & ter. quam tenuit Wulwinus fil. Golle & un. fruſtrum prati & domos illius in burgo de Lewes & ter. quam tenuerunt burgenſes de Lewes in Crandona & un. hid. ter. & dimid. quam tenuit Ailwinus de Winceſtra in Kyngeſton & in Witteden dimid. hid. in eſcambium pro domo David de London quam eis ante dederam & ibid. un. virgat. ter. pro anima matris mee & duas hid. ter. pro parte pecunie patris mei Dedi eciam eis boſcum de Canegg inter pontem de Bevehorn & pontem de Godſwiſell & ſexdecim denatas ter. quas ten. Wlſi in Chaggele & apud Borghemram duas hid. ter. quas tenuit Gozo nutricius meus & domos illius in Lewes Inſuper dedi eis deciam reddituum oium meor. de quacunque re ſint de burgo de Lewes & ter. in London quam tenuit Herebrandus Dedi eciam eis oes ecclias in burgo de Lewes quas adhuc tenet Ricus preſbiter ut ſicut pater meus dedit eis oes decias quas tenent poſt mortem ipſius Ita ego volo quod habeant oes ecclias ſuas poſt mortem ejus ſcil. eccliam S. Johis S. Petri & S. Andree & S. Marie & S. Martini & ecclias S. Nichi & S. Trin. quas tenet

tenet Brictelinus preſbiter & eccl̄ias S. Petri & S. Marie de Weſtoute & eccl̄iam de Kyngeſton cum un. acr. ter. ubi ſedet eccl̄ia & eccl̄iam de Rademeld & de Meching & eccl̄iam de Pycheham cum decima & ter. ad illam pert. & eccl̄iam de Kukefeld & de Herdinglega & eccl̄iam de Dycheninge cum un. hid. ter. & gardin. cum domibus & ter. que eſt inter duas vias cum boſco ad eam adjacent. & ibid. duas hid. pro Rainaldo fratre meo ad peticoem ipſius & eccl̄ia S. Petri de Tetford Dedi eis & quatuor ſolidat. ter. in agris de Tetford que adjacent ad S. Helenam & eccl̄iam S. Helene cum ter. ad illam pert. Dedi eciam illis Santonam cum pert. ſuis & ſex ſolid. ter. ad Wiltonam & eccl̄iam de Wilton. cum ter. & decia ad illam pert. & eccl̄iam de Feltewelle & deciam oium & tres ſolid. ter. quas tenuit Gilbtus & duas ſolid. ter. quas tenuit Sculla & in Dudelinton decem ſolid. ter. quas tenuit Ricus & in Kateſtona ter. Ulf fratris Offordi & eccl̄iam de Gymyngham & deciam ejuſd. ville & ibid. de ſocomannis quadraginta ſolid. & ad Gattonam octo ſolid. ter. & deciam Rog. de Pavely & apud Acram mulinum quod redd. triginta ſolid. Donavi quoque eis ter. de Bellovidere cum hoibus & boſco & mulino ad illam pert. In Eboraſira vero dedi eis eccl̄iam de Conyngeburgh cum aliis eccl̄iis decimis & ter. & oibus ſuis appendiciis & eccl̄iam de Wakefeld cum pert. ſuis Oes autem ſupdict. eccl̄ias cum pert. ſuis ſicut fuerunt de lib. donacoe patris mei vel mea ita eas liberas dedi ad hendum monachis imp. ita quod quicquid eveniant in quibus ſunt fundate ipſe eccl̄ie vel ad cujuſcumque dominium quocunque

cunque modo deveniant ſemper ecclie lib. monachis remaneant nec aliquid juris poſſit in eis aliquis alius calumpniari ſic tamen iidem preſbiteri qui ſervient in eis heant inde oia neceſſaria ſua rationabilit. ad ſerviend. Deo & eccliis ipſis & parochianis ſuis & de remanente heant monachi quicquid boni here poterunt fidelit. ad ſuſtentacoem ſuam & ad bnfaciend. indigentib. Poſtea vero non poſt multum tempus cum perfecta fuiſſet ecclia S. Panccii invitatus ſum a Priore Lanzone & a cunctis frat. ejuſd. ecclie & rogatus ab eis ut eam facerem dedicari quod libent & letus conceſſi & convocavi ipſius dioces. epiſcop. Dom. Radm & Walkelinum Winton. & Gundulf. Rovoceſt. epos ad eam dedicand. & facta dedicaoe cum ad miſſam vent. fuiſſet vocatus ſum ab epis ad magnum altare & admonitus ab eis ut ſecund. conſuetud. S. ecclie proviſerem dotem eccleſie de qua eciam re ante premunitus fui & proviſus Monſtraverunt quoque michi id ipm quod michi viſum fuit non eſſe magnum dare quod ipe in manu mea vel expenſas meas here non potui ſicut ecclias & decias Recogitavi eciam quod non fuit mea nec pura elemoſina quam feceram eis de Hercham quam pat. meus eis prius donaverat & quantum ad me magis videbatur comutacio quedam quam mea donacio Et quia de meo proprio quod michi potuiſſem ſemper libe retinere volui S. Panccio ſicut patrno meo & ejus monaſterio ſicut capiti honoris mei aliquod incrementum facere (in illa die dedicaonis ecclee & hora & loco dedi Deo & S. Panccio & mochis ſuis imp. deciam meam non ſolum oium dnior meor. tocius ter. mee de oibus rebus undecumque decima dari debet) ſcil. eciam totam deciam oium denar. meor. de Anglia de redditib. de eventib.

de

de oibus omino rebus undecumque & quibuſcumque modis michi proveniant de rebus meis Anglie & hanc deciam denar. meor. optuli Deo ſuper altare in perpetuam dotem ecclie ita quod ſicut creſcunt res mee & eventus mei ſic ſemper creſcat decia monachor. Et volo quod oes ſeneſcalli & prepoſiti & miniſtri mei ita reddant totam deciam oium denar. meor. & tocius rei mei ſicut volunt ſalvari in die judicii ut nunquam inde clamorem audiam Et ſi aliquid inde expenſum fuerit in me vel in meos volo quod ſtatim & ſine delacione de meo reddant quod ſi non fecerint ipſi michi emendabunt & ego reddam de ſuo & inſuper ipſi iram dei & meam malivolentiam incurrent & hanc meam donacoem volo quod firmiter ſervient oes her. mei & quod ipſi ſimiliter faciant ſuper periculum anime ſue ut deus det eis gratiam ſuam & creſcant bona eor. Et ſi eveniat quod ego capiam aliqu. in manu mea res ipas unde decime pvenint q. fuerint vel ad cenſum vel per aliquam aliam paccionem in manu alior. volo quod nichilominus heant plene de ipis reb. tot. denar. ad valenciam & quantitat. decie q. huerunt & herent ſi ipſi res in manu alior. fuiſſent & quecumque mutaco facta ſit vel quocunque modo ipe res unde decia denar. ſurgit in alienum dominium tranſeant ſemper decia denar. S. Panccio remaneat & ſic promiſi facere & faciam ſuper periculum anime mee & ſic volo quod faciant oes her. mei quia hec eſt ſpialis dos qua dotavi eccliam in illa die & tunc ante altare totam benedicoem quam pater poteſt dare filiis ſuis & quam pater meus dedit her. ſuis qui ſervarent donacoem ſuam dedi oibus her. meis qui ſervabunt hanc donacoem meam & dixerunt oes epi & ois populus Amen Et feci ipos epos ſimilit. benedicere &

 totam

totam maledicoem quam pater poteſt dare filiis ſuis & quam pat. meus dedit oibus qui venirent contra donacoem ſuam dedi ego oibus qui poſt me venient contra donacoem & conceſſoem & confirmacoem iſtam & dixerunt epi & ois pop. Amen Et epi ſimilit. maledixerunt & excomunicavunt & oes dixerunt fiat fiat Amen & ſic fiat imp. Amen. In illa autem die dedit Rad. de Kaineto & optulit ſuper altare S. Pancii eccliam de Brittelmeſton & deciam oium que hebat in eadem villa & eccliam de Balecombe & eccliam de Hodlega & eccliam de Kymera cum un. virg. ter. & cum decima & eccliam de Berecamp cum ter. ad illam pert. & deciam bladi & feni & ovium & mulin. de Gardeſeia & un. prat. apud Hames & domos Wolnodi pmentarii in burgo de Lewes & un. hid. ter. apud Alyngtonam & Rad. junior fil. Radi dedit & optulit un. hid. ter. ad Woghm conceſſione patris ſui & ego letus oia conceſſi Et in eadem die Rad. de Grancourt optulit S. Panccio ſuper altare eccliam de Velyngham cum un. virg. ter. ad illam pert. & in eadem villa duas hid. ter. & ſeptem acr. & dimid. & ecclias S. Marie & S. Petri de Burnham & ter. & decias ad eas pert. & eccliam de Harpelea cum terra & decima ad eam pert. & ego oia ad ejus peticoem gte conceſſi Oes autem has ſupradict. res tam de donacoe patris mei quam mea vel conceſſione volo ſicut voluit & ordinavit pater meus quod S. Panccius & mochi ſui heant imp. ita liberas & quiet. ab oibus omio ſerviciis & oibus cauſis erga meipm & oes her. meos & erga oes homes ſicut pater meus eas unquam melius libas huit & quicquid juris & libtatis & dignitat. & honor. pat. meus huit in biis que eis dedit vel huiſſet ſi ea retinuiſſet & quod ego huiſſem ſi

ego

ego ea h̄erem & tenerem volo ut ipſi h̄eant imp. Ita quod ſi unquam evèniat quod rex terre ab eis requirat hidag. vel danegeld vel qualecumque geld. vel ſervic. ego & her. mei ſemper eos libātos & quietos faciemus de oibus omnino reb. erga regem & oēs homies ut ſemper in pace ſint mochi & ſui oēs & oia ſua per oia ſicut ordinavit pat. meus Quare volo ſicut ipſe voluit quod de oibus contencoibus que unquam eveniant inter hoies S. Pancii & me vel meos unde forisfactura eveniat prior S. Pancii ſemp. capeat & h̄eat forisfactur. & emendas de hoibus ſuis ne poſſint qui venturi ſunt per hoc cauſam h̄ere ledendi & confundendi hoies S. Pancii & ſic volo quod faciant & teneant her. mei Volo eciam & concedo & precipio propter pacem eor. quod prior & mochi h̄eant imp. totum mercat. lignor. ad lignarium ſuum tribus diebus in ſeptimana ſine omni contradicoe vel impedimento burgenſium vel quorumcumque alior. quamdiu cariatus duraverit ne propter hanc cauſam poſſint incurrere lites vel diſcordias Donavi eciam Priori Lanzoni & oibus ſucceſſor. ſuis licenciam & poteſtat. in oibus aquis & in oibus boſcis meis ubicumque venerit vel miſerit ad piſcand. & ad venand. intra parcum & extra ad opus ſuum & ſuor. & monacho quicumque cuſtodit infirmos mochos dedi licentiam capiendi venacom ad opus infirmor. quicunque voluerint infra parcum & extra & illi mochò qui procurat conventum dedi poteſt. piſcandi in oibus aquis meis provincie de Lewes ad magna feſta & ad magnos hoſpites & nominatim ad ſervicium patris mei & mat. mee & meum poſt finem meum & ſimilit. her. meor. & ſic volo quod ipi concedant Hanc donacoem

c̄oem o̅ium rer. & conceſſ. & confirmac̄oem feci & optuli ſuper altare preſente & conſentiente & mecum manum ſuam ponente & offerente Rainaldo fratre meo & tunc receperunt e̅pi & prior & totus conventus in fraternitatem & in o̅ia beneficia ecc̄lie in vita & in morte imp. o̅es qui iſtas elemoſinas manutenerunt & qui appon̄ent uſque in finem ſive plus ſive minus ut talem mercedem he̅ant a deo qualem nos he̅re ſperavimus & confirmaverunt hoc e̅pi & dederunt dei & ſuam benedic̄oem o̅ibus bn̄ſcoribus hujus domus uſque ------ & exc̄oicav̄runt & maledic̄oem dei & ſuam dedr̄unt o̅ibus malefactor. hujus ecc̄lie uſque in ſempiternum & ſic faciat deus ſine fine bn̄ſcoribus bene ſc̄dm magnam bonitatem ſuam & malefactoribus reddat judicium ſecund. juſticiam ſuam Amen Preterea bonum propos. & deſider. q. hu̅erunt pater meus & mater mea de faciendo monaſterio apud Acram ego pro amore dei & ſalute illor. & mea & o̅ium her. meor. ſuſcepi in me per g̅ram dei & p̄miſi deo faciend. & p̄ficiendum per concilium Dom. Lanzonis prioris & maxime ad multam inſtanciam Iſabelle Comitiſſe ux. mee quia multum h̄et cor ſuum ad locum illum Et volo ſicut voluit pat. meus domus de Acra cum perfecta fuerit ſemper ſit ſubjecta S. Panc̄cio & ejus priori & conventui ſicut proprium clauſtrum ſuum ſicut carta patris mei teſtificatur Et quia pater meus & abbas Clun. ordinav̄runt quod domus Clun. o̅ibus annis h̄eat de domo S. Pan̄cii quinquaginta ſolid. monete Anglie pro o̅ibus ſerviciis ſic & ego volo quod de meo cremento quo accrevi S. Panc̄cium ſe ſenciat ſ̄ca ecc̄lia Cluniacen. & h̄eat omni anno alios quinquaginta ſolid. imp. & hoc feci per concilium Dom. Lanzonis

Lanzonis prioris Et ſic quod per iſtos centum ſolid. quinquaginta ex parte patris mei & quinquaginta ex mea libera ſit ſemper domus S. Pancii erga eccliam Clun. de omni alio ſeculari ſervic. & geld. & prior S. Pancii libam heat ſemp. ordinacoem ſuam de domo ſua & de oibus ſibi ſubjectis niſi de ordine ſuo emendando per Abbem ubi prior per ſe emendare non poterit & quod prior ſic ſemper donetur S. Panccio qu. tempus erit & ſic ſemper ſit ad remanend. niſi pro raconabil. & aptis cauſis ſicut inter Abbem Clun. Hugonem & pat. meum convenit & ipi conſtituerunt & carta patris mei teſtificatur & ſcriptum ipius Abbis cum ſigillo ſuo quod pat. meus michi reliquit Hujus autem carte mee teſtes ſunt qui preſentes viderunt & audierunt oia epi & barones mei qui teſtimonia ſua per ſignum ſce crucis ſubſcripſerunt Signum Willi + Comitis Signum Radulfi + Epi Signum Walkelini + Epi Signum Gundulfi + Epi Signum Rainaldi + Fratris Comitis Signum Rad. + de Kaineto Signum Walteri + de Grancourt Signum Radi + fil. Radi Signum Rogeri + de Clara Signum Warini + Vicecomitis Signum Goſleni + Conſtabular. Signum Hugonis + fil. Hug. Signum Nigelli + Signum Joſfridi Capellani + Signum Rici preſbiteri + The duke alſo confirmed the charter of this ſecond earl, relating to the churches in Yorkſhire.

At p. 35, at the foot of the charters granted by William the third earl, but manifeſtly miſplaced, is a grant by this earl William, to Lewes priory, of the churches of Briſtelmeſton,

meſton, Hangleton, Claiton, Chiemell, Bercamps, and Hardingell, *pro anima* (as the deed expreſſes it) *patris mei Willi & Gundrade matris mee & pro remiſſione peccator. & pro anima Raynaldi fratris mei & alior. meor. parent. defunct.*

In a M.S. in the Herald's Office marked D. 46. is the following entry, which ſhews not only that this earl gave a church to St. Mary's in Southwark, but that the grant was made by the remarkable circumſtance of placing a knife upon the altar there; *Ego Willielmus comes filius Willielmi de Warennia, conceſſi eccleſiam de Kircesfeld, cum omnibus rebus quæ ad eam pertinent, Deo, & eccleſiæ S. Mariæ de Southwark, unde donavi de manu mea per quendam cultellum ſuper altare ejuſdem eccleſiæ poſitum, primo anno quo in eadem eccleſia canonici regulares effecti ſunt, viz. pro remedio animæ meæ, & patris, & matris, & regis, &c.* The canons regular were admitted there in 1106.

This act of earl Warren's, in thus authenticating his charter, was not quite ſingular, for Lambard, in his Perambulation of Kent,* ſpeaks of a grant of Alberic de Veer, *Conteining the donation of Hatfielde, to the which he affixed a ſhorte blacke hafted knife, like unto an olde halfpenny whitle, inſtead of a ſeale:* adding, *and ſuch others, of which happily I have ſeene ſome, and heard of moe.* In the Monaſticon like-

* P. 406, edit. 1596.

wiſe

wiſe* at the foot of a deed by Will. Rufus, we read, *Hoc denique ſciant omnes quod rex, per cultellum eburneum quod in manu tenuit, & abbati porrexit, hoc donum peregit apud curiam, teſtimonio virorum illorum, nomina quorum infra ſcripta dinoſcuntur.* Hugh Lupus earl of Cheſter gave alſo his eſtate in Scipena to the abbey of Abingdon, *manu cultellum altari ſuperponendo* as may be ſeen in the chartulary of Abingdon, in the Cottonian library, Claudius, C. 9, fol. 1. The uſe of theſe tokens, we are told by *Dr. Gale, in his Diſſertation on Ulphus's Horn at York,* was for thoſe who had received them with any endowment, in caſe of a diſpute, or enquiry, after thirty years poſſeſſion, to produce the ſame, or plead preſcription.† In early times, conveyances were made, as Ingulphus tells us, *nudo verbo abſque ſcripto, vel charta,* the grantor delivering to the grantee, ſome moveable which was known to belong to him. And it ſeems from the inſtance before us, that even after the eccleſiaſtics had introduced the practice of conveying lands, &c. by written inſtruments, the above cuſtom was continued for ſome time. The knife which the earl placed upon the altar, was doubtleſs the ſame which he had in common uſe. Every one then carried ſuch an inſtrument along with him, agreeable to what Chaucer has told us in his Reve's tale,

A Sheſild thwitil bare he in his hoſe.

* Vol. I. p. 997. † Archæologia, vol. I. p. 178.

In the laſt mentioned M. S. D. 46,* is the following extract of a charter ſaid to have been taken out of the book of the monaſtery of S. Mary de Overy. *Ego Willielmus de Warrenna, & Iſabel comitiſſa uxor mea, cum filiis noſtris, pro amore, & honore Dei, & beate Marie, & omnium Sanctorum, & pro anima regis Willielmi primi, & ſecundi, & pro ſalute regis Henrici, &c. Et pro anima patris mei Willielmi, & Gundrede matris, & pro ſalute noſtra, &c. Conceſſimus in perpetuum eccleſie Marie de Suthwark, & canonicis ejuſdem, eccleſiam de Churgesfeld, cum eccleſia de Begeſurde, & eccleſiam de Haleghe.*

This deed was confirmed by the two ſucceeding earls William and Hameline.

From Burton's Monaſticon† we learn that William earl of Warren and others, gave the church in Yorkſhire, called Wodechurch, to the priory of Noſtel, by the hands of archbiſhop Thurſtin.‡ Now as this Thurſtin was elected archbiſhop in 1114, and reſigned his ſee in January 1139, this earl only dying the May before, it could not be the firſt earl William who made this grant; and that it was not the third, follows from the third earl's confirmation charter of the church of Wodekirke, &c. wherein he mentions his father's gift to the Canons there.‖

* P. 113. † P. 309. ‡ Dugd. Monaſt. vol. II. p. 35.
‖ Monaſt. vol. II. p. 41.

If

If Tanner alſo, in his Notitia, be right in aſſerting, that the priory of Luffield was founded in the reign of Henry I. this earl was in ſome degree inſtrumental therein; for the founder thereof, Robert de Bellomonte (or Beaumont) firſt earl of Leyceſter, in his charter printed in the Monaſticon,* ſais, *hoc feci per conſilium, & laudem comitis de Guarenna, &c.*

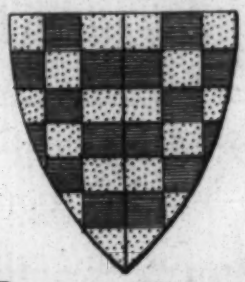
These are all the benefactions which I have met with of this earl, to religious houſes in England; but his bounty of this ſort was not confined to this country, for he granted to the abbey of Greſtine, in Normandy, the liberties of leſtage, pontage, and paſſage in their manor of Sefford. He gave alſo, together with Iſabel his counteſs and their ſons, William and Ralph, to the church of All Saints, at Belencumbre, and the infirm brothers there, ſerving God, their parcels of arable land, at St. Martin, perhaps part of the ancient paternal eſtate of the family. The ſaid Iſabel gave alſo to the ſaid brothers, of her patrimony of Wellebof, an hundred ſhillings yearly, by the conceſſion of Walleran earl Mellent her ſon, and the ſame ſum of one hundred ſhillings from the borough of Lewes, dated in 1135. He made the ſign of the croſs, to the inſtrument whereby king Hen. I. converted the abbey of Ely into a biſhopric in 1109; and was afterwards witneſs to the charter of the ſame king,

* Vol. I. p. 520.

whereby

whereby he releaſed Hervey biſhop of Ely, and his ſucceſſors, from their duty of Caſtleward in Norwich caſtle, &c.*

He married (after being diſappointed in his application to Maud, afterwards queen to king Henry I. †) Iſabel third daughter of Hugh the great, who was earl of Vermandoiſe, and bore the ſame arms as Warren, which accounts for a ſeal in the Aſpilogia of John-Charles Brooke, Eſq. on which is the effigy of a woman in a garment checky, and holding in each hand *an eſcutcheon checky*. She was widow of Robert de Beaumont, earl of Mellent in Normandy, and Leiceſter in England, before mentioned. ‡ By her he had William who ſucceeded to the title, Reginald de Warren, Ralph de Warren, Gundred, and Ada, or Adama.



Warren — Vermandois

This Reginald appears from Flower and Glover's pedigree to have been *the anceſtor of the Warrens of Poynton*; and it would be right to give ſome account of him here, but as

* Appendix to Bentham's Hiſt. of Ely. † Orderic. p. 702.

‡ By this Iſabel the ſaid Robert had Walleran the firſt earl of Worceſter after the conqueſt, a ſeal of whom is engraved in the ſecond plate of ſeals No. 35 from the Aſpilogia of John-Charles Brooke, Eſq. Somerſet Herald, to ſhew that he carried a banner, having arms on it, either in honor of his being deſcended from the princely houſe of Vermandoiſe, or in compliment to his mother's ſecond huſband, William the ſecond earl of Warren.

his

his uncle Reginald and he both flouriſhed together, and often occur in writers without any diſtinguiſhing marks to identify their perſons, it is next to impoſſible to deſcribe their ſeveral acts with preciſion. I ſhall juſt mention ſome of the principal of theſe.

REGINALD de Warren then was witneſs with Will. de Maritell, and John de Port * to the charter of agreement between king Stephen, and Henry duke of Normandy, 18 Steph. wherein are theſe words, *Reginalde de Warenne ſhall have the keeping of the caſtelles of Bellencumbre, and of Mortimer, if hee wyll.* In the reign of Henry II. he was made keeper of Norwich caſtle, by William de Blois, to whom it belonged; this muſt have been before October 1160, becauſe this William died at that time. It appears from a M. S. in the Herald's office intitled *Vincent, No.* 3. and marked with a croſs patee, † that he was a vicecomes (or ſheriff) under the earl of Arundel, 9 H. II. and in that very year, ‡ there was a writ from Robert de Beaumont earl of Leiceſter, Juſticier of England, commanding Reginald de Warenne to do right (in his court) to Robert de Mandevill. The year following, ‖ he was one of thoſe temporal lords who came to an accord with the king touching their ancient rights and liberties. Their names may be ſeen in Leland's Collectanea. §

* Rymer's Fœdera, vol. I. p. 13. † P. 41.
‡ Madox's Hiſt. of the Exchеq. p. 23. ‖ Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 83. § Vol. III. p. 410.

14 H. II. he was one of the Juſtices errant in Eſſex, Hertfordſhire, and Lincolnſhire.* 15 H. II. he was in the ſame capacity for Lincolnſhire, Warwickſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Suſſex, Cambridgeſhire, Huntingtonſhire, Surrey, London, Middleſex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Devonſhire. 16 H. II. he was the ſame for Norfolk, Suffolk, Middleſex, Wiltſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Huntingtonſhire, Devonſhire, Eſſex, Hertfordſhire, Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, Hampſhire, Suſſex, Lincolnſhire, Kent, and Surry.† 17 H. II. he was the ſame for Norfolk, Suffolk, Hampſhire, city of Wincheſter, Northamptonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Huntingtonſhire, Eſſex, Hertfordſhire, Suſſex, Kent, Surrey, London, and Middleſex.‡ About the 16 H. II. he was one of the barons of the Exchequer.‖ Dugdale§ ſais, that in this year he was ſheriff of Kent with Reginald de Cornhulle. He alſo tells us that for one half of that 16th year, and for the 17th, 18th, and 19th years of that king, he was ſheriff for Suſſex, and for half the ſaid 19th year, for Devonſhire; and for Suſſex the 21 and 22 H. II. He was one of the Juſtices errant for pleas of the crown, and common pleas, and for impoſing the aſſizes, or tallages upon the king's demeans, 20 H. II. in Surrey, Wiltſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Huntingtonſhire, and Lincolnſhire, being at that time ſheriff of

* Madox's Hiſt. of the Excheq. p. 102. † Madox's Hiſt. of the Excheq. p. 98, 99.
‡ Madox, p. 99, 100. ‖ Madox, p. 744. § Bar. p. 83.

Suſſex.* Laſtly, he was in the ſame capacity for Surrey, 23 H. II.†

One of this name alſo conducted (with William de Albini) Maud, daughter of king Henry the II. into Saxony, in 1167, to be married to duke Henry, ſurnamed the Lion. Brooke‡ is miſtaken when he ſais this was Maud, daughter of Henry I. and that it was done in 1114.

Now if Reginald, ſon of the firſt earl of Warren and Surrey, is meant in all this, he muſt have ſurvived his father about 88 years, and his mother about 91 years, which is a very uncommon inſtance. On the other hand, if the ſon of the ſecond earl is intended, the principal parts of his life take in a compaſs of ſomething leſs than thirty years. And the firſt mention we find of him is about eight years after his father's death. There are alſo certain marks in the above relation, which tend to fix it on the younger Reginald, ſuch as his being made keeper of the caſtles of Bellencumbre, Mortimer, and Norwich, on account of his being uncle to Iſabel, who had married William de Blois, king Stephen's youngeſt ſon. Suppoſing alſo the elder Reginald to have been living ſo late in the reign of Henry II. he could hardly be ſuppoſed at ninety years of age to have executed the office

* Madox, p. 84, 85. † Madox, p. 90. ‡ Cat. p. 2.

of a judge itinerant, in ſo many different counties. Therefore with ſeeming propriety is written in the pedigree already mentioned, drawn up by Flower and Glover, oppoſite to Reginald, brother of the third earl of Warren and Surrey, the words, *Reginaldus iſte de Warenna, frater junior Willmi tertii comitis Warenne & Surregiæ, fuit Dominus de Belencumbre in Normannia, & cuſtos caſtri Norwicens. Is inter multos alios regni nobiles, adhibetur teſtis pactionibus inter Stephanum regem Angliæ, & Henricum Ducem Normanniæ pro regno ſancitis.*

It ſeems as if this Reginald attended king Stephen in his wars, for in the Monaſticon,* is a charter of that king, the witneſſes to which are thus put down, "Willielmo Martell. "& Rain. de Warenna apud Mapertes Halam in obſidione."

He was no friend to Thomas Becket.† He and his brother Ralph, were witneſſes to a confirmation deed of Rafe de Pleiz, to the monks of St. Pancrace, of the church, and lands in Iford, &c. This deed the late Dr. Rawlinſon, F. R. and A. S. cauſed to be engraven in 1754, and bequeathed the plate by his will to the Univerſity of Oxford.

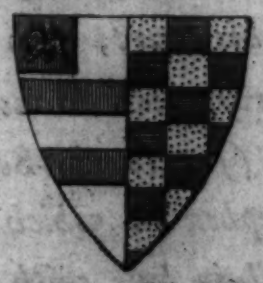
Writers have been a good deal puzzled with the above part of the pedigree; and no wonder, as the two firſt earls of Warren had each of them two ſons called William and

* Vol. I. p. 480. † Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 83.

Reginald,

Reginald, and each of thoſe Reginalds a ſon of the name of William. Ralph brother to Reginald gave a virge of land to Lewes abbey, and died without iſſue.

GUNDRED, ſiſter to Reginald, married 1ſt, Roger de Newburgh, earl of Warwick, by whom ſhe had three ſons, William, Waleran, and Henry, and one daughter, Agnes. She was a witneſs, by the name of Gundreda Comitiſſa, to a charter of her ſaid huſband Roger, printed in the Monaſticon.* This Roger died 18 Steph. immediately after whoſe deceaſe, Henry duke of Normandy (afterwards king Henry II.) coming into England with a great army, this Gundred, then counteſs of Warwick, being a virago of a manly courage,† caſt out the garriſon of king Stephen from the caſtle of Warwick, and delivered it to duke Henry, who was ſon to Maud the empreſs. Gundred married 2dly, William ſurnamed de Lancaſter, baron of Kendal, by whom ſhe had William, and a daughter married to Richard de Morevill. She was remarried to Roger de Glan----‡ The family of Lancaſter bore *argent two bars on a canton gules a lion paſſant guardant or*, as may be ſeen amongſt the ſeals appendant to the Baron's letter to Pope Boniface in



Lancaster=Warren

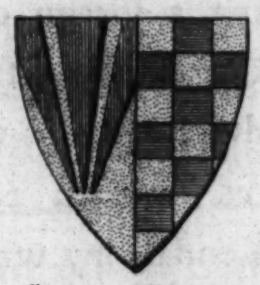
* Vol. III. p. 28, under the title Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ.

† Milles's Catalogue of Honor. p. 785.

‡ MISCELLANEA B. II. in the Herald's office, written by Vincent and Son, fol. 77. See alſo Placita de Banc. Term. Mich. 1 John Rot. 17.

1300, publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries; though it is called a Leopard (e jaune luppart) in the coat attributed to John de Lancaſter, a commander at the ſiege of Caerlaverock caſtle.* The lions in the arms of England were originally leopards;† but ſome ſay that this is founded in miſtake, owing to the French heralds calling lions paſſant guardant, leopards. Witneſs the above arms of England, which being gules three lions paſſant guardant or, are always thus deſcribed by them, *de guilles trois leopards d'or*.

ADA the younger ſiſter married in 1139,‡ Henry earl of Huntington, eldeſt ſon of David king of Scots, by Maud, daughter and coheireſs of Waltheof earl of Huntington, &c. which Waltheof had married Judith, niece to king William the Conqueror. Scot earl of Huntington bore *or, three piles gules*. Lord Lyttelton‖ ſais, that *at king Stephen's return from the ſiege of Ludlow, a lady of his court, who was ſiſter to William earl of Warren and Surrey, added another attachment to bind the affection of Henry (ſon to the Scotch king) to England, and to the party of Stephen in which her family was engaged. That young prince fell in love with her,*



Scott = Warren.

* Antiq. Repertory, vol. II. p. 136. † Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. I. p. 13.

‡ Chron. de Mailros. ‖ Hiſt. of Hen. II. vol. I. p. 208.

and

and married her with the consent of the king his father. Her blood indeed was so noble, that the match was hardly unequal, for her father was related to the Norman kings of England, and her mother was a daughter of Hugh the great, earl of Vermandois, and second brother to Philip I. king of France. By the said Henry, this Ada had three sons, and as many daughters, viz. Malcolme, and William,* both kings of Scotland, and David earl of Huntington, &c. Ada, who was married to Floris earl of Holland; Margaret to Conan le Petit earl of Britany; and Maud, who died young. Ada the mother died in 1178.

Isabel, countess of Warren, died Feb. 13, 1131. The earl died May 11, 1138, having enjoyed the title near fifty years, and was buried at his father's feet in the chapter house of Lewes.

* This William, when earl of Northumberland, had so high an opinion of his mother's family, that he called himself *William de Warren*, as may be seen in a charter of his to Brinkeburne priory in Dugdale's Monast. vol. II. p. 203.

WILLIAM

THIRD EARL.

HIS earl was in the year 1137 (a little before his father's death) with king Stephen in Normandy, when that monarch was at the head of a conſiderable army, deſirous of giving battle to Geoffry of Anjou, huſband of Maud the empreſs; but a great mutiny happening amongſt them, many fled from their colors, and amongſt the reſt this William de Warren, at which time the king being incenſed, purſued, and overtook them at Pont Audomare, and endeavored partly by threats, and partly by perſua-

perſuaſions, to bring them back, but not prevailing, he was obliged to make truce with his adverſaries for two years. Matthew Paris in his account of the abbats of St. Albans, repreſents this earl, with William de Ipres, and others, as intending to ſet fire to the town of St. Albans, had it not been redeemed by a valuable preſent from Geoffry the Abbat, but the particulars of that affair are not known. He was next, with his half brother * Waleran de Bellomonte earl of Mellent and Leiceſter, in the army of king Stephen, when the king was defeated, and taken priſoner by the troops of Maud the empreſs, near Lincoln, on Candlemas day, 1141. His poſt was amongſt the horſe, which gave way at the beginning of the engagement. Dr. Brady ſais the earl of Cheſter charged the earl of Mellent, who fled preſently. From William of Malmeſbury we learn that all the earls on the king's ſide fled; *tentavere primo regii proludium pugnæ facere, quod juſtam vocant, quia tali arte erant periti: At ubi viderunt quod conſulares, ut ita dictum ſit, non lanceis eminus, ſed gladiis cominus rem gererent, & infeſtis viribus, & vexillis aciem regalem perrumperent, fuga ſibi omnes ad unum comites conſuluere.* Henry of Huntington ſais, *Acies exhæredatorum, quæ præibat, percuſſit aciem regalem, in qua conſul Alanus, & ille de Mellent, & Hugo conſul de Eſtangle, & Symon comes, &*

* He was the eldeſt ſon of his mother Iſabel de Vermandoiſe, by her firſt huſband Robert earl of Leiceſter and Mellent.

ille

ille de Warrenna inerant, tanto impetu, quod ſtatim quaſi in ictu oculi diſſipata eſt, & diviſio eorum in tria devenit; alii namque eorum occiſi, alii capti, alii aufugerunt. Sir Peter Leyceſter* alſo obſerves, that Waleran earl of Mellent, and William de Warren his brother, Gilbert de Clare, and other famous knights, both of England and Normandy, ran away as ſoon as they ſaw their own ſide ſhrink.

Now the queſtion is to what cauſe this accident is chiefly to be attributed. Holinſhed, in his account of this battle, ſais that the king diſpoſed his horſemen into two ſeveral wings, *In one of the which wer theſe men of honor, Alaine duke of Britaine, Hugh Bigot earle of Norfolke,* †*Simon earle of Hampton, and two other earles, Mellent and Warenne; but they were not furniſhed with ſuch number of men as had bin requiſite; for as it fel out, they brought no great retinues with them:* agreeable to what Sir Peter Leyceſter has farther obſerved, that *in the head of the king's army were very ſtout ſoldiers, but his enemies outvying him in number, prevailed;* but if this was ſo, earl Baldwin, in his ſpeech to the king's forces, did not keep to the truth, when he ſaid, *Our number is not much leſs in horſemen, and in footmen we exceed them.* Suppoſing, however, that the king's horſemen were ſomething fewer, ſuch were the characters of ſome of thoſe who

* Antiq. p. 123.

† This was Simon de St. Lys, earl of Northampton.

led

led them on, that better things might reaſonably have been expected from them. The words of Holinſhed ſeem to point at the true cauſe of this defeat, when he ſais, that *few battailes had bin better fought, nor with greater ſlaughter of people on both ſides, if the king's foreward (which in maner at the firſt ſhranke backe, and was diſordered, not without ſome ſuſpicion of* treaſon) *had ſtaied the brunt of the enemies a while, as it had bene requiſite.* Sir Peter Leyceſter ſpeaks more fully to the purpoſe in theſe words: *The king was ill betrayed; for ſome of his nobles accompanied him in perſon, whiles they ſent whole troops to the other ſide*; with which agree Dugdale* and the Chronicon Saxonicum† which ſais, *prehendebant eum* (Stephanum) *quippe ſui homines illum prodiderunt ac fugerunt.* A proof of the inſincerity of ſome of theſe leaders, ariſes from what we read in Lord Lyttelton,‡ that *Waleran earl of Meulant aſſiſted Geoffry of Anjou, the huſband of Maud, to beſiege king Stephen's caſtle of Rouen in Normandy.* He adds, indeed, that *this is very ſurpriſing, becauſe he and his half-brother, the earl of Warren and Surrey, had been among the moſt forward in bringing aid to the queen, after her huſband's captivity; and the latter was ſtill firm in endeavoring to ſupport the cauſe of that prince, both in England and Normandy: for the caſtle of Rouen was defended by his ſoldiers againſt the earl of Anjou till they were compelled by famine to give it up; and even when that was ſurrendered, another fortreſs in Nor-*

* Bar. vol. I. p. 75. † P. 241. ‡ Hiſt. of Hen. II. vol. I. p. 284.

mandy was held for the king by mercenary troops in the pay of that lord, till it was forced alſo to capitulate. This is extracted from the Chronica Normanniæ,* but his lordſhip takes no notice, that ſome time after the battle of Lincoln, earl Warren actually appeared in arms againſt the king; and was the ſame year on the fourteenth day of September, taken priſoner at a place called Stoubregge, (or Stotbridge) along with Robert ſurnamed Fitzroy, earl of Glouceſter, natural ſon of king Henry I. and Stephen's greateſt oppoſer. This happened after the defeat of Maud's army near Wincheſter.

In the Monaſticon† this earl is a witneſs to a charter of Maud, wife of king Stephen, to the monks of Cogeſhale, which by ſome authorities is fixed to the year 1142, but the above relation ſhews the great improbability of his being admitted ſo near the preſence of the queen; therefore it is neceſſary to carry the date a little farther back, as Tanner in his Notitia informs us‡ ſome have done.

After the taking of earl Warren, we hear no more of his exploits againſt king Stephen; perhaps, to regain his liberty, he had engaged not to moleſt him more, or was ſo ſtript of his poſſeſſions that he could not. The troubles in which he had involved himſelf, ſeem to have put him upon trying his fortune another way. He engaged in one of the

* P. 981. † Vol. I. p. 822. ‡ P. 128.

cruſades,

cruſades, but writers have varied in relating the ſtory. In the Herald's office is an unintitled M. S. which aſſerts, that William earl Warren, who married Iſabel de Vermandoiſe, went with Hugh le Grand, earl of Vermandoiſe, and Godfrey de Bouillon, into Paleſtine in 1096, and died in that ſervice, his heart only, being brought into England, and buried at Lewes. That a cruſade was undertaken in 1096, is certain, but it is alſo as certain, that the ſecond earl who married the above Iſabel, was alive about forty years after that event. A miſtake therefore has been made in point of time, and a fact related of the ſecond earl, which we ſhall find belonged to the third. That he died abroad is by all agreed, but the time, and circumſtances of his death are differently related. A M. S. written by Dr. Kuerden of Lancaſhire,* under the deſcription of the earls of Lancaſter, affirms that he died in his return from the holy wars. Chronicon de Mailros, under the year 1147† ſais, *captus a Turcis Willielmo nobili comite de Warenna.* The continuation of the hiſtory of Simeon of Dunelm,‡ tells us under the year 1148, *Periit in hac profectione Willielmus de Waren comes, a Paganis interceptus, qui cuſtodiam poſteram chriſtiani exercitus obſervabat.* Lord Lyttelton‖ obſerves, that *he went with the king of France in* 1147, *to the Holy Land, and that he was ſlain with many*

* Belonging to George Kenion of Peel Com. Lanc. Eſq.

† See Rerum Ang. Scrip. vet. vol. I. p. 167.

‡ See Twiſden's Script. Ang. Antiq. vol. I. p. 275. ‖ Hiſt. of Hen. II. vol. I. p. 317.

others in a ſudden attack made on the French army by the Turks, ſoon after their leaving Laodicea. This was the year when he ſet out on this expedition, but he was ſlain on the ides of January, (or the 13th) as entered in the regiſter book of the priory of Lewes, and in the M. S. *Quid non, No.* 6. in the Herald's office.*

He was a man, who may be ſaid not to have been a favorite of fortune, for he had the ill luck to be always on the loſing ſide, though, when he joined it, there was an appearance of its being the ſtronger. Thus, with the reſt of the nobility, he did homage to Stephen, when there was no oppoſition made to his acceſſion; this brought on the diſgrace of being defeated in the field; and when Stephen was made priſoner, and every thing bid fair towards raiſing the Empreſs to the throne, either through intereſt, or inclination, or both, he joined that ſeemingly prevailing party; this produced the ſtill greater diſgrace, of being made a priſoner by thoſe for whom he had once appeared in arms. And being thus unfortunate at home, he joined in a fruitleſs expedition abroad, which put a fatal end to all his undertakings.

The following immediately precedes the dedication charter of the ſecond earl, at p. 9 of the Lewes regiſter, and is

* P. 217.

entered

entered there on the back of p. 8, but is evidently miſplaced, and belongs to the third earl, as he mentions his brother Ralph, and the ſecond earl had no brother of that name.

Sciant *pres. & fut. quod ego Will. comes de Warenna dono & concedo Deo & S. Panccio & mochis ibid. Deo ſervient. in liba elemoſina oes ter. & oia ten. ſua que hent de feodo meo cujuſcunque donacois ſint abſoluta & quieta ab oibus donis & ab oibus auxiliis & conſuetud. & ſervic. Dono quidem eis quicquid in eis herem ſi michi retinuiſſem ea Ego autem de meo proprio acquietabo illa erga regem de Danegeld & de oibus aliis ſervic. que ad regem pertinent Dono eciam illis de oibus dominiis meis plenar. deciam viz. de blado de feno de agnis de vellibus de caſeis & plenar. deciam denar. do oibus reddit. meis de Anglia quamvis autem ex illis denar. in procuracoe mea ſive alior. quorumlibet expendatur ex illis tamen plenar. ſupdict. mochis reddatur decima Et ſi dominium meum aut redditus mei creverint eotinus creſcat & decima mochorum Hec ſupradca ego pro ſalute anime mee & pro aiabus anteceſſor. meor. predict. mochis conceſſi* & de cent. ſol. in burgo de Lewes *quand. feci dedicari eccliam S. Pancii & de decia denar. de oibus reddit. meis de Anglia dotavi ipam eccliam & inde ſeiſivi eam per capillos capitis mei & fratris mei Rad. de Warenn. quos abſcidit de capitibus nris cum cultello ante altare Hen. epus Winton—Teſt. Theobaldo Archiepo Cant. Hen. epo Winton. Rodberto epo Bad. Aſcelino epo Roveſt. qui eandem eccliam dedicavnt* qui eciam decrunt & ſtatuerunt meipo cum

oibus

oĩbus baron. meis concedente ut quicumque has ſupraſcriptas donacoẽs illi ecclie auferre vel ablatas retinere minuere aliquo modo volurĩnt excomunicentur & a corpore & ſang. nri Jhu Xpi ſeparetur Oĩbus vero eidem loco pacem ſervantibus fraternitatem & beneficium loci conceſſerunt Ego autem Deo & ipis epis promiſi ſecularem juſticiam faciend. de hiis qui has donacoes minuere vel mochos inde vexare tentarunt *Et teſt. Edw. Abbate Rading. Walt. Abb. de Bello. Walt. Priore Cant. Walt. Archidiacono Cant. Ric. Decano Ciceſt. Rodberto Archidiacono. Johe de Pagham. Will. com. Ciceſt. Rad de Warenna. Reginaldo de Warr. Hugone de Petroponte. Rad. de Pleiz. Rob. de Weſnevall. Rodberto de Frievill. Rodberto de Petroponte Will. de Petroponte. Adam de Puninges. Guidone de Mercecurt. Will. filio ſuo. Will. de Droſeio, & aliis.*

THE above is printed in *Selden's Hiſtory of Tithes*, but he has omitted thoſe parts which are expreſſed in Roman characters. As the above Aſceline came to the See of Rocheſter in 1142, and died Jan. 23d, 1147, the conſecration above named muſt have happened between theſe two periods; but another circumſtance will bring us ſtill nearer to the time, which is, that the biſhop of the dioceſe was not there, owing to the See of Chicheſter being vacant by the deprivation of Seffride in 1145, ſo that the dedication was probably on the 12th of May (which is the feſtival of St. Pancrace) 1146. This ceremony became neceſſary, in conſequence

ſequence of the great additions made to the building ſince the former conſecration of it.

MADOX in his Diſſertation concerning ancient charters, before his *Formulare Anglicanum*, has, through miſtake, attributed the above ſingular grant to William earl of Warwick, and Ralph de Warwick his brother; this he had from Mag. Rot. 24 Hen. III. tit. Sudſex; but in his prefatory epiſtle to the *Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Exchequer*, he has made an apology for the error.

AT p. 10 of the above regiſter, is a carta generalis of this earl, by which he gave and confirmed to the monks of Lewes, all the lands and churches which they had of his fee, and full tithe of all the lands of all his demeſnes, and alſo *plenariam decimam denarior. de oĩbus reddit. ſuis in Anglia.*

ALSO another deed, confirming the gifts of Adam de Ponynges and Beatrix his wife, of the churches of Ponynges and Pengedene, and the land of Cumcieſtre.

ANOTHER, giving three hides of land in Moleſcumbe.

ANOTHER, giving all the land in Hecheham, and two hides of land in Iford, in free charity.

ANOTHER,

ANOTHER, giving two hides of land in Yford, which William ſon of Godwin held.

AT p. 11. (and 25) is a charter, whereby this earl gave to Lewes, the churches of Gymmyngham, Feltwell, Wilton, St. Helen, and one church in Thetford, which belonged to Melewode.

ANOTHER, giving the garden of Dychening with a wood and lands, and free paſture in the paſtures of Dychening and Chiemere.

ANOTHER, confirming the mill of Attelebrigge given by Reginald his brother.

ANOTHER, granting eighteen acres of land and paſture for an hundred ſheep in Herbetinges, in perpetual charity.

ANOTHER, giving the church of Kyngeſton and an acre of land to the ſame; alſo an hide of land in Rottingden.

ANOTHER, giving the church of Cuningeburgh with its appurtenances.

P. 12. A CHARTER, confirming XX ſolidat. ter. at Maſſingham, which Robert de Fryevyll gave to the monks of St. Pancrace.

P. 13.

P. 13. ANOTHER, ordering that two hides of land of Godefrid Petrepont be free to the church of St. Pancrace.

P. 14. ANOTHER, confirming the agreement concerning the land of Bright, made between the monks of St. Pancrace and John de Kayſneto. (or Cheney.)

P. 15. ANOTHER, concerning an acre of land given to the church of Kyngeſton. N. B. This is a precept to Hugh ſheriff of Lewes, to give ſeiſin of the ſaid acre, which Peter the ſheriff had given to the monks of St. Pancrace, to the uſe of their church.

P. 16. ANOTHER, whereby the earl gave to Lewes, the church of Dicheling and paſture for the monk's cattle, *de gardino in le Fryth and in Frekebergh.*

P. 17. ANOTHER, whereby he gave to the ſaid monks, the land which Will. de Grumoſa villa held of him in Hercheam, and other lands which Hugh de Grumoſa villa gave them in Cateſton.

P. 18. ANOTHER, whereby he gave to the ſaid monks half an hide of land at Kyngeſton for his ſoul, and thoſe of his parents, in pure and perpetual charity.

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P. 19. ANOTHER, whereby he gave to them the land which Briſteline had in Swambergh, & *in ſuburbio caſtelli ſui.*

P. 20. ANOTHER, whereby he gave to them the churches of Wakefeld, with all things belonging to them.

P. 21. ANOTHER, whereby he gave to them the tythe of his hay, and half an hide of land at Brigh. and the mill of Meching with four acres of land.

N. B. THERE is at p. 35 a grant of this mill of Meching, free from all ſecular ſervice and demand, by Reginald de Warren, who from circumſtances appears to have been the third earl's brother.

P. 22. ANOTHER, by which Will. earl of Warren and Iſabel his counteſs, gave to the ſaid monks the mill of Walton, *cum orto ſubfoſſato.*

THIS certainly was a gift of Will. de Blois the fourth earl, and gives reaſon to conclude that more entries under this article belonged to him, but it would be difficult, if not impoſſible, to ſeparate them with certainty.

P. 23. ANOTHER, by which Will. earl of Warren gave the church of Stokes near Gildeford, with lands and all appurtenances, in free and perpetual charity.

P. 24.

P. 24. ANOTHER, by which the ſame earl gave as above, half his land of Rottingden, with men and paſture, &c.

P. 25. ANOTHER, by which he gave two hides of land in Falmere, free from all cuſtoms and ſervices, in pure and perpetual charity.

P. 26. ANOTHER, by which he confirmed the exchange which the monks of Lewes made, of four acres of land near the mill of Meching, for four acres of land near the granges of the ſaid vill.

P. 27. ANOTHER, by which he gave all the land of Burcard *cum oībus pert. ſuis ad unum hoſpicm ad opus prioris & mochor. &c.*

P. 28. ANOTHER, by which he gave an hide of land at Allinton, in pure and perpetual charity.

P. 29. ANOTHER, by which he confirmed the gift of Jordan de Bloſſeville, of the land of Ovingden.

P. 30. ANOTHER, by which Will. earl of Warren forbad, *ne aliquis caperet quicquid de pecunia ſua ſcil. ſi clamavit quicquid erga hoies S. Pancii oſtendat prius priori & ſi non fecerit ei rectitudinem clamet ſe inde ſibi vel ſuo vicecomiti.*

P. 31. ANOTHER, by which the ſaid earl confirmed the gift of Reinald de Warren.

P. 32. ANOTHER, by which he confirmed the church of Weſton to the church of St. Pancrace, and prayed the biſhop of Ely to confirm it by his letters.

P. 33. ANOTHER, granting to the monks there the churches, tithes and lands to them belonging, which his anceſtors and their men gave them.

P. 34. ANOTHER, by which he gave to them one hide of land in Ovingden, and another in Aldrington, alſo the church of Balecumbe, and two hides of land called Pecchelefweye.

THE following deeds are alſo in the above regiſter, which I cannot better claſs than under this third earl.

AT the back of p. 21, a grant of William de Garenna, in perpetual charity, of two virges of land, and a third part of a fourth part of a virge of land, in Brithelmeſton.

THIS is followed by deeds of Reginald de Warren, and Iſabel the counteſs, which muſt be his brother and daughter.

P. 24. A CHARTER, confirming the gift of the land of Hercham,

Hercham, which Robert ſon of William, and William ſon of the ſaid Robert, granted to the monks of Lewes.

ANOTHER, by which William earl of Warren confirmed the gift of ten ſhillings iſſuing out of the mill of Ponings.

ANOTHER, by which the ſaid earl commanded *reſaiſire mochos de Lewes de decem ſolidatis ter. quas Hugo de Grumoſa villa donavit eis.*

ANOTHER, confirming the gift which Ralph de Plaiz beſtowed upon the ſaid monks, viz. the churches of Yford, Toftes, and Syreford.

ANOTHER, by which the ſaid earl gave to them the churches of Bruneam, and Herpeley, with lands and tithes.

ANOTHER, by which he gave them all the mill of Nereford.

HE founded, ſais Tanner, a priory of canons regular of the order of the Holy Sepulchre, or the Holy Croſs, in the church of St. Sepulchre at Thetford in Norfolk, in the time of king Stephen, which appears to be true from a charter in the Monaſticon* of John earl Warren, reciting that he had ſeen

* Vol. II. p. 574.

deeds

deeds of William, Hameline, and William, formerly earls of Warren, to the Prior and Canons of Thetford, importing that William earl Warren gave to God, and the moſt Holy Sepulchre, the place and ſituation of the church of St. Sepulchre of Thetford, with land there, for the forgiveneſs of his ſins, and for the ſafety of the ſoul of earl William his father; for the forgiveneſs of the ſins of Iſabel his mother, and his brothers Rafe, and Reginald, which two laſt were amongſt the witneſſes. The ſaid Canons were alſo to have ſac and ſoc, tol, and team, and infangthef; and hold the churches, and tithes of Thetford, and men, and lands, and ſheepfolds, and paſtures, &c. as freely as king Stephen held them, and conveyed them to the ſaid earl. This confirms what lord Lyttleton has ſaid,* that *the young earl of Warren and Surrey was in great favor with Stephen*; which makes it a little more ſtrange that he ſhould deſert him.

THE ſaid earl William granted them alſo a fair for two days, viz. in the invention of the holy croſs, and another in the exaltation. At the next page is likewiſe a deed of this earl, directed to Reginald Warren his brother, &c. commanding that his canons of the holy ſepulchre at Thetford, ſhould hold free from all ſervice the land of Fanerconefeld, which Turſtin ſon of Algar gave to the church there. The church of St. Sepulchre at Thetford was ninety paces in

* Hiſt. of Hen. II. vol. I. p. 208.

length.

length.* The arms of this priory were the ſame as thoſe of the founder.

From the Monaſticon † we learn, that he was likewiſe a benefactor to the monks of Caſtle Acre, or confirmed what had been given before; the words are, *quicquid Willielmus comes Warenniæ primus, & Willielmus ſecundus comes, & Willielmus tertius comes Warrenniæ—eis dederunt.* ‡

In the Harleian Mſs. No. 1967, ‖ are extracts from the regiſter book of Caſtle Acre, wherein are mentioned charters of William earl Warren, to Reginald his brother, and Ela the counteſs, teſt. William biſhop of Norwich. Alſo confirmation of the third earl, teſt. Ela the counteſs, Rad. de Warren, &c.

The Monaſticon § has a charter, whereby Will. earl Warren gave to God, and the church of Saint Mary of Wodechurche in Yorkſhire, and the canons there, for the health of his ſoul, and the ſouls of his wife, his father, mother, anceſtors, and ſucceſſors,* all the land wherein the ſaid church was ſituated, and all the wood between two rivulets

* Willis's Hiſt. of Mitred Abbeys, vol. II. p. 330, in the Addenda.

† Vol. I. p. 630. ‡ See alſo Weever's Funeral Mon. firſt edit. p. 816.

‖ Fol. 27. § Vol. II. p. 41.

* In the above charter is this curious expreſſion, "pro animabus patris, & matris meæ, & anteceſſorum, & *ſucceſſorum* meorum, ſicut ipſi *ante me* conceſſerunt, &c."

which

which run through Selda bridge and Lygulf bridge, and twenty ſhillings yearly out of the rent of Erdeſlaw; adding, *Volo & præcipio quod ipſi canonici teneant in mea firma pace—omnia quæ tenuerunt in tempore patris mei de feodo ſuo, & meo, quæcunque eis dedit*, which fixes it upon this earl, as the firſt gave them nothing.

Warren — Talvaſe

This earl married Adela, or Ela, daughter of William Talvace earl of Ponthieu and Sais, who bore *azure a lion rampant within a bordure or*. Concerning their iſſue I find much diſagreement. Milles in his Catalogue of Honor,* gives them but one daughter Iſabel, who married to her firſt huſband William de Blois, and to her ſecond Hameline Plantagenet; with whom agrees Dugdale, quoting the Norman Chronicle,† and the regiſter of Lewes, the words of which are *In iſto comite defecit ſoboles maſculini ſexus; non habuit niſi unicam filiam nomine Iſabellam quam poſt ſe reliquit heredem.* All this is confirmed by *Nicholas Trivet in his Annals*,‡ where it is ſaid, *Hanc comitiſſam (Iſabellam) genuerat Willielmus tertius comes de Warenna, qui cum rege Ludovico perexerat Jeruſalem, & ibidem obiit, relicta iſta Comitiſſa unica filia & herede.* And yet, Brooke‖ ſais, that beſides this Iſabel, he had three ſons, William, Patrick, and Philip;

* P. 621. † P. 999. ‡ P. 45. ‖ P. 232.

and

and as Vincent has no correction on the paſſage, he ſeems to admit it as a fact. *Yorke*, in his *Union of Honor* adds, that all the ſons died without iſſue. And in the Harleian Collection, No. 1074, * a M. S. written in the time of Henry VIII. mentions only three daughters, Adela, Maud, and Iſabel.

The fact ſeems evidently to be this, that earl Warren had no child by his counteſs Adela, but Iſabel; for the deſcent of his whole eſtate with her, and her two huſbands enjoying the earldom of Warren, &c. in her right, ſufficiently prove it.

The three ſons above-named, are by Milles aſſigned to a different father; for after the death of earl Warren, his counteſs was remarried to Patrick de Eureux, firſt earl of Saliſbury, by whom ſhe had William the ſecond earl of Saliſbury, alſo Patrick and Philip, both monks in the priory of Bradenſtoke, † which was founded by their grandfather Walter de Eureux. This is confirmed by the Baronage, ‡ where it is ſaid, that earl Patrick had another wife, Ela; and that William his ſon, who ſucceeded him in the earldom

* Fol. 74. † Theſe monks are ſaid to have been ſlain at this priory.

‡ Vol. I. p. 175.

of Saliſbury, was begotten on the daughter of the earl of Ponthieu. They are all three named as brothers to Iſabel, in a deed after her marriage with Hameline Plantagenet, becauſe they were all by one mother; but in this deed (which ſee under the life of Hameline) there is no mention of any ſiſter, which as it was a gift to pray for the ſouls of the family, and names are particularly recited, proves, I think, that ſhe had not any.

THE counteſs Adela died Dec. 10, 1174, twenty-ſix years after her firſt huſband, as aſſerted in the regiſter of Lewes, ſo that there was room enough for the ſecond marriage, and the iſſue conſequent thereupon, though the monks have not recorded it. And for that reaſon we may venture to ſay that this firſt earl of Saliſbury beſtowed nothing upon them. They ſeldom omitted to note down their benefactors. It was forgot however where this counteſs Adela was interred; for the words in the regiſter are, *ubi ſepulta eſt neſcitur*. I doubt we ſhall find before we have done with her, that ſhe had ſome way or other offended theſe gentry, or ſhe would not have been ſo *out of their books*.

HER ſecond huſband died about ſix years before her; for being captain general of king Henry's forces in Acquitain, he was ſlain by Guy de Luſignian, and other inhabitants of Poytiers,


Eureux

Poytiers, in the year 1168, as he returned from a pilgrimage which he made to St. James of Compoſtella, and was buried at St. Hillary.* His arms were *gules three pallets vary on a chief or, a lion paſſant ſable.*

In a book of Sir Robert Cotton's, was found paſted an original letter, as it is ſaid, of the famous Thomas Becket archbiſhop of Canterbury, to the above Adela, containing a very ſtrong complaint againſt her, for withdrawing from the monks of Lewes, the tithes of that part of her huſband earl Warren's eſtate, which was appropriated to her dower, and threatning to do juſtice to the monks, if ſhe witheld them any longer. The letter as entered into the M.S. *Quid non, No.* 6.† is this. *T. Dei gracia Cantuar: Archiepiſcopus, Anglorum Primas, & Apoſtolicæ ſedis legatus, dilectæ filiæ Alæ comitiſſæ Warennæ ſalutem. Pervenit ad aures noſtras religioſorum fratrum Lewenſis eccleſiæ monachorum ſtupenda quærimonia, quod cum ipſi ex antiqua donacione comitum Warennæ, viz. Avi, & Patris, Willielmi viri tui, & ſui ipſius etiam antequam dotem tuam conſecuta fuiſſes, de omnibus dominiis comitis decimationem denariorum ſemper inconcuſſe tanquam eccleſiæ ſuæ dotem poſſederint, tu poſt perceptam dotis tuæ inveſ-*

* Chron. Norman. p. 1002. † P. 226.

tituram, eiſdem fratribus ipſam decimationem quæ ad dotem tuam ſpectabat ſubtraxeris. Quod ſi ita eſt, vehementer admiramur, cum eorum quæ deo & eccleſiæ ſuæ in elemoſinam collata eſſe noſcuntur, nihil doti tuæ vendicare debeas, nec poſſis. Crudele enim eſt, & ſacrilegio proximum, quod ſuper divinum altare ſemel devote oblatum eſt, iterum repetere, & ad ſecularia transferre. Proinde tibi ſalubriter conſulimus, & in Domino admonemus, quatinus ſicut vis jus tuum tibi a Deo libere conſervari, ita jus ſuum cum integritate monachis relinquas, & nullatenus datam eis denariorum decimationem dotis tuæ, retineas, alioquin eis in juſticia deeſſe non poterimus, cujus debitores omnibus exiſtimus. Vale.

THIS, if Thomas Becket's, muſt have been written between 1162, and 1170, becauſe during this period only, he was archbiſhop of Canterbury; but as he was elected into that See, about thirteen years after the death of earl Warren, it is not conſiſtent with theſe words of the letter, *tu poſt perceptam dotis tuæ inveſtituram decimationem quæ ad dotem tuam ſpectabat ſubtraxeris*, to ſuppoſe that the monks would have deferred their complaint ſo long. Beſides, the admonition is directed to the *counteſs of Warren*, it muſt therefore have been penned before her marriage with the earl of Saliſbury; and therefore could not have belonged to Becket; but if we attribute it to his immediate predeceſſor Theobald, every thing will agree; for he was elected into that See in 1138,

and

and died in 1160, about two years after the counteſs Adela entered into the poſſeſſion of her dower.*

We are now come to the end of the account of the eldeſt male branch of the family of Warren; in what manner it was continued in the collaterals, may be ſeen under the deſcription I ſhall hereafter give of the *Warrens of Poynton*.

* This letter may likewiſe be ſeen in Vincent's reply to Brooke, p. 517, and in Selden's Hiſt. of Tithes.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM DE BLOIS

FOURTH EARL.

HE was third, and youngeſt ſon of king Stephen, and having married Iſabel, daughter and heireſs of the above earl, became earl of Warren and Surrey in right of his wife. This is evident from the charter of agreement, between king Stephen, and Henry duke of Normandy, printed in *Holinſhed's Chronicle*, out of which I have taken the following extract*—*William my ſon hath done his*

* See Rymer's Fædera, vol. I.

lawfull

lawfull homage, and aſſured his fidelitie unto the duke of Normandie, and the duke hath graunted to him to holde of him all thoſe tenements, and holdings which I helde before I atteyned to the poſſeſſion of the realme of Englande, whereſoever the ſame be in England, Normandie, or elſewhere, and whatſoever he receyved with the daughter of earle Warrenne, eyther in Englande, or Normandie, and likewyſe whatſoever apperteyneth to thoſe honours: and the duke ſhall putte my ſonne William, and hys menne that are of that honour, in full poſſeſſion, and ſeaſine of all the landes, boroughes, and rentes, whiche the duke thereof nowe hath in his demaine, and namely of thoſe that belong to the honour of the earle Warrenne, and namely of the caſtelles of Bellencumber, and Mortimer, ſo that Reginalde de Warrenne ſhall have the keeping of the ſame caſtelles of Bellencumbre, and Mortimer, if he wyll: and thereuppon ſhall gyve pledges to the duke, and if he wyll not have the keeping of thoſe caſtelles, then other liege men of the ſayde earle Warrenne, whome it ſhall pleaſe the duke to appoynte, ſhall by ſure pledges, and good ſuretye keep the ſayde caſtelles.

And moreover the duke ſhall delyver unto him, according to my will and pleaſure, the other caſtelles whiche are belonging unto the earledom of Mortaigne, by ſafe cuſtodie, and pledges, ſo ſoone as he conveniently may, ſo as all the pledges are to bee reſtored unto my ſonne free, ſo ſoone as the duke ſhall have the realm of Englande in poſſeſſion. The augmentation alſo whiche I have

gyven

gyven unto my ſonne William, he hath likewiſe graunted the ſame to hym, to witte, the caſtell and towne of Norwiche, with ſeven hundred pounde in landes, ſo as the rentes of Norwiche bee accounted as parcel of the ſame ſeven hundred pounde in landes, and all the countie of Norffolke, the profites, and rentes excepted, whiche belong to churches, biſhoppes, abbottes, earles, and namely, alſo the thirde pennie, whereof Hugh Bygot is earle, ſaving alſo, and reſerving the king's royall juriſdiction for adminiſtration of juſtice. Alſo the more to ſtrengthen my favour and love to hymwardes, the duke hath gyven and graunted unto my ſayde ſonne, whatſoever Richer de Aquila hath of the honour of Pevenſey. And moreover the caſtell, and towne of Pevenſey, and the ſervice of Faremouth byſyde the caſtell and towne of Dover, and whatſoever apperteyneth to the honour of Dover.

And a little farther in the ſame charter, *My ſonne is to conſtrayne hym thereto, according to the advice of holye churche, if the duke ſhall chaunce to goe from the covenauntes afore mentioned.*

At the making of this agreement, earl William muſt be very young, for his elder brother Euſtace, who had only been dead a few months, was at the time of his deceaſe no more than eighteen years old; and yet it is plain that William was, at the date of this treaty, married to Iſabel de Warren. In *Dr. Kucrden's M.S. Collections for Lancaſhire*

ſhire already mentioned, he is ſaid to have had the earldom of Surrey after the death of his father in-law, which ſeems to imply that his wife's father was living at the time of their marriage; this, if true, would make him to have been married very young indeed; if I calculate right, not much above twelve years of age; and yet this ſeems not to have been very diſtant from the truth, even ſuppoſing that immediately after her father's death, the king, whoſe ward ſhe was, had married her to his ſon, on account of the vaſt poſſeſſions which belonged to her. It was well however for earl William, that he happened to have ſuch an addition to the fortune which his father gave him; for when he became the only ſurviving ſon of the king, and muſt for that reaſon have had hopes of ſucceeding him, he was obliged to renounce every claim of that ſort in favor of another, and to be content with ſuch a proviſion as could be ſecured for him in the act of ſettlement between his father, and the duke of Normandy. And even ſome part of this ſeems to have been envied him by his father's ſucceſſor, for *Sandford* in his *Genealogical Hiſtory** ſais, that *this William, after the death of his father, reſtored to king Henry II. the honor of Pevenſey, and Norwich, and all his eſtate in England, and Normandy, whereof he was poſſeſſed by gift from his father king Stephen; in exchange for which, king Henry gave unto him, whatſoever king Stephen enjoyed before he was made king of England, and*

* P. 43.

alſo knighted him at the city of Carliſle. It is a miſtake in *Dugdale's Baronage,** when he ſais that this William was knighted by his father king Stephen, in 1157, for that monarch died in 1154.

Brooke in his *Diſcovery of Errors,*† ſais, that king Henry conſtrained earl William to make the above exchange; but if he did, he broke the agreement above-mentioned, and took what in fact he had no right to; for William the Conqueror gave to Stephen earl of Blois, with Ella his daughter, the earldom of the Eagle in Normandy, and the caſtle, and honor of Pevenſey in Suſſex, which honors the ſaid Stephen gave to Henry de Blois his ſon, whoſe ſon Richard was the next owner, who beſtowed the ſame on this earl William, his couſin germain.

Robert of Glouceſter in his *Chronicle,*‡ has told us, that this earl upon duke Henry's landing in England, in 1153, was one who joined him, though it muſt be known that he came with hoſtile intentions againſt his father. His words are,

---------- and with joye inou
Azen him the erl of Wareine with gret power drou,
And in the caſtel of Wareine with gret joye him nom.

* P. 76. † P. 32. ‡ P. 466.

This

THIS muſt certainly have been after Stephen's treaty with the duke, otherwiſe the account is improbable. Rapin* has quoted an authority, to ſhew that duke Henry, amidſt the rejoicings made on account of the public peace, diſcovered a conſpiracy againſt him by William the king's ſon, which would have been executed, had not William accidentally fallen from his horſe, and broke his thigh on Barham Down. To this was attributed the ſudden departure of the duke from England. *Fox* alſo in his *Acts and Monuments*,† ſais that duke Henry taking his journey into Normandy (king Stephen and his ſon William bringing him on his way) William had a fall and broke his leg, and ſo was had to Canterbury.

THE titles which this great man enjoyed, were earl of Warren, Surrey, Moreton, Bologne,‡ and Lancaſter, lord alſo of the honors of Eagle, and of Pevenſey, &c. He is likewiſe in ſome Mſs. called *Dapifer Regis Angliæ*, by which I ſuppoſe is meant ſteward of the king's houſehold. But he was within a little of a title ſuperior to all theſe;

* P. 210. † Vol. I. p. 227, edit. 1684.

‡ THIS earl William had a ſiſter, Maud, who, after her brother's death, was counteſs of Bologne, &c. ſhe married Matthew of Flanders, by whom Ida, who married Reginald de Dampmartin earl of Bologne, &c. in right of his wife; alſo Maud who married Henry earl of Lovain from whom deſcended the dukes of Brabant. This is mentioned here, to correct a miſtake in ſeveral Mſs. which aſſert that Ida was ſiſter to Iſabel counteſs of Warren.

for had his father been able to have repelled the attempts of duke Henry, he certainly had ſwayed the Britiſh ſceptre; and in that caſe *the heireſs of the Warren family would have had the high honor of aſcending the throne with him.*

It is ſomething ſtrange, that *Baker* in his *Chronicle* having mentioned Euſtace, ſhould ſay, *Other legitimate iſſue king Stephen had none, but by a concubine he had a ſon named William, whom he made earl of Norfolk, which honor was confirmed upon him by a ſpecial article in the agreement made between king Stephen, and duke Henry; only a French Chronicle ſpeaks of another ſon of his, named Gervaſe*; for he had a ſon named Baldwin born before Euſtace, and who died in his infancy; he had alſo two daughters, one called Maud, and the other Mary, born, as well as the above William, of Maud de Bologne his queen. It is plain that Stephen had two ſons both of the name of William, grown up to man's eſtate, one of which we may conclude was for this reaſon legitimate, the other not, eſpecially when we conſider that Sandford* has told us, that the lawful ſon William earl of Bologne (who was earl of Warren and Surrey) did name the other William for a witneſs in one of his charters, and according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, called him brother. Rapin has judiciouſly obſerved, that *a natural ſon of Stephen's being called William,*

* P. 44.

has

has given occaſion to ſome, deceived by the likeneſs of names, to affirm that this prince left behind him only a baſtard ſon.

THIS earl with his brother Euſtace and others, was both a witneſs to, and a ſecurity for the performance of the convention made between king Henry II. and Robert earl of Flanders, printed in the *Liber niger Scaccarii.**

THE religious donations of this earl, which I have met with, are theſe:

A GRANT to the priory of Eye in Suffolk, or rather a confirmation of what his anceſtors had given before. Witneſs Reginald de Warren, and others.† His gift of lands to the priory of Croxton in Leiceſterſhire, lying near the ſaid priory, and forty acres of land at Sauteby, and the church there, &c.‡ He confirmed alſo the gifts which his men had made them.

HE was likewiſe a benefactor to the monks of Furneſs, as we learn from the following charter preſerved in *Weſt's Antiquities of Furneſs,*‖ *Willielmus comes Warrenniæ & Bolon. & Moritoniæ, omnibus juſticiariis, &c. de honore de Lancaſter, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe, & ſigilli mei munimine confirmaſſe*

* By Hearne, vol. I. p. 16.
† Monaſt. vol. I. p. 358.
‡ Monaſt. vol. II. p. 604.
‖ Appendix, No. XI. 31.

Deo

Deo & monachis ſcāæ Mariæ de Furn. in perpetuam elimoſinam, ut in foreſta mea de Lancaſt. accipiant materiam, et cetera que ad uſus ſuos ſunt neceſſaria, et nominatim ad piſcariam ſuam de Lanc. faciendum quicquid eis in hoc opus fuerit, inde accipere permitto. Teſte Rege. W. de Warreno, &c. Arms to this grant, *gules, three lions paſſant guardant or; in chief a label of five points azure, on each point three fleurs de lis of the ſecond.* On this grant Mr. Weſt remarks, that there is no ſuch foreſt at preſent as that of Lancaſter. He tells us* from Dodſworth's M.S. in the Bodleian library, that this earl granted to the abbot of Furneſs, three ſhillings, every day on which he appeared at his court.

He was moreover a benefactor to the church, in perſuading king Henry II. to grant to the monks of Feverſham, the manor of Feverſham, &c.† Amongſt the witneſſes to this charter, are the earl himſelf, and Reginald de Warenn. There is a grant of his to the ſaid monks, mentioned in a confirmation charter of king John, of the ſervice of Stokes belonging to the manor of Triangre, viz. the fourth part of a knight's fee.‡ The earl gave alſo his manors of Treung and Benedis, for the ſoul of his father king Stephen, queen Maud his mother, and Euſtace his brother, &c. Teſt. amongſt others, Reginald de Warren, and William the earl's brother.

* At p. 46. † Monaſt. vol. I. p. 687. ‡ Monaſt. vol. I. p. 688.

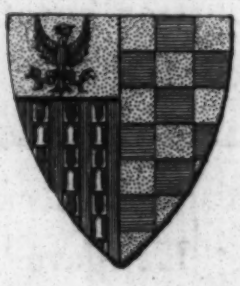
With

With regard to the firſt of the above grants, I find in Teſt. de Nevil, under the article of Suſſex, that this earl held, for three years before he died, the honor of Eye, which William the baſtard, king of England, gave to Robert Malet, who held the ſame during that, and the following reign, when king Henry took it, and after him king Stephen; ſo that it was part of what the earl received in the exchange above-mentioned, and proves that the ſaid exchange was made about the 2 or 3 of Hen. II.

As for his grants of a civil nature; it is ſaid in the above-named *Dr. Kuerden's M.S. Collections*, that by the ſtile and title of William earl of Moreton, he gave fourteen bovats of land to Walter, the grandfather of H. de Walton, viz. ſix bovats in Walton, four in Watreic, and four in Newſam, by the ſervice of a vavaſor, viz. to be the capitalis ſerviens in keeping the wapentake of Derbyſhire. He gave alſo to Utred, ſon of Uck, one carucate of land in Broughton, and to Alan, ſon of the ſaid Utred, called thereupon Alan de Singleton, half a carucate of land, by the ſerjeanty of keeping the wapentake of Amunderneſs, and half a carucate of land there, by the ſervice of keeping the wapentake of Blacburnſhire. Theſe are all within the county of Lancaſter.

In one of the Harleian Mſs. No. 782,* are two entries, which ſeem to belong to this earl Warren, as a grant of Hameline the next earl immediately follows. The firſt is in theſe words, *William earl Warren, to all his men, as well French as Engliſh; Know ye, that I have given to Norman, ſon of Samoin, and his heirs, lands in Bechinde, &c.* The other is, that William earl Warren gave lands in Wonham to Roger de London, for ſixty-three ſhillings yearly rent.

The arms of this earl are generally ſaid to have been *gules three pallets vary, on a chief or, an eagle diſplayed of the firſt, membered azure*; but as painted by Glover, in the margin of my *Camden's Britannia*, they are *gules, three pallets vary on a chief or, three eaglets diſplayed ſable.* There ſeems to be an alluſion herein to his being lord of the honor of Eagle in Normandy. He ſometimes however uſed the arms of England with a difference, as already noticed in his gift to the monks of Furneſs. Perhaps this laſt was uſed by him before he was lord of the honor of Eagle.



Blois = Warren.

He attended king Henry II. in his expedition againſt Tholouſe, and died there without iſſue, in October 1160,

* Fol. 101.

as

as ſome ſay; but the regiſter of Lewes informs us, that he died in 1159, in the eleventh year of his earldom, and lies buried at Tholouſe. From whence it appears, that Iſabel married him immediately after her father's death.

BEING a fat man, ſome writers have diſtinguiſhed him by the name of William le Groſs.

HAMELINE PLANTAGENET

FIFTH EARL,

NATURAL ſon of Geoffry Plantagenet earl of Anjou, married the above Iſabel, with the conſent of king Henry II. who is generally called the ſaid Hameline's brother, having had the ſame father, for it was not then thought diſhonorable to be a baſtard. In the Chronicle of Normandy, it is ſaid *Anno* 1163, *Hamelinus naturalis frater regis Henrici, duxit comitiſſam de Warenna, relictam Willielmi comitis Moritonii.* Lord Lyttelton* ſais, *In conſe-*

* Vol. II. p. 107.

quence

quence of the deceaſe of Will. of Blois, king Henry had the means of making an ample proviſion for Hameline, his natural brother, by marrying him to the widow of that prince, who was daughter to William of Warren. She brought to her ſecond huſband the earldom of Surrey, with all the other honors and poſſeſſions of her father, in England and Normandy; poſſeſſions ſo great, that without alarming the jealouſy of the crown, they could not have been added to the wealth of any other noble family; eſpecially, as the lady to whom they had deſcended, was very nearly allied in blood to the kings of France and Scotland. It was, therefore, not only from affection to his brother, but from the maxims of good policy, and reaſon of ſtate, that Henry intereſted himſelf in this match. It was, in the opinion of Hameline himſelf, ſo honorable to him, that as Vincent* has obſerved, both from an old roll in the Exchequer, and the book of Lewes, he dropt his father's arms, and took up thoſe of his wife, in honor of her blood, which his heirs after him continued.† His own coat, as we are told by Brooke,

* P. 521.

† It is remarkable, that even after the name of Warren, in the line of the earls, had been loſt, by their eſtates going into other families, the greateſt honor continued to be ſhewn to this coat, as is evident from the ſeal of John Mowbray duke of Norfolk, in the fourth plate of ſeals, No. 1. on which is ſeen, on a ſhield in the center, the arms of Brotherton, on the right ſide Warren, and on the left Mowbray, whereby, on account of the greatneſs of the family, he prefers the former to his own paternal coat. And for this reaſon, I preſume, the Howards bear Warren in the third quarter,

Plantagenet Warren

Brooke, was *Semè de France, a la bordure d' Angleterre*; but in the pedigree belonging to Sir George Warren, it is *gules, a chief argent, over all an eſcarbuncle of eight rays pometty and flowry or*, * with the baton as a mark of baſtardy; which mark I take to have been a mere fancy of

and before Mowbray, though the latter brought in the former; and both families omit Fitz Alan, who firſt married the heireſs of Warren, and through whom they both claim; unleſs (which poſſibly may be the caſe) the lion (the fourth quartering) which for centuries paſt has been in the Howard arms, and ſaid to be for Mowbray, was deſigned for Albini (i. e. Fitz Alan) earl of Arundel, the field being the ſame, and differing only in the color of the lion, one having it ſilver, and the other gold.

The oſtrich feather, in the above ſeal, is explained by the following entry in Vincent, No. 218, p. 100, in Coll. Armor. *Dedit* (Ric. 2.) *Thomæ* (Mowbray duke of Norfolk and earl Marſhal) *ad portandum in ſigillo & vexillo ſuo arma S. Edwardi. Idcirco arma bipartita portavit, ſcil. S. Edwardi & Dni Marcialis Angliæ, cum duabus pennis ſtruthionis erectis, & ſuper creſtam, leonem, & duo parva ſcuta cum leonibus, ex utraque parte prædictorum armorum.*

In after times, his deſcendants omitted the coat of Edw. the Confeſſor, and bore Brotherton only, and in conſideration of the marriage of the above Thomas, with Eliz. Fitz Alan, heir to the Warrens, placed the arms of Warren in the dexter ſmall ſhield, as above.

* The above were the arms of his father Geoffry, and were ſet up for that earl, on the cornice of the tomb of queen Eliz. in king Henry the VII. chapel. See Sandford's Genealog. Hiſt. Lond. 1707, p. 34.

the

the heralds who drew it up, for I do not ſuppoſe that any inſtance can be produced, of the baton having been uſed ſo early. Vincent farther obſerves, that it was not uncommon for this earl to uſe ſeals, without any heraldical device, for he had ſeen both of his, and his wife's ſeals, but no arms upon them.

I HAVE followed the authority of Dugdale, and the Norman Chronicle, in fixing the latter marriage of this Iſabel, but other accounts make it to have taken place in 1165.

12 HEN. II. on the aid for marrying the king's daughter, it was certified, as appears by the Black Book of the Exchequer, that earl Hameline held ſixty knights' fees.

THE charters to which I have found this earl was a witneſs are, firſt, one dated June 27, 1 Ric. I. whereby the king confirmed to William earl of Arundel, the caſtle, and honor of Arundel, which king Henry II. had witheld from the family. 2dly, Another of that king, made to Hugh Puſac, biſhop of Durham, bearing date Sept. 18th following; wherein, ſais Dugdale, he ſtyles himſelf *Comes de Warren.* 3dly, That of king John in 1199, relating to the fees of the great ſeal, printed in *Wilkins's Leges Anglo-Saxonicum.** Laſtly, whereas in *Peck's Annals of Stanford,*† it is

* P. 354. † Lib. VI. p. 10.

ſaid,

ſaid, that William earl of Surrey was witneſs to a charter of king Richard I. dated June 25th 1190, it muſt (ſuppoſing the date to be right) be a miſnomer for this Hameline.

He took part with king Henry II. in the public diſpute he had with his ſons; for in the hiſtory of that king, by Benedict. Abbas,* his name is in the liſt of thoſe earls and barons, *qui tenuerunt cum Henrico rege Angliæ contra filios ſuos.* He was, however, with king Richard I. in Normandy, in the firſt year of his reign, and carried a ſword of ſtate before him at his coronation. When king Richard was detained priſoner abroad, the money to be paid for his ranſom, amounting to ſeventy thouſand marks of ſilver, was depoſited, as it was raiſed, in the hands of this Hameline, along with Hubert Walter archbiſhop of Canterbury, Richard biſhop of London, William earl of Arundel, and the mayor of London.

After this, he was with the ſaid king in that great council at Nottingham, in the ſixth year of his reign, when John, the king's brother, was ſummoned to appear within forty days, to anſwer the accuſations laid againſt him; and when king Richard was a ſecond time crowned, he carried one of the three ſwords uſed on that occaſion.† In this year he was again in the king's army in Normandy, and had,

* Publiſhed by Hearne, vol. I. p. 58. † Ridpath's Border Hiſt. p. 108.

by

by royal grant, the town of Thetford in Norfolk, in exchange for Columbers, Balan, and Chambers in France. Laſtly, he was preſent at the coronation of king John, in St. Peter's church at Weſtminſter, May 27th 1199.

THE deed of exchange above-mentioned, is thus printed in the *Liber Niger Scaccarii.**

SCIANT præſentes & futuri quod ego Hamelinus comes Warrenn aſſenſu & voluntate Willielmi filii & heredis mei recepi a Domino meo rege Anglorum Ricardo eſcambium totius terræ meæ quam habui in Toronia ſcilicet de Columbar & de Balan & de Chamberi cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis pro villa ſua de Theoford cum pertinentiis ſuis. Ita tamen quod ſi predicta villa de Theoford cum pertinentiis ſuis valeat per annum plus quam triginta quinque libras ſterlingorum ego & heredes mei reſiduum inde reddemus ſingulis annis præfato Domino meo Regi Ricardo & heredibus ſuis ad ſcaccarium ſuum Angliæ. Si vero præfata villa de Theoford cum pertinentiis ſuis minus valeat per annum quam XXXV libras eſterlingorum illud quod de XXXV libris deerit alibi capiam de dominico regis Ricardi præfati loco competenti in Anglia ubi ipſe mihi aſſignaverit. Teſt. Willielmo de Longo Campo Elienſi Epiſcopo (Apoſtolicæ ſedis legato & Domini regis cancellario) Godefrido de Luci Wintonienſi & Reginaldo Battonienſi Epiſcopis Galfrido de Lacell Hugone Bardulf Willielmo Briwer Willielmo de Warenn Adam de Poning.

* Vol. I. p. 371.

AT

AT the back of p. 13 of the Ledger-book of Lewes Abbey, is a general charter of Hameline earl of Warren, confirming all the gifts, grants, and confirmations, &c. which his predeceſſors, earls of Warren, had given to the monks of Lewes, in lands, tenements, churches, tithes, waters, woods, meadows, paſtures, &c.

ALSO another, by which he granted and confirmed all the lands and tenements which they had of his fee, of whoſe gift ſoever they were, free and quit, ſo that if the king demanded any thing of the land belonging to St. Pancrace, for hidage, or any other geld, he would diſcharge it out of his own property.

P. 15. ANOTHER, by which he granted and confirmed to them all the churches, lands and tenements which the ſaid monks had of his fee, of whoſe gift ſoever they were, free and quit; and alſo granted to them *emendacoes & forisfacturas tenent. ſuor.*

ANOTHER, by which he gave them *totam deciam de parredo ſuo de Rikeburgh, quod pert. ad Meching in denar. & in oibus rebus que ad illu ibid. pert.*

ANOTHER, by which he gave in perpetual charity, two hides of land and an half in Ovyngden, free from all cuſtoms and ſervices.

ANOTHER,

ANOTHER, by which he gave *centum ſolidatas terre in Baleſdena*, viz. two hides and half, and one virge of land, free and quit for ever.

P. 16. ANOTHER, by which he confirmed all the land of Athelingworde, which Roger de Clere gave them.

ANOTHER, by which he gave them *totam culturam ſuam in campis de Cuningeſburgh & aliis campis in pur. & perpet. eleam.*

ANOTHER, by which he gave them the two churches of Fugeldone, in pure and perpetual charity.

ANOTHER, by which he gave them *totam deciam denar. de oibus redd. ſuis quos ipſe in tempore ſuo accrevit in tota Anglia.*

ANOTHER, by which he gave them the church of Cuningeburgh, with tithes, and homages, lands, and paſtures, and with chapels and churches belonging to it.

ANOTHER, confirming the agreement made between Adam de Cukufeld and the monks of St. Pancrace, *de X libratis terre in Hangletona.*

ANOTHER, giving as above, the churches and tithes in Yorkſhire, and praying the archbiſhop of York to confirm the ſame, and keep it inviolate.

P. 17. A LETTER of this earl Hameline to the archbiſhop of York, certifying that he had given to God and the monks of St. Pancrace, the above churches and chapels in Yorkſhire, and that they ſhould preſent clerks to the ſame.

ANOTHER, giving the full tithe of his eels in Yorkſhire.

THE following charters are in the hands of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. F. S. A.

SCIANT pres. & fut. quod ego Hamelinus comes Warren. aſſenſu & voluntate Iſabelle comitiſſe Warren. ux. mee & Will. de Warrenn. filii & her. mei intuitu caritatis & pro ſalute anime mee & pro anima D̄ni Hen. regis Ang. & pro anima com. G. Andegau. patris mei & pro a̅iabus comitum & comitiſſarum Andegau. & comitum & comitiſſarum Cenoman. & pro a̅ibus comitum & comitiſſarum Waren. qui deceſſerunt conceſſi Deo & canonicis & fratribus & pauperibus S. Katherine Lincoln quod habeant ingreſſum & regreſſum per calcetam meam que vocatur Cubridge, &c.

SCIANT, &c. quod ego Iſabella comitiſſa Warren pro ſalute anime mee & pro anima D̄ni mei Hamelini comitis & pro animabus o̅ium anteceſſor. parent. & her. n̄rorum dedi, &c. (ut ſupra) *quod habeant liberum ingreſſum, &c.* ut ſupra.

WHAT

WHAT remains of the ſeals appendant to theſe charters, are engraven in plate 1. It is obſervable, that the firſt hath the eſcarbuncle on the ſhield, but no mark of baſtardy, which had probably not then been invented. This ſeal might be what Hameline uſed before his marriage with the ſaid Iſabel, and we learn from it, that he did not entirely drop the arms of his family, after he aſſumed thoſe of Warren.

THERE is a religious grant of this earl, in the Monaſticon* of the churches of †Crechesfeld, (or rather Cherchefelle) Becheſword, and Leghe, to St. Mary's in Southwark, which appears to have been a confirmation deed, of what William the ſecond earl of Warren gave to the ſame.

IN a M. S. in the Herald's office, marked D. 46, is the following entry: *Ego Iſabella Comitiſſa Warennæ, aſſenſu Domini mei Hamelini Comitis Warennæ, & filii heredis noſtri Willielmi, dedi, & conceſſi Deo, & eccleſiæ de Southwerke, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus,* 107 *acras terræ, viz. totum Word-*

* Vol. II. p. 85.

† THIS, Salmon in his Antiquities of Surrey, p. 68, tells us, was the name by which the town of Reigate was known at the time of the general ſurvey, though afterwards he expreſſes a doubt about it. He alſo obſerves that Domeſday-book does not mention any church here, and ſeems to think that earl Warren (without naming any particular earl) built that which was afterwards erected.

ham & reſiduum in Wodechert, in puram eleemoſinam, pro animabus Henrici regis fratris Domini mei, & Galfridi Comitis Andegavenſis patris Domini mei, & matris Domini mei, & fratrum ſuorum, & pro animabus Willielmi Comitis patris mei, & omnium aliorum Comitum Warennorum, & pro animabus Willielmi, Patricii, & Philippi fratrum meorum, & pro anima Alæ matris meæ, & aliarum Comitiſſarum Warennarum. And in *Madox's Formulare Anglicanum** is the following confirmation of this earl, by way of mandate. *H. Comes Warennæ, R. Archidiacono Surreiæ, & P. Decano, Salutem. Mando vobis, atque precor, quatenus dimittatis Priorem, & Canonicos ſanctæ Mariæ de Suwrch (Southwerk) in pace tenere elemoſinam meam, & anteceſſorum meorum, ſcilicet capellam de Niudegat; & priori interdico ne inde placitum intret ſine me; quia prædictam elemoſinam eis garentizare debeo.*

In the Monaſticon† is one of his charters, by which he grants to the church of St. Mary's at York, thirty weather ſheep (breiſnas) yearly, for his ſoul, and for the ſouls of his father, and the earls of Warren his predeceſſors. Amongſt the witneſſes, is Oto de Tylly ſeneſchal of the earl, who is put down thus, *Otone de Tylly ſeneſchallo comitis de Conigbroc.* This led the author of the remarks on Doncaſter croſs, publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries, to think that there was ſuch a title as earl of Coningſburgh, which was not the

* P. 49. † Vol. I. p. 406.

caſe;

caſe; the words ſhould have run, *Otone de Tylly de Conigbroc, ſeneſchallo comitis.*

In the Monaſticon* is a charter of this earl, whereby, with the aſſent of Iſabel his counteſs, and William his ſon and heir, he gave to the prior and canons of Thetford, the church there, with a team land, for the forgiveneſs of his ſins, and thoſe of Iſabel his counteſs, and William his ſon; for the health of the ſouls of king Henry his brother, earl Geoffry his father, all his anceſtors, and ſucceſſors, parents living and dead, and all the faithful. Giving alſo to his canons there, ſac, and ſoc, tol, and them, infangthef, and the churches and tithes of his lands there, XXs. rent, and the tenths of his mills called Picmilne, and Hindolfsmilne in Thetford; which running in the ſame words as a charter of William the third earl, ſhews this to be only a confirmation of the former. In Leland's Collectanea† this Hameline is reckoned amongſt the principal benefactors to Caſtle Acre, but of this I have ſeen no particular account. He was likewiſe a benefactor to the hoſpital of Burton Lazar in Leiceſterſhire, for in a M.S. pedigree in the Britiſh Muſeum, No. 2012,‡ oppoſite to the name of William ſon of Reginald de Warren is the following remark. *Is ſimul*

* Vol. II. p. 574.

† Vol. I. p. 59. See vol. I. part II. p. 602, for a benefaction of his to Ely. See alſo p. 639. ‡ Fol. 33.

cum

cum Willielmo Roberto & Rogero de Moubray adhibentur teſtes cartæ Hamelini comitis Warrennæ & Surr. per quam idem Hamelinus comes & Iſabella comitiſſa uxor ejus dant terras domo religioſo vocato Burton Lazar.

His grants of a temporal nature, which I have met with, are firſt, a conveyance to the free burgeſſes of Wakefield, and their heirs, in which he gives to each of them a toft of an acre in free burgage, for ſixpence rent per annum, with liberty of free trade in all his lands in Yorkſhire, and leave to take from his wood of Wakefield, dead wood for fuel; for which they gave to himſelf, his counteſs, and ſon, ſeven pounds. He alſo confirmed to Jordan de Thornhill, about 1169, his inheritance in Sowerbyſhire, a diſtrict within the preſent pariſh of Halifax, and an appendage of the manor of Wakefield, as we read in Collins's Baronetage.* In one of the Harleian M.S. No. 782, it was likewiſe ſaid, that he gave to William ſon of Gilbert de Wonham, and his heirs, to hold his lands by ſervice of ſixty-three ſhillings annuity, as they held the ſame of his anceſtors.

The following extract was ſent me, from the original belonging to James Scawen of Carſhalton in Surrey, Eſq.

Sciant, &c. quod ego Hamelinus comes Warennie dedi, &c. Robto de Cumba unam virgatam terre que fuit Ailnod de Cumba—

* Vol. I. p. 157.

& quod-

& quoddam molendinum quod vocatur Sidelune Melne, &c. Hiis teſt. Will. de Warenn. Adam de Pumges Rad. de Pleiz Rad. de Hangeltun Hugone de Livet capellano comitis Mauricio de Occeleia Rogero de Lundz Will. de Wara Hugone de Horſheia Will. de Piret Rad. de Trueleia.

THE annexed engraved charter of the counteſs Iſabel, widow of earl Hameline, was taken from the original, belonging to James Scawen, Eſq. owner of the premiſes therein mentioned, now called Combes and Sidlow mill, both in Reigate; and the following is a tranſlation of it.

KNOW preſent and to come that I Iſabel counteſs of Warren after the death of my lord and huſband Hameline earl Warren have given and granted and by this my preſent deed confirmed to Richard de Cumbes and his heirs one verge of land which belonged to Ailnod de Cumbes and Robert father of the ſaid Richard de Cumbes with its appurtenances and a certain mill which is called Sidelune melne with all its appurtenances To hold of me and my heirs freely and quietly in fee farm from all ſervices in villenage the aforeſaid Richard and his heirs paying yearly to me and my heirs twenty two ſhillings at three terms viz. in the feaſt of St. Michael ſeven ſhillings and four pence and in the feaſt of the purification of the bleſſed Mary ſeven ſhillings and four pence and in Pentecoſt ſeven ſhillings and four pence. And if it ſhall happen that I take aid of my free men the ſaid Richard

de

de Cumbes ſon of Robert de Cumbes ſhall give me aid with others my free men according to his holding But for this gift and grant and confirmation of my deed the aforeſaid Richard hath given to me one mark of ſilver. Theſe being witneſſes Ralph de Plaiz Robert de Petroponte Walter de Wanci Richard de Cumbe Randulf de Petroponte Frar de Burneham Richard Ruffi Richara de Mamres Oſbert de Mair Ralph Nepot Henry the Chaplain Geoffry the Chaplain William de Wonham Elie de Holie Robert of the Mill Walter de Linkefeld Walter de Colelie Geoffry the Clerk of Reigate and many others.

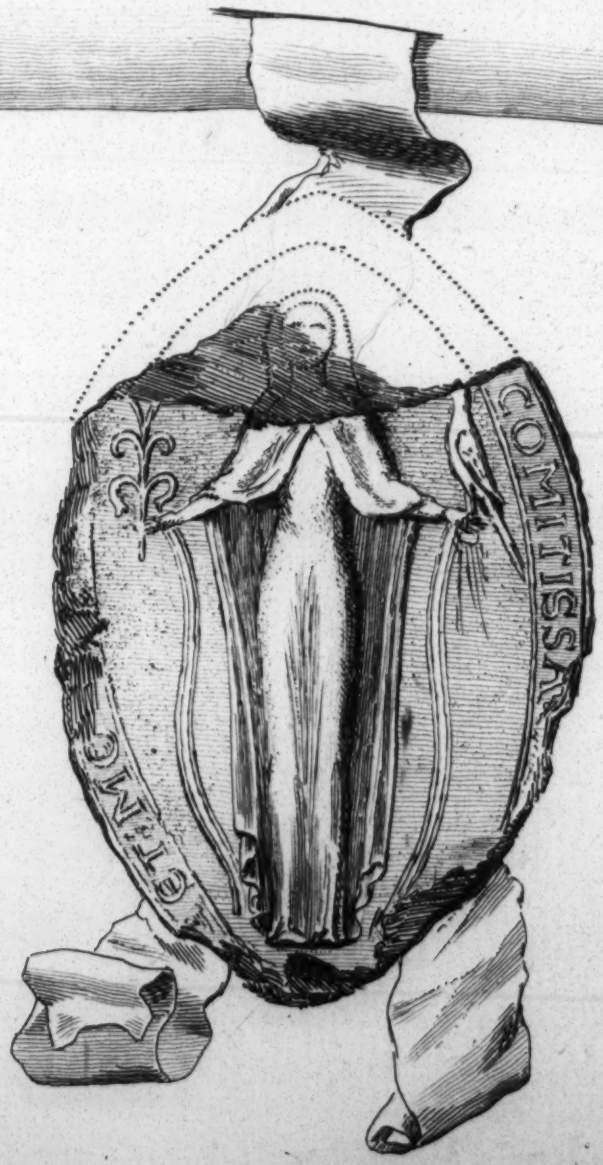
THE hawk on one of the hands of the counteſs Iſabel, is the uſual ſymbol of nobility and greatneſs.* The ſprig in her right hand, may be the *planta geniſtæ*, or broom, alluding to her huſband's name of Plantagenet. This is the more probable, as a ſeal of Hameline's, is in the Aſpilogia of John-Charles Brooke, Eſq. containing, as I conjecture, an ill drawn ſprig of this broom, which ſee in the plate of ſeals No. 2.

THIS earl was a witneſs to a charter of Nigel de Moubray, printed in the Monaſticon,† and to another of Rich. I.‡ alſo with his ſon William, to a charter of Walter Croc, in the Black Book of the Exchequer.‖

* See Du Cange at the word Accipiter. † Vol. II. p. 85.
‡ P. 264. ‖ P. 372.

THE

Sciant ꝑsentes ⁊ futuri qd ego Isabella Coña Warr post obitū dñi ⁊ bñi mei Hamelini Comitis Warennie dedi ⁊ concessi ⁊ hac ꝑsenti Carta mea confirmaui Ricardo de Cumbes et heredibꝫ suis unam virgatam terre que fuit Aluod de Cumbes ⁊ Rob patris eiusdem Ricardi de Cumbes cum ꝑtinenciis suis. ⁊ quodam croftum qd vocatur Sidelune melne cum omnibꝫ ꝑtinenciis suis tenenda de me ⁊ heredibꝫ meis libere ⁊ quiete in feodo firma ab omnibꝫ seruicijs vilenagijs. p. xxxu. solid reddendo annuatim predict Ric ⁊ heredes sui m ⁊ heredibꝫ meis ꝑtes terminos. videlicet in festo sci michaelis. vu. solidos ⁊ unu. dey. in festo purificoñis beate marie. vu. solidos. ⁊ unu. dey. Et in Pentecoste. vu solid ⁊ unu. dey Et si contingat qd annuum censum. de liberis hominibꝫ meis. memoratus Ric de Cumbes filius Rob de Cumbes m annuum dabit cum aliis liberis hominibꝫ meis. secdm tenementum suum. pro hac autem donatione ⁊ Concessione ⁊ Carte mee confirmatione dedit m predictus Ricardus unam marcam Argenti. His testibꝫ. Radt de plaiz. Robto de pet̄ponte. Walt de Wanci. Ricardo de Cumbe. Randulfo de pet̄ponte. frat de Burneha. Ricardo de maynes. Osberto de mare. Radulfo nepot. Henr Capell. Walfrido capell. Witto de Wotham. Elie de Holie. Robto de molendino. Walto de Lukefeld. Walt de colehe Walfrido clerico de Reygate ⁊ aliis



Ex. Autographo penes Jacobum Scawen de Carshalton Com. Surriæ Arm.

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1783.

THE counteſs Iſabel gave, as by deed in Lewes regiſter,* to God and St. Pancrace, and the monks of Lewes, all her churches, lands, and tenements, free and quit, as the charters of the earls of Warren witneſſed, *cum omni libtate, & dignitate.*

IN the ſame book† ſhe grants the whole land of Burchard to the ſaid monks, *ad unum hoſpitium*, thereby confirming her father's gift of the ſame.

ALSO‡ ſhe confirms to the ſaid monks, the grant of the tithe of eels in Yorkſhire, to be taken of her bailiffs.

ALSO gives them leave to gather bullruſhes in Egardeſey, near the mill of Mellinke.

AND with the aſſent of Hameline her huſband, gave them two hides and an half of land in Ovyngden.

IN the Lewes regiſter,‖ is likewiſe a deed, by which Robert de Portmort ſold to earl Hameline all his fee, which he held of him at Loueancurt, for ſixty-five marks of ſilver.

THE iſſue which earl Hameline had by the above Iſabel, were 1ſt, William, who ſucceeded to the titles, and eſtate; 2d, Adela (or Ela) who Milles ſais died young; but in the

* P. 22. † P. 24. ‡ P. 25. ‖ P. 22.

Supplement to *Collins's Peerage*,* it appears that ſhe was married to Sir William Fitz William, lord of Sprotburgh and Elmley, by whom ſhe had Sir William Fitz William, and Roger Fitz William, to the latter of whom William earl Warren gave the lordſhip of Gretewell, and to his heirs and aſſigns, paying yearly at Whitſontide two pair of gilt ſpurs; to which grant was appendant on a ſeal, a man compleatly armed on a courſer, and on the reverſe, a ſhield checky. The ſame is alſo ſaid in the M.S. *Miſcellanea* 56, *No.* 13, in the Herald's office. In the Muſeum of Guſtavus Brander, Eſq. F.R. and A.S. is a brazen effigy taken from ſome tomb of one of the Fitz William family, with a variety of quarterings in his arms, of which, Warren is the firſt. The right to this quartering perhaps may be diſputed, but antiquity affords inſtances, where arms have been thus uſed by way of affection—to ſhew an alliance with a great family; or as a badge, to indicate that eſtates were held under them, of their gift, &c. A manuſcript pedigree belonging to Godfrey Boſville of Gunthwaite in Yorkſhire, Eſq. ſais, that William, who came into England with the Conqueror, and was marſhal of his army, bearing for his coat armor *fuſilee argent and gules*, had William lord of Emmeley, living in 1117. He alſo had William, who

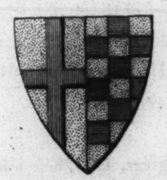
Fitz William — Warren.

* Vol. I. p. 236.

had

had William, the ſecond huſband of Albreda de Lizores.* This laſt William, had William, and Donatia. William married the above Adela, by whom Thomas and Roger; Thomas was living 37 Hen. III. and married Agnes ſiſter and one of the heirs of Roger Bertram lord of Mitford.† 3d, Maud, who is ſaid to have died young. 4th, Iſabel, who married Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk, whoſe arms were *or a croſs gules*.‡ To theſe Brooke and Yorke add another daughter named Margaret, married to Baldwin Rivers earl of Devonſhire, who bore *gules a griffin ſegreiant or*; but *Milles* is ſilent about her, as is *Dugdale* in his *Baronage*, about any children of earl Hameline, except his ſon William. We ſhall ſee however under the account of the next earl, that he had a daughter married to Gilbert de Aquila.

THE



Bigod — Warren.

Rivers — Warren.

* More uſually written *de Lizures*.

† THE preſent earl Fitz William, who is lineally deſcended from this family, quarters both Lizures and Bertram.

‡ THE anceſtors of this Roger bore *gules a lion paſſant or*, but I have given him the above coat on the authority of *Segar's Baronage* already quoted, *Sir John Borlace*

Warren's

THE counteſs Iſabel died, July 13th, 1199, as we learn from the regiſter of Lewes, and was buried in the chapter houſe there.* The earl himſelf, according to the ſaid regiſter, died May 7th, 1202, and was buried with his wife. But Vincent (though he has in the M.S. in the Herald's office marked *Quid non, No.* 6. put down his death in that year) writing againſt Brooke† ſais he was aſſured by a patent roll, that he was dead in May 1201; for his ſon William did homage then to the king for his father's lands; the record is this. *Rex omnibus hominibus tenentibus de terra quæ fuit Comitis H. de Warenna, &c.*

Warren's Pedigree, and an engraved ſeal in *Byſhe on Upton de ſtudio militari*. The family ſeem likewiſe to have uſed the lion, in the year 1300, when Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk and marſhall of England, put his ſeal, with the reſt of the barons, to the letter ſent to Pope Boniface. This earl Roger, huſband of Iſabel, ſometimes bore on his ſhield an eſcarbuncle, in honor of Hameline earl Warren. This appears from the Aſpilogia of John-Charles Brooke, Eſq. of the Herald's college, from whence I was allowed to take the ſeal at plate of ſeals 3, No. 46.

* THE entry of this Iſabel's death, in the above regiſter, is in theſe words, "Do-"mina Iſabella comitiſſa Surregie, filia Willi tertii, & uxor Hamelini, obiit III "idus Julii, anno gre MCLXXXXIX, & anno IIII°. an viru ſuu Hamelinum." But ſurely there muſt be a miſtake in it, becauſe of the expreſſion of *poſt obitum dom. & viri mei Hamelini comis Warennie*, in the foregoing deed.

† P. 520.

Sciatis

Sciatis quod audita morte predicti Comitis, cepimus homagium Willielmi filii ejuſdem Comitis, de terra quæ idem Comes de nobis tenuit. Et ideo vos mandamus, præcipientes quatinus eidem Willielmo faciatis fidelitates, & alia quæ ei facere debetis, de terris quas tenuiſtis de predicto Comite, ſalva fide matris ſuæ. Teſte rege apud Pontem Arch 12 *die Maii anno regni noſtri tertio.* Pat. 3. John, Rot. 2.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM SIXTH EARL

BEFORE he arrived at his dignity, was made, 6 Rich. by Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury, (who was the king's chief juſticier,) a commiſſioner with earl Roger Bigod, William de Stutevill, and others, for hearing, and determining the controverſy then ſubſiſting between Geoffry Plantagenet (the king's natural brother) archbiſhop of York, and the canons there; when the archbiſhop's

biſhop's men, who were accuſed of robbery, were commanded to be taken and impriſoned; and on his own refuſal to appear and ſtand to their judgment, they diſſeiſed him of all his manors, except Rippon, cauſing the canons to be replaced in their ſtalls, out of which he had ejected them; appointing William de Stutevill, and Geoffry Haget to be cuſtodes of Yorkſhire, over the ſaid archbiſhop, who was then ſheriff or cuſtos of that county. He was likewiſe, as may be ſeen in *Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer** one of the juſticiers in the king's court, a final concord, having been made before him in that capacity 9 Rich. I. Under this character he is mentioned both in 1196, and 1199; the laſt of which was about aſcenſion day, when king John had ſucceeded to the crown. In both theſe inſtances, he is put down by the name of Willielmus de Warenna, ſo that he had aſſumed the name of Warren before his father's death; and the ſurname and arms of his mother continued afterwards to be uſed in the family, the honorable appellation of Plantagenet being dropt to make room for them.

6 JOHN, the king committed to his charge the caſtle, and honor of Eye in Suffolk; and in that year, and afterwards, he was baron of the exchequer.†

* P. 78. † Madox's Hiſt of the Exchequ. p. 745.

HE

He had likewiſe, as we learn from *Brady's Hiſtory of Boroughs*, the following grant; copied alſo in *Peck's Stanford.**

The king to the ſheriff of Lincoln, greeting. Know ye that we have committed to our beloved William earl of Warenn, Grantham, and Stanford, with the appurtenances, to hold until he ſhall recover his lands in Normandy, or until we ſhall elſewhere make him a competent exchange. So nevertheleſs that he may not talliate the men of Stanford, ſave by our precept. And therefore to you we command that ye cauſe him to have ſeiſin thereof without delay. Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, the 19th of April.

It has been ſaid, that great men in former times could not tax their burroughs and demeſnes, unleſs by the king's precept, but the exception in this charter, that the earl ſhould not talliate the men of Stanford, ſave by the king's precept, may be thought preſumptive evidence that he might have talliated them without it. The fact ſeems to have been this. The lands which were talliable to private lords, were ſuch as had paſſed from the crown, and had been talliated by it; and after ſuch were granted, they became liable to pay this tax to their immediate lord, whenever the king talliated his demeſnes, and manors; and the uſual method of proceeding in that caſe, was to obtain the king's writ or precept

* Lib. VII. p. 6.

de

de habendo rationabili tallagio, directed to the ſheriff of the county. In the caſe before us, the king thought proper to reſerve the tallage of Stanford to himſelf, and in conſequence of this, the men thereof acknowledged 27 Hen. III. before the barons of the exchequer, that the king ought to have the tallage of Stanford, as he had from his demeſnes, and that he and no other lord was intitled to it.*

THE above was the eſtate of William Humet, who as Dugdale† obſerves, from the collections of Glover, Somerſet Herald, was by king John made juſtice of England. He adviſed the king to go into Normandy; but when he came thither the inhabitants roſe againſt him, and he was taken priſoner, on which, at the king's return to England, the juſtice fled, retiring to his eſtate in Normandy, of which country he was conſtable; thus forfeiting his poſſeſſions in England, as ſome others at this time did, when the above Dutchy was wreſted out of the hands of the Engliſh. And nothing but right it was, that earl Warren ſhould receive the above, or ſome other like gratuity from the crown, for after king John had loſt Normandy, he iſſued a general precept, to diſſeiſe all the Normans of their lands, and rents in England; and the king of France in return, deſpoiled the Engliſh of their lands in Normandy. It was therefore neceſſary, and what common juſtice and equity required,

* Madox's Hiſt. of Exchеq. p. 520. † Bar. p. 631.

that the king ſhould recompence thoſe who had ſuffered in his quarrel; amongſt whom was our earl, whoſe foreign poſſeſſions were conſiderable, and therefore he had theſe, and other eſtates, (as will be ſhewn hereafter) given to him on conditions, which never being fulfilled, the grant became perpetual. For a clearer title however to the ſame, a confirmation was obtained of theſe manors of Grantham and Stanford, by earl Warren, in lieu of his Norman lands, from king Henry III. in 1220.*

THUS the earldom of Warren became robbed of its caput baroniæ; for what the family had of this ſort in England, belonged to the earldom of Surrey. They were indulged however, with being looked upon as having loſt no honor on this account, the title of earl of Warren being on all occaſions allowed them as before; but this, as I conceive, aroſe from the ſame principle which Madox has mentioned in his Baronia Anglica,† where he ſais that *the king of England made ſeveral grants under his great ſeal, to his own ſubjects, or others; and his ſubjects made many contracts with one another about lands and rents, juſt as if they expected Normandy would ſoon be recovered, and reunited to the crown of England.*

7 JOHN, this earl was fined in one palfry, and one ſore hawk, that he might not be juſtice of the Cinque ports.‡

* See the Pipe Rolls for that year. † P. 4. ‡ Madox's Hiſt. of Exchеq. p. 318.

AUBREY

AUBREY in the *Introduction* to his *Antiquities of Surrey*, has a liſt of the ſheriffs for Surrey and Suſſex, in which appears our earl with one William de Mara, under the years 1206, 1207, and five years afterwards. He is the only earl upon the liſt.

9 JOHN, he gave three hundred marks, as *Dugdale* in his *Baronage*, p. 476, tells us, or as at p. 76 three thouſand, for the cuſtody of the lands of Gilbert de Aquila, to the uſe of his ſiſter, widow of the ſaid Gilbert; but who this ſiſter was, unleſs it was Maud, who is generally thought to have died young, I cannot ſay.

ABOUT this time, he with ſeveral other great men, were ſureties with four of the ſons of William de Braoſe, for their fidelity to the king.*

IN Morant's Eſſex,† is a quotation from Domeſday-book, ſhewing that William de Wateville held a place called Rodinges (High Roding) of William de Warenna, which the Abbat of Ely held in king Edward's time; this, no doubt, was part of what the monks of Ely loſt, when they fortified their iſland againſt king William I. And as earl Warren held the above by the ſervice of thirteen knights' fees, 12 and 13 John,‡ it is plain that theſe monks never

* Liber Niger Scaccar. vol. I. 377, 386. † P. 465. ‡ Liber Rubr. fol. 16.

recovered the whole of what they loſt, notwithſtanding the papal interpoſition in their favor. At the ſame time it muſt be confeſſed, that a miſtake is ſomewhere made about the earl having thirteen knights' fees here, when only High, Leaden, Margaret, and part of Aythorp-Rodings are ſaid to belong to him.

In the time of this king John, *Butcher* in his *Antiquities of the town of Stanford*,* ſais, that earl Warren ſtanding upon his caſtle walls in Stanford, viewing the fair proſpect of the river, and meadows under the ſame, ſaw two bulls fighting for a cow. A butcher of the town, owner of one of the bulls, coming accidentally by, with a maſtiff dog, forced his own bull into the town by means of the ſame, who was no ſooner entered, but all the dogs in the town joined in the purſuit; and the bull being thus made mad with the noiſe of the people, and the fierceneſs of the dogs, overturned every thing in his way; which cauſing the inhabitants to riſe in a tumultuous manner, the earl, on hearing the noiſe, mounted his horſe, and riding into the town, was ſo pleaſed with what he ſaw, that he gave all thoſe meadows, in which the two bulls were firſt found fighting, (ſince called the caſtle meadows) perpetually, as a common, to the butchers of the town, (after the firſt graſs is eaten) to keep their cattle in till the time of ſlaughter, on condition

* Peck's edit. p. 25.

that

that they found yearly for ever, the day ſix weeks before Chriſtmas, (being the day on which the ſport firſt began) a mad bull, for the continuance of that diverſion. A cuſtom which I am informed is kept up to the preſent time.

In 1213, the earl was one of thoſe four great barons, who obliged themſelves by oath,* to ſee that king John performed what the pope determined, for ſatisfaction, in thoſe particulars for which the king was excommunicated, and was alſo a witneſs, with others, May 15th, the ſame year, to that king's reſignation of his crown, and realm at Dover, to Pandulph the pope's repreſentative, and to his doing homage for the ſame.

At this time a conſpiracy was formed amongſt the barons, in order to obtain the revival of the laws of Edward the confeſſor, and the king being jealous of almoſt every one about him, ſuſpected earl Warren to have been an accomplice with Euſtace de Veſci, and Robert Fitz Walter, the chief promoters of it, but receiving ſatisfaction to the contrary,† he had, amongſt others, the cuſtody of the caſtles of Bamburg, and Newcaſtle upon Tine, with the whole bailiwic of Northumberland, committed to his truſt.

* Matthew Paris edit. Wats, p. 197—199.

† See Patent 14 John, Rot. 11.

In

In 1214 he was a witneſs to king John's charter, concerning the deafforeſting of Naſſaburgh, printed in *Gunton's Hiſtory of the Church of Peterburgh.**

In 1215 he was joined in commiſſion with William de Albini, Stephen Langton archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others, for the ſafe conducting of all ſuch as ſhould repair to London, in the term of the epiphany, next after the relaxation of the interdict, to implore the king's favor for their offences; and from thence to the king's court at Northampton, and back to their own homes.

In Eaſter week this year, a great number of barons, and others, met at Stanford in Lincolnſhire, and marched from thence to London, on which the king was obliged to publiſh a declaration, that he would not take the barons, or their tenants, or diſſeiſe them, or paſs upon them by force of arms, but by law of the land, and judgment of their peers in his court, till things ſhould be determined by four perſons to be choſen on his part, and four by the barons, the pope to be the umpire between them. And for performance of this, he offered as ſecurity, four biſhops with our earl.

He was ſoon after joined in commiſſion with Peter de Rupibus biſhop of Wincheſter, William earl of Arundel,

* P. 154.

and

and Hubert de Burgh juſtice of England, to treat with Robert earl of Clare, and other diſcontented barons, in the church of Erith, but the buſineſs came to nothing.

HISTORIANS ſay, that the barons having ſeiſed upon London, ſent circular letters to ſuch as had not joined them; threatening, that in caſe they did not concur with them in ſupport of the common cauſe of the kingdom, their eſtates ſhould be plundered, and their houſes demoliſhed; amongſt whom was earl Warren; but it does not ſeem as if he paid much obedience to this ſummons, for on the 15th of June, when the contending parties met by conſent on Runingmede, near Windſor, he was one who appeared on the king's ſide, and what certainly redounds much to his honor, *was one of the few counſellors, by whoſe advice and perſuaſion, the king put his ſeal to Magna Charta.* He was likewiſe one of the thirty-eight, who were ſworn to be obedient, and aſſiſting to the twenty-five barons, choſen to ſee that the king did not break the charter which he had juſt granted: and was a witneſs to the charter which king John paſſed in the New Temple at London, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others, for confirmation of the rights of the church, and clergy of England.*

OF the above Magna Charta, there is an exact engraving by Pine, from two originals, in the Cottonian Library,

* See Matthew Paris, edit. Wats, p. 221.

written

written both by the ſame hand; in the margin of which engraving, are curiouſly drawn, and colored, the arms of the above twenty-five barons, as preſerved in the College of Arms. Judge Blackſtone's edition of it in quarto, Oxford 1759, with other inſtruments of this ſort, and a copious hiſtory of the charters, is one of the fineſt books ever printed in England, and has done great honor to the Clarendon preſs, but the editor has done infinitely greater honor to himſelf.

From the proceedings of the above very important tranſactions, it ſeems as if the barons did not look upon earl Warren as an enemy to their cauſe; and if he really was a friend to it, as there is reaſon to believe, he did more for the liberties of his country, by continuing with the king, than if he had appeared in arms againſt him. On the king's return to London, he adhered to him, as we are told in a M. S. in the Herald's office, called *Vincent*, *No.* 3, and marked with a croſs patee, in which* he is called *Cognatus Regis*; and at the ſame page we are informed, that in 1216, the earl, with many others of the king's friends, deſerted him.† This account is ſaid to have been taken from the regiſter of the monaſtery of Bernwell, in the life of king John,‡ and ſerves to confirm the aſſertion of Matthew

* P. 71. † See Daniel's Hiſtory of England, edit. 1621, p. 124. ‡ Fol. 65.

Paris

Paris* that earl Warren joined Lewis the French king's ſon at London, when he arrived there to aſſiſt the barons againſt king John, and had ſent circular letters to ſeveral barons to come, and do him homage, or depart the realm. This defection of the earl was ſo diſpleaſing to the king, that he ſent him a precept to deliver up his caſtle of Pevenſey to Matthew Fitz Herbert, who was commanded to demoliſh it.† It ſeems plain, that the king had no ſuſpicion that earl Warren would leave him, for he had juſt before given him the manor of Offington in Lincolnſhire, (part of the eſtate of William de Albini, his priſoner,) for the better defence of his caſtle of Stanford.‡

WHAT the earl's reaſon for this conduct was, does not appear; it ſeems, however, that what he did, was rather becauſe the king was become odious to the people, than through any fear that Lewis would wreſt the crown from

* Edit. Wats, p. 237.

† THE order for the demolition of this caſtle, (for the remains of which ſee the plate) is mentioned on the authority of Dugdale, but as it was a royal fortification, the reaſon for it does not appear; nor is it probable that any ſuch order was put in execution, for in the next reign we find John ſon of this earl William having cuſtody of the ſame. If any thing prevented its being deſtroyed, it might be owing to the king's death, which happened ſoon after.

‡ IN the notes on Peck's edition of Butcher's Survey of Stanford, p. 19, it is ſaid that earl Warren might poſſibly repair the walls of Stanford, (probably ruined in the barons' wars) when the above manor was given him.

him, and place it on his own head; for no ſooner was king John dead, but he deſerted Lewis, and the barons in his intereſt, and ſwore allegiance to king Henry III. then an infant; on which occaſion Peter Langtoft calls him **the gode earle of Warenne.***

THE manner in which Dugdale† has expreſſed this conduct of the earl, deſerves a remark. His words are, *The death of king John altered the ſcene; for divers of the great men, ſtanding ſtoutly to young Henry his ſon, crowned him king; ſo that Lewis, at length, ſeeing how things framed, was content to quit the realm, whereupon this our earl came in, and ſwore fealty to king Henry.* This, however, ought not to be underſtood as if he refuſed to ſubmit to the king, till Lewis had finally left the kingdom; for there is proof, that he joined the royal party when Lewis made his trip to Paris, during a truce; not after his departure, in conſequence of the treaty of peace which was ſigned at London. His ſubmiſſion, therefore, appears to have been free, not forced; and that he was in favor at court, may be preſumed from his being ſheriff of Surrey from 1219 to 1226, as ſome accounts ſay; or as Dugdale, from the 5th to the 10th Hen. III. though it muſt be owned that nothing of this ſort appears in Aubrey's liſt.

* Vol. I. p. 213. † Bar. p. 77.

2 HEN. III. ſais *Madox* in his *Baronia Anglica*,* the honor of Gilbert de Aquila (of which Pevenſey caſtle was the head) was veſted in this earl. The record he quotes ſais, *Comes de Warenna debet xliii*l. *&* *xv*s. *de*† *xxxv. feodis de feodis Gilleberti de Aquila, de feodis Moritoniæ, & c & xx*l. *de lx. feodis de Baronia ſua.*‡ He paid for upwards of ſixty knights' fees within the rape of Lewes; and he anſwered the like ſum with the above, in 1254, when aid was given to the king in making his eldeſt ſon knight.

WITH regard to the honor of the above Gilbert, I find, in *Teſta de Nevil*, under the article of Hundred de Wodeton Com. Surrey, *Villa de weſtcote que fuit Gilberti de Aquila, capta fuit in manus Domini Regis, quia idem Gilbertus abiit in Normanniam contra voluntatem Domini Regis, ut dicitur. Et comes Warennæ finivit pro ſorore ſua, que fuit uxor ipſius Gilberti, pro dicta villa quam habuit in dote, i.e. in manu Comitis, & eſt in baronia Gilberti de Aquila.* This fine from earl Warren, was only on account of his ſiſter's dower from thoſe lands, to which ſhe became intitled 6 John, in which year her huſband died in Normandy. 9 John, he paid three hundred marks for the cuſtody of the ſaid lands, as already

* P. 33.

† The Liber Niger Scaccarii, vol. I. p. 67, calls them thirty-five fees and half.

‡ Mag. Rot. 2 H. III. Rot. 3. m. 2. Sudſexia tit.

mentioned, and it is not to be doubted but ſhe enjoyed her dower for life, in conſequence thereof. Her ſon Gilbert gave, 11 Hen. III. five hundred marks fine, for livery of his lands, being probably at this time come to his age, but before the 19th of the ſaid king he had forfeited the ſame; for at that time they were granted to Gilbert Marſhal, earl of Pembroke; and 25 Hen. III. to Peter de Savoy, who, 29 Hen. III. had cuſtody of the above Gilbert's heir.

When king Henry was prevailed upon to confirm the two great charters of the realm at Weſtminſter, February 11th, in the ninth year of his reign, earl Warren was one of the witneſſes; *thus joining in the farther eſtabliſhment of thoſe great national bleſſings, in the firſt procuring of which he had ſo conſiderable a ſhare.*

In this year, Falcaſius de Breant, a foreigner, being, at the requeſt of the nobility, condemned to perpetual baniſhment, he received command to conduct him ſafe to the ſea-coaſt, and then leave him to the winds, which he did in the month of March.* This Falcaſius (or Faukes) had married the lady Margaret Rivers, who was taken in the caſtle of Bedford, when it ſurrendered to king Hen. III. but not having conſented to her huſband's crime, ſhe was committed to the cuſtody of earl Warren.

* Matthew Paris, edit. Wats, p. 273.

On

On the death of Roger de Montbegon, 10 Hen. III. the caſtle of Horneby in Lancaſhire, was put into this earl's hands, but ſoon after, Henry de Montbegon being found heir to the ſaid Roger, he obtained, the year following, the king's precept to earl Warren to give him poſſeſſion of it.

I find, from *Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer*,* that a duty was formerly paid to the king, for every carucate of land holden by baſe, or inferior tenure; and that one William de Mara ſtood charged, in the great roll of the Exchequer, with ſix ſhillings, for the carucage of the earl of Warren's men in Surrey.

In 1227 he joined the diſcontented barons at Stanford, and was one who ſent that bold meſſage to the king, to make amends to Richard earl of Cornwall his brother, concerning the caſtle of Barkhamſted, belonging to that earldom, which, whilſt Richard was beyond ſea, he had given to Waleran a Fleming, and alſo to reſtore to them the great charter of the foreſt, which he had cancelled at Oxford, or they would oblige him ſo to do, by dint of ſword.

In 1229 he ſeems to have ſettled a diſpute with the monks of Lewes and Caſtle Acre, concerning the chuſing a prior

* P. 502.

over

over the cell of Bromholme, for the agreement was made at Stanford, under his eye, as patron of Lewes.

In 1231, he was witneſs to a charter of king Henry III. printed in the Monaſticon.*

In 1232, when Hubert de Burgh, ſometime juſtice of England, was charged with accumulating much treaſure, and leaving it in the cuſtody of the templers to keep, and being found guilty, was in danger of being put to death, this earl, with Richard the king's brother, Richard earl Marſhal, and John earl of Lincoln, or as ſome ſay, William earl of Ferrars, became ſurety for him, and he remained in the caſtle of the Deviſes, under cuſtody of four of their knights. Robert of Glouceſter,† thus reckons up theſe ſureties.

The earl of Wareine, and Richard earl of Cornwaile,
And Richard the Marſchal, and the earl of Cheſtre Jon.

He was likewiſe bound with Hugh de Albini in five hundred marks, when he made fine with the king, for the lands belonging to his brother William de Albini; for Hugh was at that time, 18 Hen. III. in his minority, as alſo he was about two years after, in 1236, for earl Warren at that time ſerved the king of his royal cup, on occaſion of his

* Vol. II. p. 660. † P. 523.

nuptials

nuptials with Eleanor ſecond daughter of Raymond earl of Provence, inſtead of this earl who had not yet been knighted. The words of Matthew Paris* are, *Comite Warenniæ officium cuppæ regalis, loco comitis Harundelliæ ſupplente; eo quod adoleſcens adhuc fuerit idem comes Harundelliæ, nec adhuc gladio cinctus militari.* This reaſon ſeems quite ſufficient, but in Vincent's M.S. in the Herald's office, No. 3. marked with a croſs patee,† in a quotation from the Red Book,‡ it is ſaid to have been, becauſe the earl of Arundel was then under ſentence of excommunication; but I find no other mention of this.

Madox in his *Baronia Anglica*‖ tells us of what number of knights' fees ſeveral baronies were compoſed; and amongſt others he ſais, that in the reign of king Hen. III. and afterwards, the barony of the earl of Warenne compriſed ſixty fees; but this ſhould not be underſtood, as if it was the whole of his eſtate, for the record he quotes relates only to Suſſex; and it is certain that he had more than theſe in the rape of Lewes, as appears from the following extract from *Teſta de Nevil.*

26 Hen. III. Iſti tenent de Honore Warenn. qui eſt in manu Dom. de Sabaudia.

* Edit. Wats, p. 355. † P. 84. ‡ Fol. 232. ‖ P. 91, &c.

Will.

Will. de Say tenet XIIII feod. mil. in Hammes.
Johes de Burgo X feod. mil. in Porteſlade.
Tho. de Poning X feod. mil. in Poninges.
Simon de Petroponte X feod. mil. in Herſte.
Hugo de Playz VII feod. mil. in Iford & Werpeſburn.
Johes de Gateſden III feod. mil. in Bercampe.
Petrus de Kenet II feod. mil. in Twynem.
Cardo de Hangleton & Radus de Meyners III feod. mil. in Hangleton.
Will. Aguillun I feod. mil. in Percinges.
Will. de Buſcy I feod. mil. in ------
Hugo de Fokinton I feod. mil. in Bevenden.
Abbas de Sybenton I feod. mil. in Rotingedene.
Robtus de Cukefelde I feod. mil. in Hangleton.
Paganus de Mara dimid. feod. mil. in Sandys.
Warinus de Kyngeſton dim. feod. mil. in Kyngeſton.
Johes de Gateſden dim. feod. mil. in Dychelinges.
Will. de Munceus dim. feod. mil. in Herſte.
Nichus de Nugun dim. feod. mil. in ------
Ricus de Wayvill tertiam partem un. feod. mil. in Blechington.
In all ſixty-ſeven knights' fees and a quarter.

He had alſo thirty-five and an half in the rape of Pevenſel, of the fee of Gilbert de Aquila, and many others in different places, which it would be difficult to reckon up. Peck*

* Hiſt. of Stanford, Lib. VIII. p. 20.

tells

tells us from the pipe rolls, that he had, 19 Hen. III. fifty pounds blanc firm in Stanford.

In the Harleian library is a M.S. No. 313, XIV, intitled *Feoda Militum et ea tenentium nomina uti et eorum qui per alias tenuras terras ſuas in comitatu Suſſex tenuerunt*, 26 *Hen. III.* and the verdict therein for earl Warren's eſtates is this. *In rapo de Lewes Willus comes Warrenn. tenet de Dno Rege LXII feoda milit. & hec feoda tenet per totam terram ſuam in Anglia ut milites dicunt*; which words, though obſcurely expreſſed, mean to point out the manner of the earl's holding his lands throughout England. But why did the knights extend their inquiſition beyond the county of Suſſex? This muſt be, becauſe Lewes being the head of the earl's barony, he paid for all his knights' fees there. It was common for eſtates to be held of a caput honoris, though they lay in different counties; thus, as by Domeſday-book, divers lands in Norfolk, in the hundreds of Gildecroſſe, Forehou, Mitteford, and North Erpingham were holden of earl Warren *ut de caſtello ſuo de Laquis, (Lewes)* and it ſeems to have been eaſier both for the crown and ſubject, to account for the ſervice in one place than many.

The above conjecture is confirmed by a M.S. written by a ſteward of the family of the Lords Abergavenny, between 1597 and 1622, and afterwards continued by himſelf to the

reign of Charles I. wherein at p. 143, in dorſo, he concludes the names of the tenants and manors in Suſſex, formerly held of the barony of Lewes, by knights' ſervice, thus, *ſunt eciam nonnulla alia maneria in Com. Suſſex, Norfolk, Surr. & alibi, quondam tenta de baronia predicta, nunc autem obſoleta, & incognita.*

In the above *Teſta de Nevil* (which is an account drawn up by Jollan de Nevil, a juſtice itinerant, in the reign of king Henry III. of lands held in grand or petty ſergeanty, with fees, and eſcheats to the king, and now in the cuſtody of the king's remembrancer in the exchequer) it is ſaid, *Comes Warrenn. tenet Reygate in capite de rege in baronia ſua de conqueſtu Anglie.* which *Salmon* in his *Antiquities of Surrey,** thus remarks upon; *Mr. Aubrey makes the earls Warren to have held Reygate in chief of the king from the Norman invaſion. This I do not find. He hath it probably from Camden, who ſaith,* Warreniæ comites, ut eſt in libro inquiſitionum, tenuerunt in capite de rege in baronia ſua de conqueſtu Anglie. *If it means from the conqueſt, there ſhould have been* pæne *added. It is not unuſual to ſay all, when we mean but almoſt all. Did Mr. Camden truſt ſomebody elſe to ſearch for him? Or how came the inſpeximus to contradict the record? What led that curious gentleman into ſuch an opinion, may be ſomething which the family of Warren had given out themſelves,*

* P. 70.

or

or what the monks to whom they were munificent, thought fit to publiſh for the grandeur of their patron. Adding, *I do not ſee in the ſurvey* (meaning Domeſday-book) *that Warren had then one inch of land in the county.* This expreſſion is looſe and inaccurate, (as many others at that time were) but can mean nothing elſe, than that earl Warren was the firſt poſſeſſor of it after the conqueſt, except the crown, from whom it was given to him after Domeſday-book was made.

KING HENRY, on account of his confirming the Magna Charta, and Charta de Foreſta, having a grant of a thirtieth* part of his ſubjects' moveable goods, earl Warren was one of the four, in whoſe hands the money was lodged, in order that it might be employed for the ſole uſe and benefit of the king and kingdom. But this precaution ſeems to have proved ineffectual; for from the oldeſt proteſt of the lords upon record, in the year 1242, we learn, that when the king ſolicited his parliament at that time for a ſum of money, to carry on the war in France, the barons refuſed his requeſt, alledging, amongſt other reaſons, that the king had granted, that all the money ariſing from this thirtieth part, ſhould be laid up ſafely in the king's caſtles, under the guardianſhip of earl Warren, and other Engliſh noblemen, by whoſe direction, and advice, the ſaid money ſhould be diſburſed for the ſervice of the king, and kingdom, when-

* Not a thirteenth as in Peck's Annals of Stanford.

ever it was neceſſary; and becauſe the barons never knew, or heard, that the ſaid money was expended by the advice, and conſent of the ſaid lords, they believed him to be ſtill poſſeſſed thereof, and therefore that he could not have occaſion for any more.

About the ſaid year 1237, the king putting from him ſuch counſellors as were diſliked, admitted in their room, this earl Warren as chief, William earl of Ferrars and Derby, and John Fitz Geffry, who took an oath that by no gifts, or rewards, or by any other way, they would be drawn from the truth, but that they would at all times give him ſuch wholeſome counſel, as was only conducive to the good of himſelf, and the kingdom.

It was perhaps on account of this earl's being chief counſellor, that when king Henry, at this time, entered into an agreement with Alexander king of Scotland, concerning the latter's giving up three northern counties, he and Walter Cumyn earl of Monteith, according to the faſhion of thoſe times, ſwore to the obſervation of the treaty, each of them upon the ſoul of his maſter, and by his command.*

In 1238, a riot happening at Oſeney Abbey near Oxford, wherein the brother of Otto the pope's legate was killed,

* Ridpath's Border Hiſt. p. 134.

the

the king diſpatched this earl from Abingdon, with a number of ſoldiers to apprehend the ringleaders, which he performed, bringing thirty ſcholars, and one Odo a lawyer, to the caſtle at Wallingford, and there committing them to priſon.

23 HEN. III. A law-ſuit happened between Simon de Pierpont, and earl Warren, concerning free warren, in the lordſhips of the ſaid Simon at Herſt, (ſince called Herſt Pierpont) and Godebridge in Suſſex, it was agreed that the earl, in conſideration of a goſhawk given to the ſaid Simon, ſhould have leave for himſelf, and heirs, to hunt the buck, doe, hart, hynd, hare, fox, goat, cat, or any other wild beaſt, in any of thoſe lands.

COLLINS in his *Peerage* (under Pierpont duke of Kingſton) ſais, that in Domeſday book, Robert de Pierpont was poſſeſſed of the lordſhips of Heneſtede and Wretham in Suffolk, Hurſt in Suſſex, and other lands of great extent in that county, amounting to ten knights' fees, held of the famous William earl Warren, but knows not whether he was of the retinue of the ſaid earl, or was obliged to make agreement with him for his lands; the former however ſeems highly probable, as Dugdale ſais expreſsly, that this Robert came into England at the time of the Norman conqueſt; and the name of Pierpont, we know, is found in the roll of Battle Abbey.

THIS

THIS earl occurs as a witneſs to a deed of king Henry III. to Lewiſham Abbey in Kent.* His religious donations were, firſt a place of burial, containing five acres without the eaſtgate of Stanford, to bury therein the dead bodies of excommunicated perſons, and to build there a chapel, and houſe for poor brethren. That hoſpital, Mr. Peck ſais, in his *Annals* of the town,† was probably S. Logar's, the ſituation of which is now unknown. The reaſon of the gift ſeems to have been, becauſe the whole kingdom was at that time (9 John) under an interdict.

BUTCHER in his *Antiquities of Stanford*,‡ ſais, that this earl alſo built, and largely endowed the Auguſtine Fryers there, and (as is conceived) moſt of the other monaſteries in and about the ſame place, but Peck, Stevens, and others ſay that it was founded by one Fleming; nor does it appear that he built or endowed any thing of this ſort at Stanford, except the hoſpital, and chapel above-mentioned.

IN the Ledger-book of Lewes Abbey,‖ is a charter of this earl, by the ſtyle of William de Warenn ſon of Hameline, confirming the grant which his father made to the monks of St. Pancrace, of the tithes of eels in Yorkſhire.

* Monaſt. vol. I. p. 550.
† Lib. VII. p 7.
‡ Peck's Edit. p. 19.
‖ P. 17.

ANOTHER,

ANOTHER, confirming to the ſaid monks all the lands and tenements, churches, and tithes, which his anceſtors had given them.

ANOTHER, by which this Will. earl of Warren gave to the church of the Holy Trinity of Cukufeld, half an acre of land in Tokereſywende, in the ſame pariſh.

ANOTHER, by which he gave to God and the monks of St. Pancrace, an iſle called Suthye (written in the title Suthrye) lying near the iſle of the ſaid monks, in pure and perpetual charity.

ANOTHER, by which he gave an hundred ſhillings of annual rent, out of his manors of Meching, and Pidingeho.

ANOTHER, commanding his ſeneſchal of Gymmyngham, to pay to the prior of Lewes, the tithe *denar. ſuor. de reddit. ſuis in ptibus Norf.*

IN the Monaſticon* is a confirmation charter of this earl, to the nunnery at Kirklees, but Reynerus Flandrenſis is therein printed for Henricus, as appears from the original, which I ſaw in the poſſeſſion of Sir George Armitage at Kirklees. To this charter is a ſmall ſeal of white wax,

* Vol. I. p. 487.

appendant

appendant on a ſilken ſtring; it is almoſt demoliſhed, but on one ſide may be ſeen the remains of the figure of the earl on horſeback, in a charging poſture. This Henry Flandrenſis was brother to Reyner, who founded the nunnery at Kirklees, in the reign of Henry II. and it appears from other deeds, that they both were ſons of William Flandrenſis. Henry was probably a tenant of the earl's, in ſome of his manors about Wakefield, or Halifax, and with his conſent gave ſomething to his brother's nunnery, which it would be neceſſary for the earl to confirm. I refer the above-mentioned charter to this earl William, becauſe I find two of the witneſſes, William de Livet, and Jordan de Heton, to a deed, in the reign of king John, long after William de Blois was dead.

He ſeems to have been, with many others of the nobility of his time, a benefactor to Lincoln Minſter, for his arms are in one of the windows there, along with thoſe of his counteſs Maud, daughter of William Marſhal earl of Pembroke.

About 1222 this earl founded at Sleveſholm (afterwards called Slewſham) in Norfolk, on a place then an iſland, in the fens belonging to the pariſh of Methwold, a priory of Cluniac monks, which was dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and made ſubordinate to Caſtle Acre. The foundation

tion deed is in the Monaſticon.* It was this earl who† wrote to Pandulph biſhop of Norwich, deſiring him to grant to the monks of Acre, the church of Melewde, (Methwold) confirmed to them by the predeceſſors of the ſaid biſhop, to furniſh fire for ſtrangers, and poor people reſorting to their monaſtery, fuel being very ſcarce in thoſe parts. In another letter, he intreated the ſame biſhop, to protect the ſaid monks of Acre, in the poſſeſſion of the church of Sleveſholm near Melewde, which he had beſtowed upon them in free, and perpetual charity. Pandulph was elected in 1218, but not conſecrated till 1222, and died in 1226. The date of theſe letters is therefore very nearly fixed, as the firſt is directed to him as biſhop of Norwich elect, and the other as biſhop.

STEVENS‡ tells us that *William Waren earl of Surrey, not the firſt, as Speed has it, who was dead, an hundred years before, but the ſixth, ſon to Hameline and Iſabel, great granddaughter to the ſaid firſt earl, about the year* 1245, *appointed an houſe for the crouched friers, in the town of Rygate, in the county of Surrey.* Tanner ſais it was probably founded earlier; and ſo it muſt have been, if this earl had any hand in it, for at that time he had been dead about five years. In *Leland's Collectanea*‖ it is however aſſerted, that a

* Vol. I. p. 639. † Monaſt. vol. I. p. 638.
‡ Supplement to Monaſt. vol. II. p. 268. ‖ Vol. I. p. 90.

William Waren earl of Surrey, was the firſt founder of a priory at Reygate, of the order of St. Auguſtine. It is not eaſy to ſettle theſe contradictory accounts. As I can meet with no record, which mentions a religious houſe here, before the time of the ſixth earl Warren, he might (as Stevens obſerves) have been the founder, but the date muſt then be miſtaken; if it is not, he ſhould have ſaid John Warren earl of Surrey, not William, but even this would have been very improbable, for John earl Warren was in 1245, not much more than ten years of age.

THE following extracts, from a charge given at a court baron of the Right Honble. Eliz. counteſs of Peterburgh, held at Reigate, on Friday 30th Aug. 20 Charles I. 1644, by Edward Thurland, Eſq. (afterwards Sir Edward Thurland, Knight, one of the barons of the exchequer) are pertinent to the ſubject before us.

THIS mannour was veſted in the priory of Reigate, and therefore called Manerium Prioratus de Reigate, *as appears by records, and the order of thoſſe Friars had this riſe here in England.*

IN the time of king Hen. III. there comes here into England certain Friers, with a bull or charter from Pope Innocent the III. purporting the creating of a new order of Friers, called

Friers

Friers of the Holy Croſſe, for that there *recognizance or badge was* gerere cruces in baculis—*to carry croſſes upon* there *ſtaves—at* there *firſt coming hither, all the monaſtick orders, as well the univerſal ſpreading orders of the Benedictins, Auguſtines, Ceſtercians, and the reſt of the monks in England, did unanimouſly oppoſe* there *ſetling here in England, pretending that the Pope had formerly decreed againſt the creating of new orders of Friars, as very prejudiciall to thoſſe more auntient orders, and by that means the auntient monaſteries did decay, for that the people being commonly in love with novelties or new things, were more addicted to theſſe new orders* then *to ſupport the auntient—Thus the buſineſs here in England ſtood long in debate, but at length by the power of earle Warren, then Lord of this mannour, they were firſt planted here at Reigate, and at Guilford, and ſoe he firſt endowed them, and gave them parcel of the demeſnes of this mannour, firſt for the place of* there *habitation, and after for* there *ſupport. And therefore by a record in the bundle of eſcheat* 18 *Hen. VI. remaining of record in the tower of London, it is that the lords of the mannor of Reigate had the right of patronage, or the advowſon of the houſe or priory of Reigate, and which was nothing* els *but the election of the prior. And William earl Warren did grant by deed,* eſtoverium ſuum ſufficien. ad ardendum in boſco ſuo (now called Earl's Wood) de Reigate, ſcil. de mortuo boſco & caduco, & maremium ad reparationem, & ſuſtentationem domorum predicti Hoſpitalis. *And in ſucceſſe of*

time, this priory grew to bee very conſiderable in revenews, having in poſſeſſion two mannors, Southwike and Weſthumble, and two impropriations, Dorking and Capell, and the advowſon of Mickelham. In ſervices good ſtore—in demeſnes very wealthy. Now it was ripe for the ſicle, and then comes the ſtatute of 27 Hen. VIII. and diſſolves this monaſtery, and ſettles it in the crowne, and from thence it is derived by conveyance and ſucceſſion unto this honourable lady.

In another part of this charge it is ſaid, *forty years agoe courts were kept here, and three mannours held of this, viz. Linkfield, Weſthumble,* (where the ruins of a chapel are now to be ſeen) *and Southwick*; and to theſe might have been added the manor of Cumbe. The biſhop of Wincheſter annexed the rectory of Dorking to this priory in 1337.

This priory has ſometimes in records been called *Hoſpitale Sancte Crucis.* A ſouth view of it, is here preſented to the reader, from a drawing in the poſſeſſion of Richard Barnes of Reigate, Eſq. The arms on the front of it, are thoſe of queen Elizabeth, put there, as ſuppoſed, in honor of her Majeſty, by Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, High Admiral of England, then lord of the manor of the priory.

It was purchaſed by Humphry Parſons, Eſq. Lord Mayor of London, who made ſome additions to it. It was after-

SOUTH VIEW OF REIGATE PRIORY.

From a Drawing in the Poſſeſsion of Mr. Barnes of Reigate.

Published as the Act directs, August 20.th 1786.

afterwards ſold to Mr. Ireland, who pulled down the greateſt part of it.

THIS manor of the priory, muſt have ariſen out of the lands beſtowed on the friers, by the earls of Warren and others; but before this, there was the manor of Reigate, conſiſting of the eſtate of the ſaid earls; and that there may be a manor within a manor, there are plenty of inſtances.

THE common ſeal of this priory in after times may be ſeen in the fourth plate of ſeals, No. 6. it is appendant to the following charter.

OMNIBUS Chriſti fidelibus quibus preſens ſcriptum pervenerit Johes Lymden prior domus & eccleſie ſancte crucis de Reygate in Com. Surr. & ejuſdem loci conventus ſal. Cum nos prefati prior & conventus modo habemus & tenemus quoddam pratum vocatum Cakylſmede continens per eſtimacoem quatuor acras terre jacentes apud Litilton in dicto comitatu pro termino ſeptuaginta & quinque annorum a feſto ſancti Michaelis archangeli ultimo preterito adhuc futurorum ratione dimiſſionis & conceſſionis cuidam Johi Robſon defuncto quondam priori domus & eccleſie predicte per quendam Johem Poope defunctum nuper dum vixit de Wodhacche in dicto com. inde fact. & conceſſ. revercione predicti prati immediate poſt finem termini predicti Johi Skynner Juniori her. & aſſig. ſuis imperpetuum totaliter ſpectante Noveritis

ritis jam nos prefatum priorem & conventum unanimi aſſenſu & conſenſu tocius capituli noſtri pro certa pecunie ſumma nobis per prefatum Johem Skynner propriis manibus bene & fideliter ſoluta dediſſe conceſſiſſe ac pro nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris confirmaſſe ac ſurſum reddidiſſe prefato Johi Skynner totum terminum ac ſtatum noſtrum predictum de & in premiſſis Ac eciam remiſiſſe relaxaſſe & omnino pro nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris imperpetuum totum jus noſtrum ſtatum titulum clameum intereſſe & demand. de & in predicto prato ſeu aliqua inde parcella cum ſuis pert. In cujus rei teſtimonium huic preſenti ſcripto noſtro ſigillum noſtrum commune appoſuimus Dat. in domo noſtro capitulari undecimo die Octobris anno regni regis Henrici octavi viceſimo ſecundo.

In the Harleian Mſs. No. 1967, 3,* is an extract from the Chartulary of Caſtle Acre, wherein this earl confirms lands in Suthcroft, for the ſoul of the counteſs Maud his wife.

In the Monaſticon† is a charter, whereby this earl, for the health of his ſoul, and for the ſouls of his father and mother, and all his anceſtors, and ſucceſſors, and for the health of the ſoul of Helias de Marnile, gave in pure and perpetual alms to God, and the church of St. Michael of Stanford, and to the nuns there ſerving God, forty ſhillings

* Fol. 27. † Vol. II. p. 882.

of

of ſilver yearly, to be paid out of the rent of his mill of Wakefield, at the feaſt of St. Michael, which he aſſigned to the kitchen of the ſaid nuns, on condition that they obſerved the anniverſary of the ſaid Elias yearly, on the eve of St. George.

LASTLY, in the Monaſticon* is a grant of this earl to the church of the Holy Sepulchre of Thetford.

IN 1767, the following original charter was in the hands of Mr. Uriah Tinker, of the Croſs, near Holmfirth in Yorkſhire. *Sciant preſentes & futuri quod ego Wills comes Warenn. dedi & conceſſi, & hac preſenti carta mea confirmavi Ric. de Karteword pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo duodecim acras terre in Wolvedal. cum communi et paſtura ad tantam terram pertinent. tenendas & habendas ſibi & heredibus ſuis de me & heredibus meis in feodo & hereditate libere & quiete integre & pacifice reddendo inde mihi & heredibus meis annuatim duos ſolidos ad tres anni terminos p. omnibus ſerviciis & conſuetudinibus ſcilicet ad purificationem ſancte Marie octo denarios, & ad pentecoſten octo denarios & ad feſtum ſancti Michaelis octo denarios Hiis teſtibus Thoma de Horebir. tunc Seneſchallo. Jordano de Heton Will° de Livet Hen. de Turſtaineland Thoma de Holneherſte Thoma filio Iſabell Robto de Birton Matheo de Turſtaine-*

* Vol. II. p. 574.

land

land Ric. fratre ſuo Will' de Livet juniore & multis aliis. Appendant to this, was a ſeal repreſenting the earl on horſeback, with his ſhield of arms on his left arm, his ſword drawn in his right hand, the horſe in a charging poſture in full gallop. On the reverſe, a ſhield of arms checky. The date of this deed is fixed, by Hen. de Thurſtanland, and Jordan de Heaton, being witneſſes to other charters, in the time of Robert Wallenſis, who was ſheriff of Yorkſhire from 1206 to 1210.

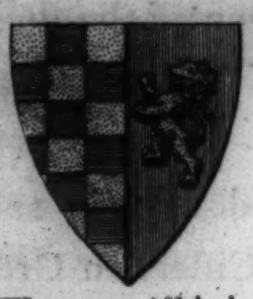
Butcher in his *Survey of Stamford,** ſais that William earle Warrenn gave and granted in the lordſhip of Stamford, to Tipler, one meſſuage with the appurtenances in the poſſeſſion of Hugh at Water, which yielded yearly two-pence halfpenny.†

This earl was married firſt to Maud, daughter of William de Albini earl of Arundel, who died, without iſſue, February 6th 1215, and was buried in the Chapter Houſe of Lewes. This family bore *gules a lion rampant or.* His ſecond wife was Maud, eldeſt daughter, and at laſt, after the death of her five brothers, one of the heirs of William Mareſchal earl of Pembroke, widow alſo of Hugh Bigod

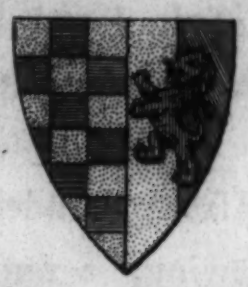
* Peck's Edit. p. 5. † For two charters of this earl, ſee under John the eighth earl.

earl

earl of Norfolk. Earl William bore for arms, *per pale or and vert a lion rampant gules.* This Maud is incorrectly



Warren — Albini.



Warren — Mareſchal

entered in the regiſter of Lewes in theſe words: *Domina Matildis Comitiſſa Surregie ſecunda uxor Willi filii Hamelini & filia Willi Comit. Bygod Comit. Norfolk & Mariſcall. Anglie.* Dugdale* ſais, this Maud married John de Warren earl of Surrey, which is nothing but a miſnomer, as he had put down the marriage properly before.† The ſame miſtake may be found in the Monaſticon.‡

By his ſecond wife he had John, and Iſabel, with the latter of whom he gave, 17 Hen. III. three hundred marks fine, to marry Hugh de Albini earl of Arundel, who died in the prime of his youth, without iſſue, in 1243. Concerning this Iſabel, *Yorke* in his *Union of Honor*, has contradicted himſelf, for whereas at p. 289, he makes her the daughter of this earl Warren, at p. 205 he ſais, ſhe was the daughter of Hugh Bigod. Brooke ſais there was a daughter Margaret, elder than Iſabel, married to the Lord Percy.

* Bar. vol. II. p. 602. † At p. 77. ‡ Vol. I. p. 725.

And in a pedigree in the hands of Sir John Borlace Warren, this Margaret is ſaid to marry Alan Lord Percy, but in a pedigree of the Percys in the poſſeſſion of the duke of Northumberland, no mention is made of ſuch a marriage.

THIS Iſabel founded out of her dowry, in 1251, or the year following, a nunnery of the Ciſtercian Order, to the honor of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, near Linn, called Marham, the foundation charter of which is printed in the Monaſticon,* from whence we learn that ſhe gave, in her widowhood, for the health of her ſoul, and for the ſoul of William earl Warren her father, and for the ſoul of Maud the counteſs, her mother, and for the ſoul of Hugh earl of Arundel, formerly her huſband, and for the ſouls of her anceſtors, and ſucceſſors, all her land in the manor of Marham, which her father gave her in free maritage. .Amongſt the witneſſes were Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk, and marſhal of England, Hugh le Bigod, and John de Warren, brothers of the ſaid Iſabel. This grant was confirmed by royal inſpeximus, 36 Hen. III.

THIS curious quotation, relating to the above religious foundation, is taken out of the Annals of Waverley in Surrey.† *Iſabella Comitiſſa de Arundel, morum quidem gravitate non mediocriter adornata, circa ſalutem anime ſue diligens,*

* Vol. II. p. 929.

† Ed. Gale, p. 210.

& ſol-

& ſollicita, divina, ut creditur, inſpiratione præventa; abbatiam monalium ordinis Ciſtercenſis Marham vocatam, cum ſumma devotione hoc anno 1252 *conſtruxit. Cujus rei cauſa Abbatem noſtrum duxit conſulendum, ac permiſſione Domini Papæ domum noſtrum intravit, ſocietatem ordinis in capitulo noſtro devote petiit, & obtinuit, quatuor marcas, & unum dolium vini conventui, ad pitancias, donavit.*

THE following moſt extraordinary account of her, is in *Dugdale's Baronage.** In 1252 (36 Hen. III.) moving the king, concerning the wardſhip of a certain perſon, which ſhe challenged as her right, and not ſucceeding, ſhe boldly told him, that he was by God appointed to govern, but that he neither governed himſelf, nor his ſubjects as he ought to do; adding that he wronged the church, and vexed the nobles; to which the king replied, "*What is this you ſay? Have the peers framed a charter, and made you their advocate to ſpeak for them, by reaſon of your eloquence?*" "*No* (ſais ſhe) *they have made none at all; but you have violated that charter of liberties which your father did grant; and which you by oath obliged yourſelf to obſerve; and notwithſtanding you have often extorted money from your liege people, for the ratifying thereof, yet you have broke it, ſo that you are a manifeſt infringer of your faith and oath. What are become of thoſe liberties of England, ſo often ſolemnly recorded, ſo often confirmed, nay, ſo often*

* Vol. I. p. 121.

purchaſed? I, though a woman, and all the freeborn people, do appeal to the tribunal of God againſt you; and heaven and earth ſhall bear witneſs how injuriouſly you have dealt with us, and the God of vengeance will vindicate us." At which ſpeech the king much aſtoniſhed, knowing his own guilt, ſaid "*Do not you deſire my grace and favor as you are my kinſwoman?*" To which ſhe replied, "*Foraſmuch as you have denied me that which is right, what hope have I of favor? But I do, in the preſence of Chriſt, appeal againſt thoſe who have by evil counſel ſo miſled you from juſtice and truth, for their own private ends.*"

EARL WILLIAM died (as the Regiſter-book of Lewes informs us) on the 5th of the kalends of June 1239, but *Vincent* endeavors to prove from *Matthew Paris*, *Matthew Weſtminſter*, and the *M. S. book* of Tewkſbury, that it was in 1240; and with theſe agrees *Leland* in his *Collectanea*.* He fell ſick at London, and died there, and was buried in the choir of the abbey of Lewes, (to uſe the words of the above regiſter) *In medio pavimenti, coram ſummo altari.*

HIS ſecond counteſs died March 31, 1236, ſais the above regiſter, calling her, through miſtake, the daughter of William Bigod earl of Norfolk. Milles at p. 627, fixes her death in 1237, though at p. 505 he had told us ſhe died in

* Vol. I. p. 282.

1248,

1248, having married a third huſband, viz. Walter Dunſtanville baron of Caſtle Combe.

26 Hen. III. this Maud had the cuſtody of the caſtle of Coningſburgh committed to her; and 30 Hen. III. ſhe received livery by the king himſelf, of the marſhal's rod, ſhe being the eldeſt, after the death of her brothers, who by inheritance ought to enjoy that great office by deſcent from Walter Mareſchal, ſometime earl of Pembroke. On this occaſion, the lord treaſurer, and barons of the exchequer, had command, to cauſe her to have all rights thereto belonging, and to admit of ſuch a deputy to ſit in the exchequer for her, as ſhe ſhould aſſign. She had then the titles of marſhaleſs of England, and counteſs of Norfolk and Warren. Roger her eldeſt ſon ſeems to have executed for her the office of marſhal, as he had that title annexed to his name in the deed of 1251 already mentioned. She had alſo the cuſtody of Strigoil caſtle till her death. She was carried to her grave, in the abbey of Tintern* (or Tinterden) in Wales, by her four ſons, Roger earl of Norfolk, Hugh, and Ralph, the iſſue by the firſt huſband, and John earl Warren, her only ſon by the ſecond. The regiſter of Lewes profeſſes not to know where her body was laid, but tells us that her heart was depoſited before the high altar at Lewes.

* There is a ſhort deſcription, and two views of this abbey in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. I. p. 129, 177; alſo two by Mr. Groſe.

Salmon in his *Account of Hertfordſhire*,* has made a double miſtake, when he ſais that the above Maud married John de Warren earl of Surrey, and had two ſons by him called Ralph, and John.

This Maud (or the earl's firſt lady) is mentioned in the old *Kalendar* of *Beauchief Monaſtery*,† to which monaſtery ſhe muſt have been a benefactreſs, as her commemoration day was kept there the 8th of the ides of February.

The ſecond Maud gave three marks yearly, for clothing the nuns at Thetford, by the following charter printed in *Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer*.‡ *Omnibus S. matris Eccleſiæ filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Matill. Mareſcalla Angliæ Comitiſſa Norfolciæ & Warennæ ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me in viduitate mea & plena poteſtate divinæ caritatis intuitu pro ſalute animæ meæ anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum dediſſe conceſſiſſe & hac preſenti carta mea confirmaſſe Deo & B. Mariæ & eccleſiæ S. Gerogii de Theford & ſanctimonialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus tres marcatas redditus argenti annuatim in molendino meo juxta curiam meam in villa de Ceſtreford in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam ad indumenta prædictarum monialium ſuſtinenda ſcilicet medietatem ad in-*

* P. 183.

† Publiſhed by Hearne, in the Appendix to John of Glaſtonbury's Chronicle. p. 558.

‡ P. 33.

dumenta

A Table of the Descent of Griffin Warren Natural Son of W.m Sixth Earl Warren.

The Arms of Griffin de Warren nat.l Son.

Griffin Warren, nat. son of W.m sixth Earl. = Isabell, sister of Rob.t de Pulford.

John de Warren. = ... dau. & heir, of Griffin de Albo Monasterio.

Griffin de Warren. = Winifred dau. and Coheir, of W.m Broxton, of Cheshire.

John de Warren. = Helen, dau. of John Chorleton.

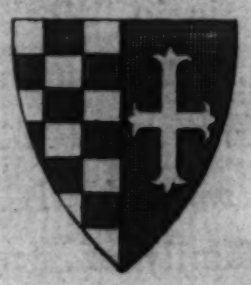
Griffin de Warren. = Maud, dau. of ..... Lord Strange, of Blackmere.

Griffin de Warren. = Margaret, dau. of S.r Peter Corbet K.t

- Griffin de Warren, second Son. = Isabell, dau of Aucher de Warmincham.
  - John Warren, Esq. = ...dau. of ....Malbon.
    - John Warren = Isabell dau. and heir of John, younger Brother to S.r Law. Warren, of Poynton.
      - Richard Warren. = Hawise, dau. of ..... Grey, of Salop.
        - Roger Warren. = Alice, dau. and heir, of Robert Ap Thomas.
          - Alice, mar. John Brooke.
          - Margaret, mar. .... of Gloucestersh.
          - Helen, mar. J. Bostock.
          - Charles Warren. = Margaret, dau. of Ralph Wibanbury.
            - Richard Warren. = Rose dau. of W.m Allen.
              - Had Issue.
          - John Warren. = Margaret, dau. of Humphry Mainwaring.
          - Ralph Warren.
- John de Warren, 1.st Son. = Emma, dau. of S.r J. Cheney. K.t
  - Griffin de Warren, Ob. S.P.3 Hen. V.
  - Margaret, mar. W.m Mainwaring. Another dau. mar. to John Dodd.

dumenta lanea & aliam medietatem ad indumenta linea earundem &c. Teſt. Dom. Rogero Bygod comite Norfolciæ, Dominis Radulfo le Bygod, Willelmo de Hengham, Oſberto de Cayly & multis aliis.

EARL WILLIAM had alſo a natural ſon, called Griffin de Warren, whoſe coat armor was *checky argent and ſable*, differing in nothing from his father's, but in color; and yet this implied no reflection on the father, for illegitimate children were at this time publicly owned, and frequently well provided for. From what mother this Griffin came, is uncertain; but that he was the ſon of this earl, appears from *Vincent's Cheſhire* in the Herald's office,* where is a pedigree of him, and his deſcendants, with the arms of the families they matched with. He married Iſabel ſiſter of Robert de Pulford, who bore *ſable a croſs patonce argent*. Her name appears in *Flower* and *Glover's Viſitation of Cheſhire* in 1580,† in theſe words, *Griffinus de Warenna venit in pleno com. pro ſe, & Iſabella uxore ſua, & rec. ſe tenere Stretton, & Chiddelow, & fecit homagium Alionoræ quæ fuit uxor Roberti Extranei filii & heredis Willielmi de Albo Monaſterio cui primo homagium fecit. Et Roberto de Pulford de quo predict. ten. tenebatur per feoffamentum quod inde fecit predicte Iſabellæ.*

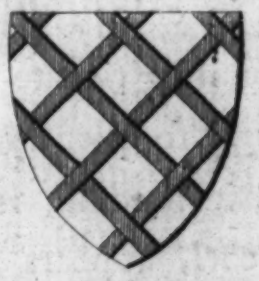


Warren — Pulford.

* No. 120, p. 93. † P. 213.

This

This record is alſo found in a M. S intitled *Baronagium Ceſtriæ tempore Hugonis primi,* as alſo the following, *Ego Rob. de Pulford Rector Eccleſiæ de Coddinton dedi Iſabellæ ſorori meæ totam terram meam de Ciſſeleya Habend. eidem Iſabellæ & her. ſuis inter Griffinum de Warrennia & ipſam legit. procreatis, &c.* By the ſaid Iſabel, the ſaid Griffin had John de Warren, who married Audela the daughter and heireſs of Griffin de



Blanchminster

Albo Monaſterio, (or Blanchminſter) who bore *argent fretty gules.* This John was lord of Ichtefeld, in right of his wife, whoſe father obtained it, by marrying Audela the daughter and heireſs of Roger ſon of Roger, ſon of John lord of Ichtefeld. A repreſentation of the monument, now remaining on the ſouth ſide of the choir in Worceſter cathedral, over the firſt-mentioned Audela, is here engraven from a fac ſimile given by *Byſhe* in his *Notes on John de Bado aureo,** in his edition of *Upton de ſtudio militari.* It was Byſhe's opinion that the figure was of the family of Verdon —that ſhe married Warren earl of Surry, and died about the time of Hen. III. this conjecture about her name, ſeems to have ariſen from the mere circumſtance of the fret in the arms. It muſt be a miſtake however in that author, for no Warren earl of Surrey married a Verdon at any time; and the

* P. 94.

correction

Monumentum hoc ad auſtrum in choro Eccleſiæ cathedralis Worceſtriæ poſitum, in marmore ſumma arte exciſum, ob antiquitatem (cum ab Edwardi tertij temporibus duraverat, quod ex habitu iſtius Dominæ, aliaque ſculptura facile colligimus) hunc locum meruit. Paterno genere ex familiâ *Albi Monaſterii* fuit, & coniux *Johannis filii Griffini de Warrennâ*; veſtis enim interior *Alb: Monaſteriorum* habet inſignia, exterior *Warreñorū*. Per quem morem, ortum, & conjugia Heroinæ olim exprimebant. Nec vetuſtius uſquam temere reperias, Itaque hujus loci merito eſt.

J. Basire Sc.

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1785.

correction here made, ſtands juſtifiable from the following authentic pedigree, and Blanchminſter's bearing fretty, as well as Verdon. The ſculpture of the tomb is alſo deemed too fine, and too richly ornamented with arms, for the time of Hen. III. The opinion, that this was the tomb of the famous counteſs of Saliſbury, who in dancing before Edw. III. dropt her garter, and that there are ſeveral angels cut about it, ſtrewing garters over it, is entirely groundleſs. They refer to the tomb of Arthur prince of Wales, which is oppoſite to it, and are only angels holding ſcrolls, as is very common.

In one of the Harleian Mſs. No. 2131, it is ſaid, that in the county of Salop, two miles from Ichtefeld, was an ancient caſtle, ſituated on a terrible moraſs, by a river ſide, which in times paſt was inhabited by the earls of Warren and Surrey, and was called earl Warren's caſtle. Near the ſame, ſituated on a little hill, was an ancient houſe called Warren's hall, in which dwelled in 1574, one Jo. Deacon, whoſe mother knew the ſaid caſtle in 1484, when part thereof was ſtanding, and inhabited, ſhe being then a child, and having, according to the cuſtom of that country, gathered ſoul-cakes there on All Soul's day. From hence one would be tempted to conclude, that Griffin de Warren had an eſtate given him here by the earl his father; and yet, this opinion is invalidated, by what we read in the laſt-named M.S. that Gilbert

ſon of Roger, formerly lord of Ichtefeld, gave to Iſabel wife of Griffin de Warenne, his right in the ſaid vill. That it belonged at this time to a family of the name of Ichtefeld, appears from theſe farther grants, in the ſaid M.S. *Roger ſon and heir of Richard, ſon of James de Ichtefeld, releaſed to John de Warren lord of Ichtefeld, his right in Ichtefeld,* 8 *Edw. ſon of king Edward. Griffin ſon of Richard, ſon of William de Ichtefeld, releaſed to John ſon of Griffin de Warren, all his right and claim in the manor of Ichtefeld* 9 *Edw. III.** There is a deed of this John lord of Ichtefeld 8 Edw. III. ſealed with a winged dragon, in yellow wax, which I take to have been his creſt, differing perhaps in ſome ſmall particular, from that of the earls of Warren.

ISABEL wife of Griffin, was in her widowhood 26 Edw. I. as by deed. Her ſon John had Griffin de Warren, who married Winifred daughter and one of the heirs of William Broxton of Cheſhire, Eſq. who bore *or a croſs formy fitchy fable*; by her he had John, who married Helen daughter of John Chorleton, by whom Griffin, who married Maud daughter of lord Strange of Blackmere, who bore *argent two lions paſſant gules*; by her he had Griffin, who married Margaret daughter of Sir Peter Corbet, knight,† who bore *or*

* Monaſt. vol. II. p. 913, 914.

† A PETER CORBET (probably anceſtor of this Sir Peter) ſealed with two ravens, in the year 1300, as may be ſeen in the barons' letter to Pope Boniface, publiſhed by

or a raven proper; by her he had John, who married Emma daughter of Sir John Cheney of Wollaſton, knight, and Griffin, who married Iſabel daughter of Aucher de Warmincham. John had by his wife Emma, Griffin, lord of Ichtefeld, who died s. p. about 3 Hen. V. a daughter married to John Dodd of Knoles, and Piers-Spares Com. Salop, and another daughter Margaret, who married William ſecond ſon of Ralph Mainwaring of Peever, who bore *argent two bars gules*. By this match, the lordſhips of Ichtefeld in Shropſhire, and Stretton in the pariſh of Tilſton in Cheſhire, came to this branch of the Mainwaring's family, with lands in the hundred of Broxton, 14 Hen. VII. Griffin Warren who married Iſabel Warmincham, (which Warmincham bore *ſable a wivern, wings diſplayed)* had John Warren, Eſq. who married ---- daughter of ---- Malbon, whoſe coat was *quarterly or and gules, over all a bendlet ſable*; by her he had John, who married Iſabel daughter and heireſs of John, younger brother of Sir Laurence Warren of Poynton, knight, by whom Richard, who married Hawiſe daughter of ----

by the Society of Antiquaries, but I have followed the authority which I met with in the Herald's office. The above ſeal of Corbet has two dragons in the place of ſupporters, as many others then had, and helps to ſhew, that the uſe of theſe aroſe merely from the ornaments, with which great men thought fit, according to their different fancies, to adorn their ſeals of arms.

Grey* of Shropſhire, who bore *gules a lion rampant argent within a bordure ingrailed of the ſecond*; by her he had Roger, who married Alice daughter and heireſs of Robert ap Thomas, by whom Charles, John, Ralph, Alice, Margaret, and Helen; of whom, Charles married Margaret daughter of Ralph Wibanbury, by whom Richard, who married Roſe daughter of William Allen, by whom he had iſſue. John married Margery daughter of Humphry† Mainwaring. Alice married John Brooke, Margaret married ---- of Glouceſterſhire, and Helen married John Boſtock.

THIS earl had likewiſe a daughter, who was concubine to king John, by whom the king had *Richard Fitz-Roy*, who called himſelf *Warren*, a man of an immenſe ſubſtance; for it is ſaid of him, that, excluſive of the revenues of his lands, he could diſpend an hundred marks a day, by the intereſt of his money.‡ This Richard ſlew Euſtace, the monk of Flanders, (who was ſent by king Philip of France with a

* IF this pedigree, which I met with in the Herald's office, be authentic, this Grey was probably a cadet of the family of that name, at Wark in Northumberland, as they alone bore the arms here deſcribed. Moſt others of that very ſpreading family, bore *barry, argent and azure*, with due differences.

† One copy ſais John.

‡ AN hundred marks a day amount to £24333 : 6 : 8 per ann. which at ten per cent. the common intereſt of thoſe times would make a ſtock of £243333 : 6 : 8; a moſt amazing ſum for that time when money was ſo ſcarce.

navy

A Table of the Descent of Rich. Warren nat. Son of K. John

The Arms of Rich. Warren nat. Son of K. John.

John King of England. = nat. dau. of Will: the sixth Earl of Warren

Rich. nat. Son of K. John took the Name of Warren = Rohesia dau. & heir, of Fulbert de Dover.

.....Warren of Grafton & of Fife Hide in Wilts. = Margery dau. & heir, of Roger Benger.

.....Warren of Fife Hide = ...dau. of

Wm. Warren of Fife Hide Temp. Edw II. = Christian dau. of .....

John Warren.

Tho. Warren of Penstey = Cecily dau. of .....

Tho. Warren of Penstey = Alice.....

William Warren, of Fife Hide = Isabell dau. of Sr. John Rivers.

John Warren, sec. Son.

Maud.

John Warren, Parson of Elsorton Temp. Rich II.

William Warren, of Fife Hide Temp. Edw. III. = Helvisia, daughter of Ralph Rusel

John Warren, Temp. Rich. II. and Hen. IV. = Joan, dau. of Philip Sturney.

Edmd. Warren. = Ann, dau. of John Skilling, of Draycote

John Warren.

Richard Warren Temp. Hen. VI. = Margaret, dau. of Henry Seymour

Thomas Warren, = Joan dau. of Sr. George Darrell, of Litcote

John Warren. = Alice, dau. & heir of Peter Pipe.

William Warren.

Edmund Warren.

Rich.d Warren

Ann, mar. Jn. Berwick.

Geo. Warren.

Anth. Warren S.P.

First Wife Cathe. dau. of .....Bordnut

John Warren. = Scond Wife ..... = dau. of ....Dallison.

Third Wife ..... dau. of .... Bennet.

George, Richard, & others.

Arthur Warren. = Alice, dau and heir of Wm. Lawrence of Worcester.

three Daughters.

William Warren. = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Brook.

navy of ſhips to aſſiſt his ſon Lewis) and ſent his head for a token to king Henry III. his half brother.*

Robert of Glouceſter in his *Chronicle*,† ſais, that the French ſuccors were about an hundred ſhips full, and that Sir Richard Fitz le Rei (the kinge's ſone Jon) with ſeveral other knights,

" Geve hom bataile in the ſe, that was ſone iſene.
" Uor Sir Euſtas the Moine was there to dethe ido,
" And mani other of France, and thez weze inome al ſo
" Ten grete loudinges, and otheze mani on."

And a few lines after,

" Sir Richard Fitz le Rei, of wan we ſpeke bivoze,
" Gentil man was inou, thei he weze a baſt iboze.
" Uor the eyles daughtez of Wareine is gode modez was,
" And is fader the king Jon, and bizete him a porchas.
" Sire Moriſſe of Berkeleye wedded ſuththe bicas
" Is doztez, and bizet on hize the knizt Siz Tomas."

Sandford, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory*,‡ has taken notice of this Richard, ſaying, that he married Roheſia, daughter and heireſs of Fulbert de Dover, from which match ſprung ſeveral reſpectable families there mentioned. He hath alſo engraved a ſeal of this Richard's,‖ whereon

* Matthew Paris under the year 1217. † P. 515.
‡ Book II. Cap. 3. ‖ Book II. p. 57.

were

were *two lions paſſant guardant*, (part of the royal arms of England) and circumſcribed SIGILLUM RICARDI DE VARENNA, and ſtiled in the body of the deed, *Ricardus filius Regis Johannis*. This ſeal I have cauſed to be re-engraven in plate of ſeals (3.) No. 48. This Richard Fitz-Roy, though he ſhewed his deſcent from the king by his arms, would not part with his mother's name *de Varenna*, which proves the great dignity of the family.

IN an old M. S. pedigree, in my poſſeſſion, the above Richard is ſaid to have married Roſe, daughter and coheireſs of Sir Richard Lucy,* lord chief juſtice of England, by whom he had ---- Warren of Grafton, who had Fifehide in Wiltſhire. He married Margery, daughter and heireſs of Roger Benger, by whom he had ---- Warren of Fifehide, who married and had William Warren of Fifehide, John, and Thomas of Penſtey, who married Cecily ---- by whom he had Thomas Warren of Penſtey, who married Alice ---- by whom he had John, Parſon of Elfor-

* WEEVER in his Funeral Monuments, p. 337, ſpeaking of this Sir Richard Lucy, ſais that Roſe his third daughter was married to Richard de Warren, the natural ſon of king John, as appeareth by a deed beginning thus, *Roſa de Dover quondam uxor venerabilis viri Ricardi filii regis de Chillam*. The original name of Fulbert de Dover, who built Chillam caſtle in Kent, was Lucy. See Harris's Hiſtory of Kent, p. 369. The late Dr. Stukeley (See Archæologia, vol. I. p. 48.) confirms what Weever has aſſerted, adding that this Roiſia (as he calls her) became a ward of king John's, which no doubt was the cauſe of the match.

ton,

ton, in the time of Richard II. William, above-named, lived in the reign of Edward II. and had much land given him at Maidencote in Berkſhire, by his grandmother. He married Chriſtian ---- by whom he had William Warren of Fifehide, John, and Maud. John married Felicia daughter of John Keepenhall; and Maud married John Michell of Milton Lilbon. William married Iſabel, daughter of Sir John Rivers of Wootton, under the foreſt of Savernake, by his wife Roſe, and had William Warren of Fifehide, in the time of Edward III. who ſued John de Cornwallis, for three parts of the manor of Wootton and Rivers, and Roſe, John's wife, for the fourth part of that manor. He married Helviſia, daughter of Ralph Ruſſel, ſteward of the lands to Hugh Audley earl of Glouceſter; by her he had John Warren of Fifehide, who, taking part with Richard II. and being put to flight by Henry IV. was conſtrained to take ſanctuary with the Staffords, at the abbey of Colne in Eſſex. He married Joan, daughter of Philip Sturney, by whom he had Edmond Warren of Fifehide, and John. Edmond married Ann, daughter of John Skilling of Draycote, by whom he had Richard Warren of Fifehide, in the reign of Henry VI. who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Seymour, by whom he had Thomas Warren of Fifehide, ſteward of the houſe of Edmond Beaufort, duke of Somerſet. This Thomas married Joan, daughter of Sir George Darrell of Litcote, by whom he had 1ſt, John Warren, bailiff of Saliſbury for king

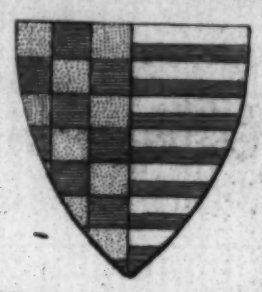
king Henry VII. and there ſlain. 2d, William, who lived in Ireland, and had George. 3d, Ann, married to John Berwick. 4th, Edmond. 5th, Richard, who had Anthony s. p. John the eldeſt married Alice, daughter and heireſs of Peter Pipe of Weck, by whom he had John, George, Richard, and others. John was ſlain at the battle of Muſſelburgh, having three links of his chain ſtruck into his breaſt with a bullet. He married 1ſt, Catharine, daughter of ---- Bordnut. 2d, ---- Dalliſon. 3d, ---- Bennet. He had by his firſt wife, Arthur Warren of Fifehide, and three daughters. Arthur married Alice, daughter and heireſs of William Lawrence of Worceſter, by whom he had William Warren of Fifehide, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Brook.

JOHN SEVENTH EARL,

JOHN and heir of William, was but five years old at his father's death, as we learn from the following entry in the regiſter of Lewes; *Pater ejus, in ultimis vite ſue, de ſecunda Matilda uxore ſua eum genuerat, & etatis quinque annorum poſt ſe reliquerat.*

In 1247, when he was about twelve years of age, he was married at Woodſtock, probably by the king's procurement,

to Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun earl of the Marches of Acquitaine, and ſiſter, by the mother's ſide, to king Hen. III.



Warren=Le Brun.

The arms of this family were *barry of fourteen pieces, argent and azure.* In conſequence of this match, ſome writers have told us, that he was made earl of Suſſex, void by the death of Hugh de Albini earl of Arundel and Suſſex; but this by Vincent is abſolutely denied. Brooke, York herald, had given him this title, on the authority of Walſingham, and of a deed written in 1307, wherein, as he tells us, his grandſon ſtiled himſelf, *John de Garrone, Comte de Surrey & de Suſſex.* In anſwer to which, Vincent remarks, that Walſingham omits this title in another inſtance. He ſais alſo, that in all grants made to him by the king, or by himſelf to any other perſon, after he had the regency of Scotland, he uſed no other title than *Johannes de Warenna Comes Surr. cuſtos regni, & terræ Scotiæ,* adding, that there are proofs of this kind out of Paris, Weſtminſter, Wendover, Knighton, Brampton, Holinſhed, Stowe, Speed, &c. ad infinitum, where the title is omitted. And the ſame he has ſhewn, with regard to earl John his grandſon, not ſcrupling to ſay, that the adding of that attribute, was not his direction, but ſome temporizing-ſcribe's addition, who wrote the inſtrument. He then calls on his antagoniſt to conſider, that though theſe two earls had *tertium denarium provenientem de exitibus*

exitibus comitatus Surr. which was the moſt uſual way of making earls in thoſe times, yet they had not the like in Suſſex. Alſo, that in all ſummonſes of Parliament, in the times of the three kings Edward I. II. III. wherein the clerks were moſt religious to give every one his due, or their full attributes, they are never mentioned with the title of Suſſex, but either *John de Warenna earl of Surrey*, or *John earl of Warren and Surrey*. Laſtly, he endeavors to account for the miſtake. Surrey and Suſſex, he obſerves, were both under one ſhireve, who was to pay to the earl *tertiam partem, & portionem eorum quæ de placitis comitatus proveniunt*, the third part of the profits which aroſe, *non ex fundorum redditibus, ſed ex placitis placitatis*; not of the rents but the pleas; and the common people, perhaps, becauſe that one ſhireve dealt for both places, conjectured that this earl had the benefit of both counties, becauſe his larger revenue lay in both theſe ſhires, wherein, beſides the above, he had *adminiſtrationem comitatuum*, (a ruling power) and might, therefore, ſtile him with the titles of both earldoms.

THIS earl was witneſs to a deed printed in *Lewis's Hiſtory and Antiquities of Feverſham Abbey*,* by the name and ſtile of *John de Pleſſetis* earl of Warren; and in a M. S. belonging to his grace the duke of Leeds, relating to the affairs of the manor of Wakefield, the ſecond earl of Warren and Surrey

* P. 69.

is called *William de Placitis*, which poſſibly may point out the manner, by which this family came by their Engliſh title, namely, by being ennobled, through the grant of the third part of the money ariſing from mulcts, fines, and amerciaments impoſed in the aſſizes, and county courts. *Dugdale*, in his preface to the *Baronage*, ſais, ſome earls were made ſo by charter; the reſt *per cincturam cingulo comitatus*; whereupon the ſheriff had command, to make livery unto them of the *tertium denarium de placitis comitatus, ut ſit inde comes*, meaning the fines, and foreign emoluments which anciently belonged to the earl, the king having the other two parts, according to the laws of king Edward the Confeſſor.*

During the minority of this earl, part of his eſtate was in the hands of Peter de Savoy, uncle to queen Eleanor, for it appears from a patent dated in Sep. 25 Hen. III. that the king granted all the lands of John de Warren in Suſſex, and Surrey, to this Peter, and that he was alſo made governor of the caſtle of Lewes.

In 1248, 32 Hen. III. earl Warren was one of thoſe who met in the general parliament, held at London, when the king was ſharply reproved for his many high exactions, both from the clergy and laity. At this time he was only about thirteen years old.

* Chap. XXXI.

36 Hen. III. he was allowed (as I take it) to cohabit with his wife; and on that occaſion, the following order was iſſued out, relating to her jewels. *De jocalibus faciendis ad opus Aleſiæ ſororis regis Rex mittit W. de Hanhull P. Chacep. & E. de Weſtm. quandam cedulam præſentibus intercluſam mandans quod ad opus Aleſiæ uxoris Johannis de Warenna ea quæ in dicta cedula continentur quærant hiis exceptis quæ per P. Chacep. in warder. regis inveniri poſſunt proviſuri quod omnia inventa de prædictis tam in garderoba quam alibi ſunt parata ad mandatum Regis. Teſte Rege apud Clarendon 9 die Julii.*

37 Hen. III. he obtained from the crown, a charter for free warren (which implies a manor) in the towns, or townſhips of Haldſworth, Halifax, Heptonſtall, Hipperholm, Langfield, Midgley, Northouram, Ovenden, Raſtrick, Riſhworth cum Norland, Rowtonſtall, Saltonſtall, Skircoat, Soland, Stansfeld, Wadſworth, &c. all within the preſent vicarage of Halifax in Yorkſhire.

In the ſame year, as we may collect from Holinſhed,* he was excommunicated with William de Valence, and others, for being concerned in a trifling diſpute between the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop of Wincheſter, but the ſentence was ſoon taken off.

In 1254, he ſailed from Dover to Bourdeaux, in order, no doubt, to join the king who was then in Guienne. His

* P. 730.

adhering

adhering at that time to the king, when his conduct was not agreeable to his ſubjects, has cauſed the earl to be cenſured by Matthew Paris, and other hiſtorians, but the charges againſt him are only general; and 40 Hen. III. he attended, with other chief peers, in Weſtminſter-hall, when the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other biſhops, pronounced, with lighted candles, all thoſe excommunicated, who ſhould violate the two great charters of the kingdom.* In this year he ſeems to have come of age, and for that reaſon, he had the third penny of the county of Surrey confirmed to him by the following inſtrument: *Mandatum eſt Baronibus de Scaccario quod facient habere Johanni de Warenna tertium denarium provenientem de exitibus comitatus Surr. ſicut Willielmus de Warenna quondam comes Surr. pater ipſius Johannis, cujus hæres ipſe eſt, & alii anteceſſores ſui illum denarium percipere conſueverunt tanquam pertinentem ad comitatum ſuum Surr. Teſte meipſo apud Windeſor 6 die Maii regni noſtri quadrageſimo.*

In 1258, when the barons came with a great power to Oxford, to compel the king to ſubmit to the proviſions which they made there, he was one of the twelve lords elected on the king's part, to ſettle matters with the like number deputed by the barons; and for ſome reaſon or other he refuſed to conſent to the proviſions then propoſed, as did the

* Leland's Collect. vol. II. p. 456.

king's

Rembrot del.

Baire Sc.

SOUTH WEST VIEW OF PEVENSEY CASTLE, SUSSEX.

Published as the Act directs August 20th 1785.

king's four half brothers, Ademar biſhop elect of Wincheſter, Guy de Lezignan, Geoffry de Lezignan, William de Valentia, and others. This gave ſo great an offence to the barons, that they forced the king's brothers to quit the kingdom, and having for their ſecurity obtained the king's ſafe conduct, bearing date July 5, 1258, earl Warren, with other noblemen, had orders to guard them to the ſea ſide. The ſame year he had ſummons to attend the king at Cheſter, to march againſt Llewelyn prince of Wales, who had made hoſtile incurſions into the Engliſh territories.

In 1260, as we find in *Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales*, he is put down as one of the itinerant Juſtices in Somerſet, Dorſet, and Devon, along with John de Gray, and John de Wivyll; and it is there added, *Hi omnes* (meaning the whole liſt of Juſtices) *per proviſionem magnatum Angliæ qui ſunt de conſilio regis ad melioratione m ſtatus totius regni aſſignati erant.*

46 Hen. III. an agreement being made between the king and barons, earl Warren was one, who on the king's part, ſet his ſeal, for confirmation of the accord.

The next year he had the caſtle of Pevenſey (or Pemſey) in Suſſex, one of the royal fortifications, committed to his charge; which ſhews either that the king had confidence in him, or that he meant to attach him the more ſtrongly

to

to his intereſt, by ſuch an act of favor. The earl however thought fit to join the barons, then aſſociating againſt the crown, and was even elected one of their chief captains, along with Simon de Montfort earl of Leyceſter, Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter, and Robert de Ferrars earl of Ferrars and Derby; but he ſtayed not long on that ſide, being (as it is ſaid in the *Annals of Dunſtable,**) won over with many others by prince Edward, *per maneria ſua quæ dedit eis.* This aſſertion is not very favorable to the earl's character, but I find it not confirmed by any particular proofs. Let the reaſon however be what it would, he certainly joined the king at Oxford, who beginning to find himſelf much ſtronger, marched to the caſtle at Windſor, which prince Edward had ſurprized, and was immediately followed by our earl, and ſuch of the barons as had ſecretly deſerted the earl of Leyceſter; but before things were brought to extremities, it was agreed by both parties, to refer the diſpute (which was concerning the validity of the Oxford proviſions) to the French king, who thinking perhaps the more to diſunite the kingdom, gave ſentence, that the ſtatutes, and proviſions made at Oxford, as well as every promiſe of the king, or of others for him, ſhould become void, and of none effect. This deciſion appearing too partial in the opinion of the barons, they refuſed to ſubmit to it, and both ſides prepared afreſh for war. The firſt military act, wherein I find earl

* Publiſhed by Hearne, p. 361.

Warren

Warren particularly concerned, was his defence of Rocheſter caſtle, againſt the earl of Leiceſter, who laid ſiege to it with a body of forces from London. The king, who was then keeping his Eaſter at Nottingham, having intelligence of this, marched with great expedition to relieve him; and though the aſſailants had won the bridge, and the firſt gate or ward of the caſtle, by aſſault, and nothing remained to the garriſon but one tower, yet the place was ſo manfully defended, that the king came up in time; for the beſiegers having notice of his approach, and not daring to give him battle, retired to London, leaving only a few ſoldiers behind, which were ſoon after diſcomfited.* Robert de Crevequer having adhered to the barons, with a numerous party of Walloons, was admitted to the king's favor, through the inſtance of earl Warren, and Roger de Leyburne, and thereupon had command to attend the king, on tueſday next after the feaſt of John Port Latin 48 Hen. III. but he betrayed the confidence his friends placed in him, and immediately revolted again.

The earl's fortune ſoon afterwards took a different turn, for May 14, 1264, he was with the king, when the barons defeated him near Lewes. He was poſted in the van of the king's army, commanded by prince Edward, who having attacked a body of the enemy, and broken it, the purſuit

* Leland's Collect. tom. I. part II. p. 455, and Lambard's Kent, edit. 1596, p. 375, 376.

was carried to ſuch a length, that the reſt of the royal army was entirely defeated. Dugdale* ſais that earl Warren did unworthily deſert the king at the very beginning of the fight; but it is a little unfortunate that he ſhould ſay this, and yet tell us,† that after great ſlaughter he (with many others) was taken priſoner. In *Wyke's Annals*,‡ we are more truly informed that *Comes de Waren, Gul. de Valentia, Hugo de Bigot, capto rege, fugerunt ad caſtrum de Pevenſey, & inde in Franciam.* Peter Langtoft‖ ſais,

"The erle of Warenne, I wote, he ſcaped over the ſe."

Matthew Paris,§ (whom Dugdale has followed) after allowing him to be in the body commanded by prince Edward, makes him run away before Edward's return from his purſuit, which is a ſort of contradiction; but Walter Hemingford* repreſents him, with prince Edward, engaging with the barons' army, after the king was taken priſoner, and that it was not till after the loſs of this ſecond conflict, that he fled the ſame day to Pevenſey, where he took ſhipping. Something like this is ſaid by Stow,† *Edward returning is received with ſharpe battell, and the earle Waren, &c. with men of armes to the number of* 400 *habergeons, got then the caſtle of Pemſey.*

* Bar. vol. I. p. 78. † P. 756. ‡ P. 378. ‖ Chron. vol. I. p. 218.
§ P. 853, edit. 1684. * In Gale's Hiſt. Ang. Script. p. 584. † P. 194.

To

To this eſcape of our earl, alludes one of the adherents to the earl of Leiceſter, in an antique ballad, printed in *Percy's Reliques of ancient Engliſh Poetry*.*

" By God that is aboven ous, he dude muche ſynne,
" That lette paſſen over ſee the erl of Warynne:
" He hath robbed Engelond, the mores, ant th fenne,
" The gold, ant the ſelver, and y-boren henne,
" For love of Wyndeſore.

" Sire Simond de Mountfort hath ſuore bi ys chyn,
" Hevede he nou here the erl of Waryn,
" Shuld he never more come to is yn,
" Ne with ſheld, ne with ſpere, ne with other gyn,
" To help of Wyndeſore."

After this victory, the barons (having every thing in their own power) made a grant to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, under the great ſeal, of all earl Warren's lands, and poſſeſſions in England, excepting the caſtles of Reigate, and Lewes, to hold during the king's pleaſure, or in other words, ſo long as he ſhould remain in their power. On this, finding no ſecurity in his own country, and being baniſhed the realm by a public edict of the earl of Leiceſter, he fled (as above) into France, where he ſtayed about twelve months, and returning about Whitſontide 1265, with William de

* Vol. II. p. 4, edit. 1765.

Valence, earl of Pembroke, and others, landed in Pembrokeſhire *with a power of croſſebowes* (ſais Holinſhed) *and other men of warre.** On his landing, the earl ſent the Prior of Monmouth to Hereford, to the earl of Leiceſter, to move for the reſtitution of his lands, alledging that he had done nothing to deſerve the forfeiture of them; and was anſwered, that if he would go thither in perſon, and ſubmit to a trial in the king's court, he ſhould have ſafe conduct ſo to do, which deeming not ſafe, he confederated with the above earl of Glouceſter, (who had deſerted the barons) and ſuch other nobles as ſtood for the royal intereſt, and on the eſcape of prince Edward from his captivity, joined him, and his forces, at Ludlow.

To ſhew that earl Warren was conſidered as the head of this aſſociation, the earl of Leiceſter obliged the king to write letters to all his tenants, that his ſon Edward was gone off to John de Warren, and the barons marchers his rebels, and diſturbers of the peace, commanding them to come with horſe and arms, to go with him againſt them, dated May 30th. Afterwards, he cauſed other letters to be written in the king's name, to his own ſon Simon, that the king's ſon Edward, with John de Warren, (in neither inſtance allowing him the title of earl) and other rebels adhering to them, had

* THEY are ſaid in Dugdale's Bar. vol. I. p. 775, to have been about an hundred and twenty men, horſe and foot.

ſeized

ſeized ſeveral towns, and caſtles, and raiſed new war in the kingdom, and therefore enjoining him to give his utmoſt aſſiſtance to ſuppreſs them.

This ſtorm, which had been gathering for ſome time, burſt on the fourth of Auguſt following, at Eveſham, where the two armies engaging, that of the barons was entirely defeated, their leader the earl of Leiceſter, with many other men of note, being left dead upon the field. This event reſtored the earl to all his former poſſeſſions; and we are farther told in the *Chronicle of Walter Whytleſeye*,* that after this battle, Robert Abbat of Burgh paid earl Warren an hundred pounds, to get his manors of Caſtre, Tinewelle, and Thurleby delivered back out of his hands. Theſe manors, as I take it, had been ſeized by the earl, as lord of Stanford, becauſe the Abbat had been repreſented as inclining to the ſide of the barons; and for that reaſon, the earl's bailiffs levied forty marks of the ſaid Abbat's lands in Stanford, to redeem the Neſſe of Burgh. They alſo carried away all his corn from his manors of Tinewelle, and Thurleby, to the value of ten marks, as likewiſe his horſes, &c. A common caſe during the continuance of a civil war.

49 Hen. III. the earl was ſummoned to the parliament at London, on the firſt day of June, by the name of Johannes de Warenna apud Lewes.†

* Ed. Sparke, vol. II. p. 134—136. † Dugd. Sum. to Parliam. p. 3.

In

In 1266, Robert de Ferrars earl of Ferrars and Derby,* having aſſembled ſome forces at Cheſterfield in Derbyſhire, and raiſed freſh commotions in the ſtate, earl Warren and others were ſent againſt him, and were lucky enough to ſurpriſe him in his quarters, on the 15th day of May. It ſeems that ſeveral chiefs of this confederacy, not ſuſpecting any danger, had gone that day into a neighboring wood to hunt, to the number of twenty-two knights, all under one ſpear; (or having no military weapons with them, but each man a ſingle ſpear)† theſe, as we are told in Stow,‡ "they chaſed and put to flight;" but this fact Mr. Pegge‖ very juſtly doubts of, for there is no account of any of them being made priſoners, which yet would neceſſarily have been the caſe, had they, thus unprepared, been attacked by a ſuperior armed force. Beſides, ſuch an event would probably have given an alarm to the town, and have prevented the ſoldiers therein from being ſurpriſed in the manner related; *quaſi dormientes*, ſais Walter Hemingford.§ Let this be as it will, they certainly did force their way into

* This family retained the title of Ferrars which was foreign, after their advancement to the earldom of Derby in England, as the earls of Surrey did their more ancient earldom of Warren.

† Robert of Glouceſter, p. 564, ſais, "To and tuenti knigtes under a ſpere."

‡ Hiſt. p. 196, edit. 1615. ‖ Archæologia, vol. II. p. 281. § P. 587.

the

the town, putting many of the people there to death, and taking priſoner earl Ferrars himſelf, who was ſick of the gout (a diſorder which had long been troubleſome to that family) and had that day been letten blood. Being thus made priſoner, the earl was ſent firſt to the tower in London, and afterwards to Windſor. *Brooke* in his ſecond *Diſcovery of Errors*,* ſais, that he was impriſoned in the caſtle of Chippenham, where for the obtaining of his liberty, he made aſſurance before John Chiſhull lord chancellor of England, of all his lands except Chartley in Staffordſhire, and Holbroke in Derbyſhire, to Henry ſon of Richard king of the Romans, William Valence earl of Pembroke, John earl of Warren and Surrey, and other barons his ſureties, for the payment of fifty thouſand pounds to Edmund the king's ſon, which not being paid according to the agreement, the prince took poſſeſſion of his eſtate by ſurrender of his ſureties. *Morant* in his *Hiſtory and Antiquities of Eſſex*,† ſais, the original charter of this ſurrender was in the cuſtody of the late Peter le Neve, and that all the ſeals were loſt from their labels, except that of prince Henry, which was a *lion rampant within a bordure charged with bezants*, and circumſcribed + SIG. HENRICI FIL. R. REGIS ROMANORUM; and that of William de Valence, viz. *barry an orle of martlets*, circumſcribed + SIG. WILL. DE VALENCE.

* P. 20. † Vol. I. p. 414.

Soon after this, the king having cauſed the great men to attend him with horſes and arms, for the reduction of thoſe who held the iſle of Ely againſt him, the earl of Glouceſter, inſtead of obeying the ſummons, employed himſelf in collecting a number of forces on the borders of Wales; on which the earls of Warren and Pembroke were ſent to admoniſh him, but they prevailed no farther, than to obtain letters patent under his own ſeal, that he would never bear arms againſt the king, or prince Edward, except in his own defence.

In 1268, a parliament was held at Northampton, where Ottobon the Pope's legate informed the aſſembly, that the Pope was reſolved to publiſh a cruſade in all the chriſtian ſtates, and expatiating, as pathetically as he could, on that ſubject, earl Warren, with many others, received the croſs at the hands of the legate, but as he went not in perſon to the Holy Land, it is probable that he redeemed his vow by a ſum of money, as others did.

The ſame year, a diſpute ariſing between that earl, and Henry de Lacy, afterwards earl of Lincoln, about a certain paſture, they raiſed what forces they could, intending to fight for it; of which the king having notice, commanded his judges, either judicially, or by an amicable agreement, to compoſe the ſame; and accordingly upon enquiry by oath, the

the right was adjudged to Lacy. *Kennet* in his *Parochial Antiquities*,* ſais, this paſture muſt have been nigh to Crendon, the manor of earl Warren, by deſcent from Walter Mareſchal earl of Pembroke.

In 1269, the earl ſent the following letter of protection, in behalf of the nuns of St. Michael near Stanford, to his bailiffs there. *Johan Comtte de Warenne, a nos baillifs de Eſtaunford, ſaluz. Pur co ke nos voloms le vauncement & le profit nos cheres nonains de Sein Michell de hors Eſtaunford (de) vous maundoms ke kaunt ils aneroint meſter de vous, ke vous lur ſeiez eidaunt & conſeillant. Et ſin ul lur face mal, ne damage, ne greuaunce, ke vous le facez amender a voſtre poer ſolom draiture, & eus & lur bens mainteignez enſemente en draiture a voſtre poer, & co ne leſſez mie. En teſmoign de que choſe lur avoms fet fare noſtre lettres patentes. Donees a Grettewell de hors Nichole; l'an del incarnacion noſt. Seign. mil. deus cenz ſeiſſaunte & nouime. Saluz.* The ſeal repreſented his ſcutcheon, *checky or and azure*, on the one ſide, and on the other, the earl himſelf mounted on horſeback; his ſhield, contrary to cuſtom, on his right arm, with his bearings repeated upon it; his body without armor, in a veſt or long robe, reaching down to his feet, tied at the waiſt with a girdle; his horſe, inſtead of mail, covered all over with checks. The circumſcription broken off.†

* P. 270. † Peck's Annals of Stanford, lib. VIII. p. 47.

About this time, earl Warren had the misfortune to commit an action which could not be juſtified. There had been a long ſuit between the earl, and Alan lord Zouche of Aſhby, concerning a certain manor, which coming to a trial before the king's juſtices in Weſtminſter-hall, ſome reproachful words happened between the parties, which ſo exaſperated the earl, that he and his followers, drawing their ſwords, ſet upon lord Zouche, and his eldeſt ſon Sir Roger, in open court, and wounded them both. Some writers ſay that lord Zouche was ſlain; amongſt the reſt, Robert of Glouceſter.*

"So that the erl of Wareine ſlou, atte verſte touche,
"Biuore the juſtiſes atte benche, Sir Alein de la Souche."

Alſo *Nicholas Trivet* in his *Annals*,† *Joannes de Warenna comes Surreiæ & Suſexiæ Alanum de Souche Regis Juſticiarium in aula Weſtmonaſterii, ſubortis inter eos verbis, manu propria interfecit.*‡

Wikes‖ makes him to live ſome time after he received his wounds, but to die in conſequence thereof, *Ingraveſcente dolore vulnerum, febrilem incurrens diſtemperantiam, quia dies caniculares protinus ingruebant, poſt paucorum dierum curriculum expiravit.* But Dugdale§ ſais, in oppoſition to all this, that this Alan and his ſon, were only wounded on that occaſion,

* P. 570. † P. 230. ‡ See Matthew Paris, edit. Wats, p. 857.
‖ P. 92, edit. 1687. § Bar. vol. I. p. 689.

and

and that the father died about two years after, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death, 54 Hen. III. This writer however, ſeems to have fixed the tranſaction, which he ſais was in 1268, about two years before it actually happened, for it appears both from *Wikes's Chronicle*, and the *Annals of Waverley*, that it fell out in 1270; and Dugdale himſelf ſais, that it was in this latter year, that earl Warren bound himſelf to prince Edward, for his appearance in court, to abide the ſentence of the law for his offence; ſo that probably lord Zouche did not long ſurvive the fray.*

AFTER this miſdemeanor, the earl and his attendants, being too ſtrong to be apprehended, took boats, and paſſing over the water, fled to the caſtle of Reigate, and there for a while made preparations to defend themſelves. The king, however, being juſtly provoked at this violent interruption of public juſtice, and reſolving not to let it paſs unpuniſhed, ſent to the earl, commanding him to appear at court, and abide the law of the kingdom; but this ſummons, through fear of impriſonment, he refuſed to comply with; on which, prince Edward with ſome forces, was ſent down to bring him to obedience; and he was no ſooner arrived in the neighborhood of the caſtle, but the earl (perſuaded by the earl of Glouceſter, and the lord Henry, ſon to the king of the Romans) met him on foot, and with great humility

* See Peck's Annals, lib. VIII. p. 49.

imploring mercy, gave up himſelf a priſoner. After this, he obliged himſelf by a ſpecial inſtrument, dated at Creyndone in Bucks, 54 Hen. III. to come to prince Edward in the king's court, and ſtand to the judgment of the ſaid court, and to perform to the king, and all others, whatever his peers ſhould think fit, as alſo the king's juſtices; and not to depart the court, till he ſhould both do, and receive what was rightful and juſt, according to the laws and cuſtoms of the realm, under the penalty of forfeiting all his poſſeſſions in England, to the king and his heirs, and of incurring the ſentence of excommunication, from all or any of the archbiſhops, or biſhops of the land, which the king ſhould make choice of to pronounce the ſame againſt him. On the laſt day of June, he was by the prince brought into court, where he underwent the judgment of the law, and was fined in the ſum of ten thouſand marks; it was likewiſe ordered, that he, with fifty of his followers who had all been concerned in the fray, ſhould walk from the New Temple to Weſtminſter-hall, on foot, and ſhould there take an oath before the king's juſtices, that what they had done, was not out of any prepenſe malice, but only out of ſudden heat and paſſion. In conſequence of this ſubmiſſion, and fine, the king granted the earl and his followers a pardon, as appears from the Patent Rolls 54 Hen. III. m. 7.*

* This is copied in Petyt's Mſs. vol. VII. p. 304, in the Inner Temple Library, preſs 4, being part of that author's works, in his noted conteſt with Dr. Brady, touching the rights of the Commons.

Rex

Rex omnibus &c. Salutem. Cum dilectus & fidelis noſter Johannes de Warrena comes Surr. pro ſe & hominibus ſuis ſe poſuerit in miſericordiam Regis ad voluntatem ſuam taxandum pro quadam tranſgreſſione & plagis Alano la Such & Rogero filio ejus in aula Regis Weſtm. per ipſum comitem & homines ſuos nuper factis ut dicitur. Unde idem Alanus ipſum comitem in curia Regis coram ipſo Domino Rege appellavit—Remiſimus eidem comiti & omnibus hominibus ſuis & etiam omnibus illis qui de tranſgreſſione illa ſeu plagis illis rectari poſſint omnem indignationem & animi rancorem quas erga ipſos conceperamus occaſione tranſgreſſionis prædictæ—Et pardonavimus eiſdem ſectam pacis noſtræ quæ ad nos pertinet vel aliquo modo pertinere poterit pro tranſgreſſione illa quocumque caſu contingente de morte vel alio incommodo prædictorum Alani & Rogeri vel eorum alterius per tranſgreſſiones vel plagas predictas—In cujus &c. Teſte Rege apud Wynton iiij° : die Auguſti.

Peck,* quotes the *Annals of Wincheſter* to ſhew that the earl was cleared of this premeditated malice, or contempt of the king, at Wincheſter, on the Sunday after the feaſt of St. Peter ad vincula (now called Lammas-day) by the oaths of twenty-five knights; and ſo ſais Robert of Glouceſter.†

" — the ſonendai after Lamaſſe biuore the king he com
" At Wincheſtre, as him was iſet, to avonge is dom.

* Annals of Stanford, lib. VIII. p. 49. † P. 570.

" Wid

" Wid him viue & tuenti knizтes thun of ſuore ther,
" That he ne dude it voz non vuel, ne malice biſpeke ez.
" Me in no deſpit of the king, and vor this tzeſpas,
" He zef the king tuelf hundzed mazc, & ipaiſed was."

There is an amazing difference between twelve hundred marks, and ten thouſand, but the latter ſeems to have been the true fine ſet upon the earl, as appears by the following record in a M. S. in the Herald's office by Vincent, marked with a trefoil 101* *Rex theſaur. & baron de ſcaccario ſalutem. Sciatis quod de gratia noſtra ſpeciali perdonavimus dilecto, & fideli noſtro Johanni de Warren comiti Surrie mille mercas de fine decem milium mercarum quem idem comes fecit cum Domino Henrico Rege patre noſtro pro quadam tranſgreſſione quam feciſſe dicebatur in aula noſtra Weſtm. Et jam vobis mandamus quod predictus Johannes de ducentis mercis de terminis paſch. & ſancti Michaelis proxime preteritis, & de octingentis mercis reſiduis de predicta ſumma principali quietem eſſe, & de reſiduo predicti finis terminos conſuetos habere fac. primo termino ſolucionis incipient. ad paſch. proxime futur. Et ſic de termino in terminum, donec finis predictus ibidem perſolvatur. Teſte rege apud Weſt. 7 die Nov. Clauſ. A° 3. Ed. I. pars 2. m. 2.*

This act of the royal favor, is ſaid to have ariſen, from the noble reception which the earl gave to king Edward,

* P. 361.

at

at the caſtle of Reigate, when that king was returning from Gaſcoign.

On the death of king Hen. III. we are told by Matthew Weſtminſter* that the earl was one of thoſe who went up to the high altar in Weſtminſter abbey, and ſwore allegiance to king Edward I. then fighting againſt the Saracens.

Jan. 31, 1273, he covenanted with other great men, under ſeal, as by deed dated at Bologne, to defend the king's perſon, and the rights of his crown, and to redreſs what was amiſs.

When the king had, in the ſecond year of his reign, ſettled his affairs abroad, he took ſhip at Bologne in Picardy, and landed in England on the 25th of July, when Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter, and John earl of Warren, received him more honorably than other nobility, conducting him to their caſtles of Tonebridge in Kent, and Reigate in Surrey, where they treated him with great jollity many days. At the coronation alſo of the king, earl Warren was one of thoſe who turned out five hundred great horſes, for any one to catch who could, (to uſe the words of Holinſhed,†) *as they were alighte beſide theyr backs.*

* Lib. II. fol. 168. † P. 786.

A manu-

A MANUSCRIPT in the Herald's office, called *Records of the Tower*,* ſais, that 4 Edw. I. the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the pariſhioners of the church of Chriſt there, and all who held of their fee, were freed from toll in all the markets, vills, lands, and fairs of John de Warren earl of Surrey, and his heirs, at the requeſt of the king, and for the ſum of a thouſand marks paid by the ſaid king to the ſaid earl; which deed is engraved amongſt the religious grants of this earl. Perhaps this ſum was a farther abatement of the earl's fine. In the ſaid M.S.† it is ſaid, that an inquiſition was taken the ſame year, concerning the value of the tithes of all the tenants, and men, coming to the markets and fairs of the ſaid earl, in the counties of Lincoln, Surrey, Suſſex, Eſſex, and York. Alſo,‡ *Johannes de Warren comes Surriæ de inquir. de theolonio ſuo feriis, & mercatis ſuis in Lewes, Sesford, & Cokfeld in com. Suſſex. Dorking, Gildeford, and Suthwerk in com. Surr. Weng in com. Buck. Rothing in com. Eſſex. Theford, Caſtleacre, Brandonfery, and Trunk in com. Northfolk. Stanford, and Graham (Grantham) in com. Linc. Wakefeld, and Biriton in com. Ebor. p. 4. E. I. m. 35. dors.*

THIS year, earl Warren gave liberty to the burgeſſes of Stanford to chooſe themſelves an alderman, *pur lour common governeur & juſticier*, which alderman ſhould be ſworn before

* P. 336. † P. 271. ‡ At p. 1658.

the


C R

the earl or his ſteward. This grant was confirmed in fee by the king, 4 Edw. III.

The next public tranſaction the earl was concerned in, did him much credit. I ſhall relate the ſtory in the words of Holinſhed.* *King Edward ſtanding in need of money, deviſed a newe ſhift to ſerve his tourne, as this: Whereas he was chiefe lorde of many lordeſhippes, manours, poſſeſſions, and tenementes, he well underſtoode that partely by length and proces of time, and partely by caſualties, during the troubles of the civill warres, many mens evidences, as theyr charters, deedes, copies, and other writings were loſt, waſted, and made awaye, hee therefore under colour to put the ſtatute of Quo waranto in execution, whiche was ordeyned this yere in the parliament holden at Glouceſter in Auguſt laſt paſte, as ſome write, did nowe comaunde by publike proclamation, that all ſuche as helde any landes, or tenementes of hym ſhuld come and ſhew by what right and title they helde the ſame, that by ſuche meanes their poſſeſſions might returne unto him by eſcheate, as chiefe lord of the ſame, and ſo to be ſolde or redeemed agayne at his handes. This was thought to be a ſore proclamation, that a more grevous had not lightly been herd of. Men in every part made complaint, and ſhewed themſelves grevouſly offended, ſo that the kyng by meanes thereof, came into great hatred of his people; but the meane ſort of men, though they ſtoode in defence of theyr right, yet*

* P. 789.

it avayled them but litle, bycauſe they had no evidence to ſhew, ſo that they were conſtrained to be quiet wyth loſſe rather than to ſtrive agaynſte the ſtreame. Many were thus called to anſwere, till at lengthe the lorde John Warren earle of Surrey, a man greatly beloved of the people, perceyving the king to have caſte his net for a praye, and that there was not one whyche ſpake againſt him, determined to ſtand againſt thoſe ſo bitter, and cruell proceedings, and therfore being called afore the juſtices aboute this matter, he appeared, and being aſked by what right he held his landes, he ſodenly drawing forth an olde ruſty ſworde; by this inſtrument (ſayd he) doe I hold my landes, and by the ſame I entende to defende them. "Our aunceſtours comming "into this realme with William Conquerour, conquered "theyr lands with the ſworde, and wyth the ſame will I "defende me from all thoſe that ſhall be aboute to take "them from mé; he did not make a conqueſte of this "realme alone, our progenitors were with him as partici-"pators, and helpers with him." *The kyng underſtoode into what hatred of his people by this meanes hee was fallen, and therefore to avoyde civill diſſention, and war that mighte thereby enſue, he left off his begun practice: ſo that the thing which generally ſhuld have touched, and bene hurtfull to all men, was nowe ſodeinly ſtayed by the manhood, and couragiouſe ſtoutneſſe only of one man the forſaid earle.*

In an old M. S. in my poſſeſſion, the earl's anſwer is put down in the following very expreſſive manner. *Produxit in medium, gladium antiquum evaginatum, & ait, Ecce Domini mei, ecce meum warrantum! Anteceſſores mei vero cum Willielmo baſtardo venientes, conqueſti ſunt terras ſuas gladio, & eaſdem gladio defendam a quocunque eas occupare volente; non enim Rex terram per ſe devicit, & ſubjecit, ſed progenitores noſtri fuerunt cum eo participes, & coadjutores.* This was the original of that motto, which was inſcribed about ſome ancient ſeals of arms, belonging to the Warrens of Poynton in Cheſhire, viz. *Gladio vici, gladio teneo, gladio tenebo*; the laſt word of which is the preſent motto of the family.

A fine hiſtorical picture, painted by Pine, repreſenting this remarkable event, is in the hands of Sir George Warren, who hath cauſed a print to be taken from it for the uſe of this work.

In *Stowe's Chronicle*,* and in *Burton's Leiceſterſhire*,† it is ſaid that the earl of Warren wounded Alan le Zouch on the above occaſion, referring to *Wike's Annals*, but that writer ſais no ſuch thing, and it is not very eaſy to account for the miſtake.

The author of *Britiſh Remains, or a Collection of Antiquities relating to the Britons*, ſais, that after king Edward

* P. 198. † P. 16.

the Firſt had ſettled Wales, perceiving that great troubles, and irregularities aroſe from the local juriſdiction of the lords marchers, attempted to queſtion by a quo warranto, their tenures, and liberties, but this anſwer of earl Warren, *who was a principal lord marcher*, put a ſtop thereto. The proceedings however being general throughout the whole kingdom, do not ſeem favorable to this opinion; nor does it appear that earl Warren could then be looked upon as a lord marcher at all, for the grant of his Welſh eſtates was ſubſequent to that event.

How far the hiſtorian's obſervation may be true, that the earl's ſpirited behavior put a ſtop to the king's proceedings, I will not ſay; it ſeems as if they were on ſome account or other delayed; the attack however was ſoon after renewed, for at the pleas of aſſiſes and jurats before John de Reygate, and his aſſociates, the juſtices itinerants in the County of Suſſex, on the morrow of St. John Baptiſt, 7 Edw. I. (which was the year after the above remarkable anſwer is ſaid to have been given) earl Warren was ſummoned by name, to ſhew by what warrant he claimed to have free warren, and free chace in the towns of Wurthe,* Diche-

* The late rector, Mr. Hampton, ſaid that the church of Worthe in Suſſex (which is half way between Lewes and Reigate) was founded by one of the earls of Warren. The arms of the family are there painted on glaſs.

nyng,

nyng, Clayton,* Wytham, *(Wycham,)* Cokefeld, Kyme, *(Kymere,)* Strele, *(Strete,)* Dalecombe, *(Balecombe,)* Plempton, *(Plompton,)* Chaggel, *(Chayley,)* Hertinglegh, *(Ardingleigh,)* Hedlegh, *(Hodlegh,)* Lyndefend, *(Lyndfeld,)* Weſtmeſton, Wenham, Newyk, Bercomp, Haunnes, *(Hammes,)* Benham, Swambergh, *(Swanburgh,)* Kyngeſtemer, *(Kyngeſton juxta mare,)* Iford, Weſtake, *(Weſtoke,)* Hundeſdon, *(Hounſdean,)* Smythewyk, Holinſtrode, *(Holinſtrow,)* Radmel, Pydingho, Toteleſcombe, *(Teleſcombe,)* Sutheſe, Methyng, *(Mechyng,)* Middleburgh, Iweneſme, *(Iwoneſmere,)* Ovyngden, Falmere, Boureme, *(Bouremere,)* Pecham, Brigelmeſton, *(Brighthelmſton,)* Slagham, Boleyn, *(Boleney,)* Herſt, Mediam, *(Medlam,)* Cranlegh, *(Craulegh,)* Wyndleſham, Hangleton, Adelingworth, *(Atlingworth,)* Blackington, *(Blachington,)* Wyke, Wyteden, Twyny, *(Twynyng,)* Ponyng, *(Poynings,)* Newetembre, Sadeleſcombe, Pycombe, Pynkeden, Porteſlade, Aldrington, Farncombe, Meleſcombe, *(Moleſcombe* alias Mouſecombe,) Abburton, Folking, Parkyng, *(Perching,)* Sandes, Hedeſnell, Leſefend, *(Leſefeld,)* and la Fend, *(Feld,)* in that county, &c. William de Gyſelingham, who ſued for the king, ſaid that William de Warren, father of the aforeſaid earl, had occupied over the late king Henry, the warren

† THERE are ſeveral miſtakes of letters, and miſnomers in the names made by the tranſcriber of this record, and ſome probably in the record itſelf, to part of which the modern names are here put, but others are unknown at this day.

and

and chace in the foreſaid towns, and that the earl held them ſo occupied, to a thouſand pounds damage of the king. The earl in his defence alledged, that William de Warren his father (whoſe heir he was) held the barony and honor of Lewes, with the fee, and with all the liberties, warrens, chaces, &c. and that all the foreſaid liberties had been annexed to that barony and honor; the which barony and honor, the ſaid William held of the king in capite, and in mediety, (immediately) by virtue of which honor, the ſaid king received his homage; and the ſaid William in his homage died ſeiſed of the warren and chace, with all the liberties aforeſaid, to the ſaid barony, and honor annexed; after whoſe deceaſe, the ſaid barony and honor came to the hand of the ſaid king Henry, by reaſon of the wardſhip of him John, for that he was under age, and in all the time of the wardſhip aforeſaid, for ſeventeen years* and upwards, the ſaid king was in the ſeiſin of the ſaid warrens and chaces, as belonging to the barony, and honor aforeſaid; and when he attained unto his age, the ſaid king Henry reſtored to him the ſaid barony, and honor, with all the liberties aforeſaid, in the ſame ſtate, wherein the aforeſaid William his father died thereof ſeiſed. Alſo that the ſaid king Henry, for the barony, and honor aforeſaid, with their appurte-

* According to this, the above earl was not quite four years old at his father's death in 1240, though the Lewes regiſter (ſee the beginning of this earl's life) ſais he was five.

nances,

nances, received his homage; he therefore demanded judgment, if the aforeſaid king Edward in himſelf, againſt himſelf, for the reaſon aforeſaid, ought not to be warrant for him; but in court it was adjudged that thoſe pleas might not be allowed; whereupon he was impleaded to anſwer afreſh. Afterwards, the earl came in the octaves of St. Martin, at Cyceſter, and ſaid that in Worth, Cokefeld, and Dychenyng he had parks, and aſked if the king had any claim in the ſaid parks; to which William de Gyſelingham ſaid that for the preſent he claimed nothing therein. And touching the other places, and towns, where the king claimed the foreſaid warrens and chaces, the earl ſaid, that all his anceſtors always faithfully ſtuck to the ſide of the kings of England, and that when Normandy was loſt, they were *earls of Warren in Normandy*, and would for no loſs of their lands in thoſe parts, adhere to the ſide of the kings of France, for which reaſon they were deprived of their lands there, and on this account, John king of England gave the aforeſaid lands to his (the ſaid earl's) anceſtors, in name of a recompence, for what they had loſt in Normandy, and granted, that they and their heirs ſhould have all their lands, given them by the king himſelf, and all which they ſhould afterwards acquire to themſelves, in warrennage (i. e. having free warren therein) becauſe of their ſurname *de Warrenna*; adding, that William his father, before ever king Henry came to the crown, had all the aforeſaid

aforeſaid warrens and chaces; ſo that no entry was made over the ſaid king, nor had any been made over king Edward; for the truth of which he deſired that enquiry might be made, and William de Gyſelingham deſiring the ſame, it was commanded the ſheriff, that parties being attached, he ſhould cauſe an election of jurats to be made before him, which was by mutual conſent done, and they, conſiſting of ſix knights and ſix lords of towns, upon their oaths, ſaid that William de Warren earl of Surrey, father of the then earl, before ever king Henry, father of the then king, was crowned king of England, had all the foreſaid chaces, warrens, and liberties as appurtenances to the honor and barony of Lewes, and that the ſaid earl William occupied, and uſurped nothing over the ſaid king Henry, nor earl John over king Edward. They ſaid alſo, that in the town of Alberton, (ſo much of it as was of the fee of William de Brews) and at Lyndefend, (ſo much of it as was of the fee of the archbiſhop of Canterbury) the foreſaid earl had not, nor claimed to have chace, or warren. They likewiſe found that the foreſaid William earl Warren, made uſe of all the foreſaid chaces, and warrens, in the foreſaid towns, before ever the ſaid king Henry was crowned, excepting the fees of William de Brews, and the archbiſhop as above; and that nothing was occupied over the above-mentioned kings. Whereupon it was adjudged, that the

the king ſhould ſeize nothing by his writ, for the preſent, and the earl had no charge to appear on any other day.*

THE above, is the ſubſtance of the earl's diſpute with the crown, about his lands in Suſſex. There is alſo in *Peck's Annals*,† an account of that which happened in Lincolnſhire, taken from the pleas of the crown at Lincoln, 9 Edw. I. in which the jurats for the wapentake of Neſſe ſaid, that John de Warren earl of Surrey, did not permit the bailiffs of the king, to enter into his town of Stanford, to make ſeiſin, or diſtreſſes for the debt of the king, but claimed to have return of writs, and other liberties, viz. aſſize of bread and beer, gallows, &c. and they knew not by what warrant. Therefore the ſheriff was commanded to cauſe him to appear, within fifteen days after the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, to ſhew his warrant. He was again preſented, for that the bailiff of Neſſe was wont to make, as well in the borough of Stanford, as without, all executions of writs and amercements, till one Thomas de Boulton, whilſt the borough was in his hands, would not ſuffer the bailiffs of the king to enter the ſaid borough, and that for ſixteen years laſt paſt. In the octaves of Trinity term the ſame year, the earl having been ſummoned to anſwer the king, touching a plea, by what warrant he claimed to have his coroners, priſon, market, fair, tronage, peſage, and a certain toll

* Peck's Annals, lib. IX. p. 5. † Lib IX. p. 10.

called thurtol, in Stanford and Grantham, without licence, or will of the king; he pleaded, that as to coroners and priſon in the town of Grantham, he claimed nothing but within the liberties only. He claimed alſo market, fair, weyſt, gallows, and thurtol in the ſaid town; for that the king (Edward) by a like grant held the town aforeſaid, and king Henry his father, and alſo for that they who had held the ſaid town, for a great many years paſt, had all the foreſaid particulars. As to the town of Stanford, he claimed tronage by the grant of king Hen. III. who on that account granted him his charter, in the fifty-third year of his reign, as appears from the M. S. in the Herald's office, called *Records of the Tower.** The priſon he owned to be the king's, but that he had the hereditary keeping thereof. The coroners, market, fair, weyſt, gallows, and thurtol, he ſaid the king had entire, whilſt he held the town of Stanford, and that afterwards he the ſaid king, feoffed him the ſaid earl, in that town, to hold as freely and entirely, as he the ſaid king (then commonly called lord Edward) held it, when the ſaid charter of feoffment was made; alſo that king Henry, and earl William, whilſt they ſucceſſively held the ſaid town, enjoyed the ſaid liberties entire.

On this, Gilbert de Thornton, who ſued for the king, demanded judgment as to market, fair, weyſt, and gallows,

* P. 632.

which

which he claimed in Grantham, whether a late ſeiſin could be a ſufficient warrant to the earl, for thoſe things which merely belonged to the crown. As to priſon in the town of Stanford, concerning which the earl anſwered nothing, ſave that he claimed the keeping thereof, but touching which keeping, no plea or defence was made, he deſired judgment for the king againſt the earl, as one unable to make good his claim. As to coroners, market, fair, weyſt, and gallows, which he claimed of old in the town of Stanford, as theſe liberties might belong more eſpecially to the crown, he deſired judgment thereof, if a late ſeiſin could be to the earl a ſufficient warrant. And as to thurtol in either town, the ſaid Gilbert demanded judgment thereof, as the earl did not ſhew from what perſons, merchandizes, or in what places, or what, or how much toll of this ſort he might take, and becauſe the earl did not produce his charter for tronage. At the end, the earl, at his requeſt, had a day in the morrow of the cloſe of Eaſter given him, to ſhew his charter, with liberty to make ſuch farther reply, as to him ſhould ſeem proper. But how judgment was given is not put down.

About the ſame time, it appears from the pleas of aſſizes and jurats at the borough of Scarbrough, that this earl was ſummoned to anſwer, by what warrant he claimed gallows, and aſſize of bread and beer, and of meaſures, pleas de vetito namio, and for ſhedding of blood, and waif at Coningſburgh;

and alſo by what warrant he claimed to have free warren, and his lands quit from ſuit, in Brampton, and elſewhere; alſo why he appropriated to himſelf as a foreſt, half the wood of Soothill, all the wood of Dewſbury, and all the diviſions of Halifax, Skircote, Ovenden, Haldeſworth, Miggeley, Wadeſworth, Heptonſtall, Saltonſtall, Rottenſtall, Stansfeld, Langfeld, and elſewhere in his lands; by what warrant likewiſe, he refuſed to permit the king's bailiffs to enter his lands, to perform their offices, except his own bailiffs were preſent.

THE earl came, and ſaid that he claimed gallows at Coningſburgh, and Wakefeld, and the power of doing what belonged to a gallows, in all his lands and fees; and that he and all his anceſtors had uſed the ſame from time immemorial. He claimed to have the aſſize of bread and beer in the ſaid manors, becauſe there had been a market, and one fair, at Wakefeld, from immemorial time; and he had alſo another fair there by charter of king Henry III. which he produced in evidence. He claimed likewiſe the aſſize of bread and beer elſewhere, throughout his whole lands and fees, and the power of puniſhing tranſgreſſions againſt the ſame, at Wakefeld and Coningſburgh, and that he and his anceſtors had uſed the ſame from time immemorial. And as to the ſettling of meaſures, he claimed to have the ſtandard of all meaſures at Wakefeld, from the king's marſhals and bailiffs,

bailiffs, at their coming, and by that ſtandard to regulate all the meaſures, in all his lands and fees; yet ſo that the ſaid marſhals and bailiffs, at their coming there, ſhould have the emendation of all meaſures, where they ſhall find any tranſgreſſion; and after their return, the ſaid earl and his bailiffs ſhould have the emendation of the ſame, till their next coming; and this he ſaid, that he and his anceſtors had uſed time immemorial. Concerning the pleas de vetito namio, he claimed nothing; but claimed to have the pleas for ſhedding of blood, in form of ſimple tranſgreſſion; yet ſo that there be no appeal from thence, or nothing found againſt the king's peace; and this, he and his anceſtors had uſed time immemorial. He alſo laid claim to waifs on the ſame account. And as to the being quit from ſuit, he ſaid that he and all his anceſtors, from time immemorial, were free from ſuit, in all their lands and fees in that county, (York) which were of ancient tenure. With regard to his appropriation of a foreſt, he claimed no foreſt in the aforeſaid lands, but ſaid that he and all his anceſtors had free chace in the ſame, from time immemorial, as well in fees as demeſne lands, viz. in Wakefeld, Horbury, Sandal, Crigleſton, Oſſet, Gawthorpe, Heaton, Chickenley, Halifax, Heptonſtall, Raſtrick, Langfeld, Midgley, Skircote, Saltonſtall, Northland, Riſhworth, Hipperholm, Ovenden, Haldeſworth, Wadſworth, Routonſtall, Stansfeld, Northowram, Shipden, and in half the wood of Soothill, Hanging Heaton, Woodkirk,

kirk, Thorn, Fiſhlake, Donſthorpe, Haitfeld, Stainford, Coningſburgh, Butterbuſk, Dalton, Braithwell, Clifton, Crookehill, Freſhby, and Mikelbringe, unleſs ſome interruption had happened in time of war, or when he or ſome of his anceſtors were in wardſhip to the kings of England. He alſo claimed to have free warren, as well in his fees, as in demeſne lands, which he had of ancient tenure, viz. in Wakefeld, Sandal, Crigleſton, Chickenley, Oſſet, Soland, Halifax, Heptonſtall, Raſtrick, Langfeld, Midgley, Skircote, Horbury, Saltonſtall, Ovenden, Haldeſworth, Foketonſtall, Wadſworth, Routonſtall, Stansfeld, Norland, Hipperholm, Northouram, Shipden, Riſhworth, Hanging Heaton, Woodkirk, Donſthorpe, Haitfeld, Fiſhlake, Stainford, Coningſburgh, Dalton, Braithwell, Mikelbringe, Stainley, Alverthorpe, Meveringthorpe, Woodhall, Eaffarthorpe, and Bethome;* and that he, and all his anceſtors, had uſed free warren in the ſaid lands from time immemorial; and that king Henry III. granted to him by his charter (which he produced) dated 27 Jan. in the 37th year of his reign, free warren in all his demeſne lands which he then had, or which he ſhould acquire; and by that charter he claimed to have free warren at Brampton, which he had purchaſed. And as

* Besides all theſe manors, I find from Kirby's Inqueſt in this king's reign, that this earl was poſſeſſed (as chief lord) of Fixby, Sowerby, Warley, Thurwiſtanland, Holme, Cumbreworth, Flockton, Quick, Normanton, and Altofts, all in the wapentake of Agbrig and Morley com. Ebor.

to

to the king's bailiffs, he ſaid, that the bailiffs of him, the earl, and of all his anceſtors for time immemorial, had exerciſed all the offices which belonged to the king's bailiffs, except what belonged to the crown.

On the part of the king it was anſwered, that the aforeſaid liberties belonged merely to the crown, and that no long ſeiſin, or preſcription of time, ought to prejudice the king; and that the earl had no ſpecial warrant for the ſaid liberties, therefore judgment was deſired, if the ſeiſin could be to the earl a ſufficient warrant. Upon an inquiſition taken afterwards, it does not appear that any thing was found for the king.

It is not hence to be imagined, that king Edward had any particular averſion to the earl, by ſo many actions being ſet on foot againſt him, for he only bore this in common with others; nor had the earl any reſentment againſt the crown, for the trouble, and expence he was put to; on the contrary, he ſeems to have ſtood high in the king's favor. At the very time when the above diſpute was carrying on, the earl was attending on the king's perſon,* for he aſſiſted him in 1277, in laying the foundation of Vale-royal abbey in Cheſhire.

* Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 922.

I SHALL

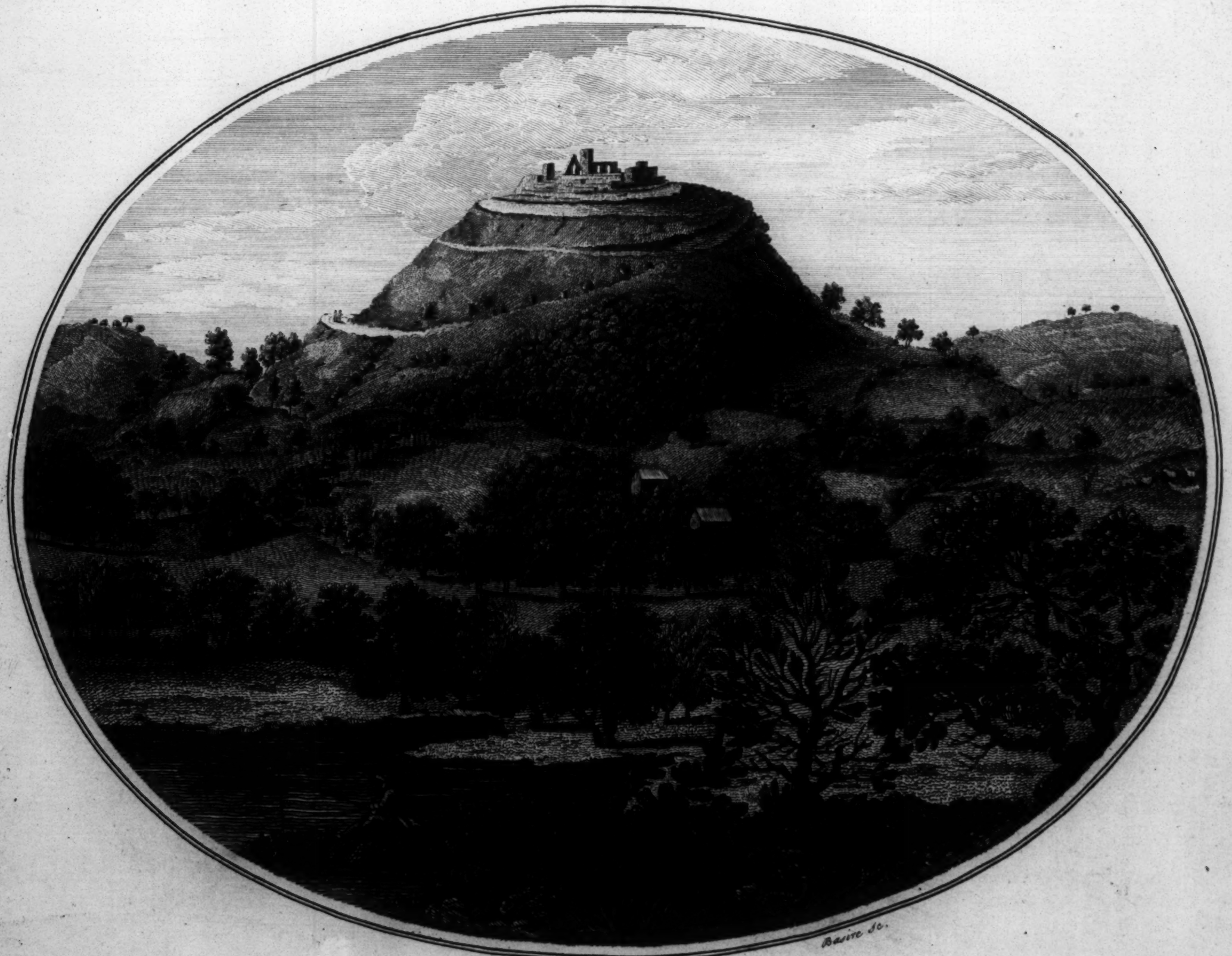
I SHALL here take notice of a deed, written in French, which belonged to the late Thomas Wilſon of Leeds, F. S. A. dated 7 Edw. I. whereby John earl of Warren and Surrey, granted to John Howſon, a meſſuage in Wakefield, the ſaid Howſon paying the annual rent of a thouſand cluſters of nuts, and upholding a gauntlet firm and ſtrong.

ONE of the earls of Warren, is ſaid to have founded a chantry in the church at Wakefield, which was called St. Swithen's chantry.* There is alſo an ancient tradition, that a younger brother of one of the earls of Warren, was made parſon of Wakefield,† and had Dewſbury alſo, and penſions from all the churches within the fee of earl Warren

* THIS note I took from an old M. S. in my poſſeſſion, intitled *The certificat of the moſt Rev. Father in God Robert Archbyſhopp of Yorke and others, authorized by the king's majeſtie, juſtices in commiſſion, dated the fouertenth day of February, in the thirtie ſeaventh yeare of the raigne of king Henry the eight &c. to ſurvey all and ſinguler chantries, hoſpitalls, colledges, free chappells, fraternityes, brotherhoods, gildes, and ſalaryes of ſtipendarye preiſts, haveing perpetuitys for ever, being charged or chargable, and alſo all colledges not chargable, or charged to the paiment of firſt fruites and tenthes, and all the mannors, lands, tenths, hereditaments, and poſſeſſions, with the goods and ornaments to the ſame appertaining, within the countye of Yorke, citye of Yorke, and Kingſton upon Hull, with the yearlely deductions goeing out of the ſame.* This chantry was valued at £4 : 10 : 4.

† LELAND in his Itin. vol. I. p. 42. ſecond edit. ſais that *the perſonage (of Wakefeld) was a great lyving ; yn ſo much that one of the erles Warines lordes of Wakefeld, and much of the cuntery thereabout, did give the perſonage to a ſunne, or nere kinſman of his : and he made the moſt parte of the houſe wher the vicarage now is.*

in



Basire Sc.

DINAS BRAN CASTLE

Published as the Act directs August 20th 1788.

in Yorkſhire, and had a ſtately parſonage houſe built, and a chapel within the ſame.

DUGDALE* ſais, that king Edward bore ſo great a reſpect to our earl, that by his charter, dated October 7th, in the tenth year of his reign, for the more tranquility, and advantage of himſelf, and his heirs, and of the whole realm, (as the preamble thereof imports) he granted to him and his heirs, the caſtle of Dynas-Bran, which was in his poſſeſſion, at the beginning of his wars in Wales; and all the land of Bromfeld, with the appurtenances, which Griffin, and Llewelin, ſons of Madoc Vaughan, either by themſelves, or their guardians then held, excepting to the ſaid king and his heirs, the caſtle and land of Hope, with the appurtenances; but *Enderbie* in his *Cambria triumphans*,† ſais that John earl of Warren did homage and fealty to Edward prince of Wales, in the chapel of the lord John de Kerby, ſometime biſhop of Ely, at London 25 July, 30 Edw. I. for the lordſhips of Bromfield and Yale, and that the ſame earl John, ſwore fealty to the ſaid prince Edward, for the lands in Hopedale.

THE beautiful ſituation of Dinas Bran, is repreſented in the annexed engraving. Some have fancied, but without proof, that this place takes its name from Brennus the

* Bar. vol. I. p. 79. † P. 332.

famous general. It gives name to the townſhip of Dinbren in Denbighſhire, wherein it ſtands. *Leland* in his *Itinerary* ſais, *The caſtelle of Dinas Brane was never bygge thing, but ſette al for ſtrenght as in a place half inacceſſible for enymyes. It is now al in ruine.*

Brooke ſais, that William the Conqueror gave the above eſtates, in marriage with his daughter Gundred to the firſt earl of Warren and Surrey, but *Vincent* quotes *Powel's Hiſtory of Wales* to diſprove that opinion. The words are, *Gruffyth ap Madoc tooke part with king Henry III. and Edward I. againſt the prince of North-Wales, and therefore for feare of the prince, he was faine to lye in his caſtle of Dinas-Bran, which ſtandeth on the top of a very ſteep hill, to the which there is no way but one to come. He died, his children being within age, whereupon ſhortly enſued the deſtruction of two of them: For the ſaid king Edward I. gave the wardſhip of Madoc (who had for his part the lordſhip of Bromfield and Yale, and the ſaid caſtle of Dinas-Bran, with the reverſion of Maelor Saeſneg, after his mother's deceaſe, who had the ſame to her jointer) to John earle Warren, and granted the wardſhip of Lhewelyn (to whoſe part the lordſhips of Chirke, and Nanheudwy came) to Roger Mortimer. Theſe guardians, forgetting the ſervice done by the father of the wards, to the king, ſo guarded their wards with ſmall regard, that they never returned to their poſſeſſions. And ſhortly after, the ſaid guardians did*

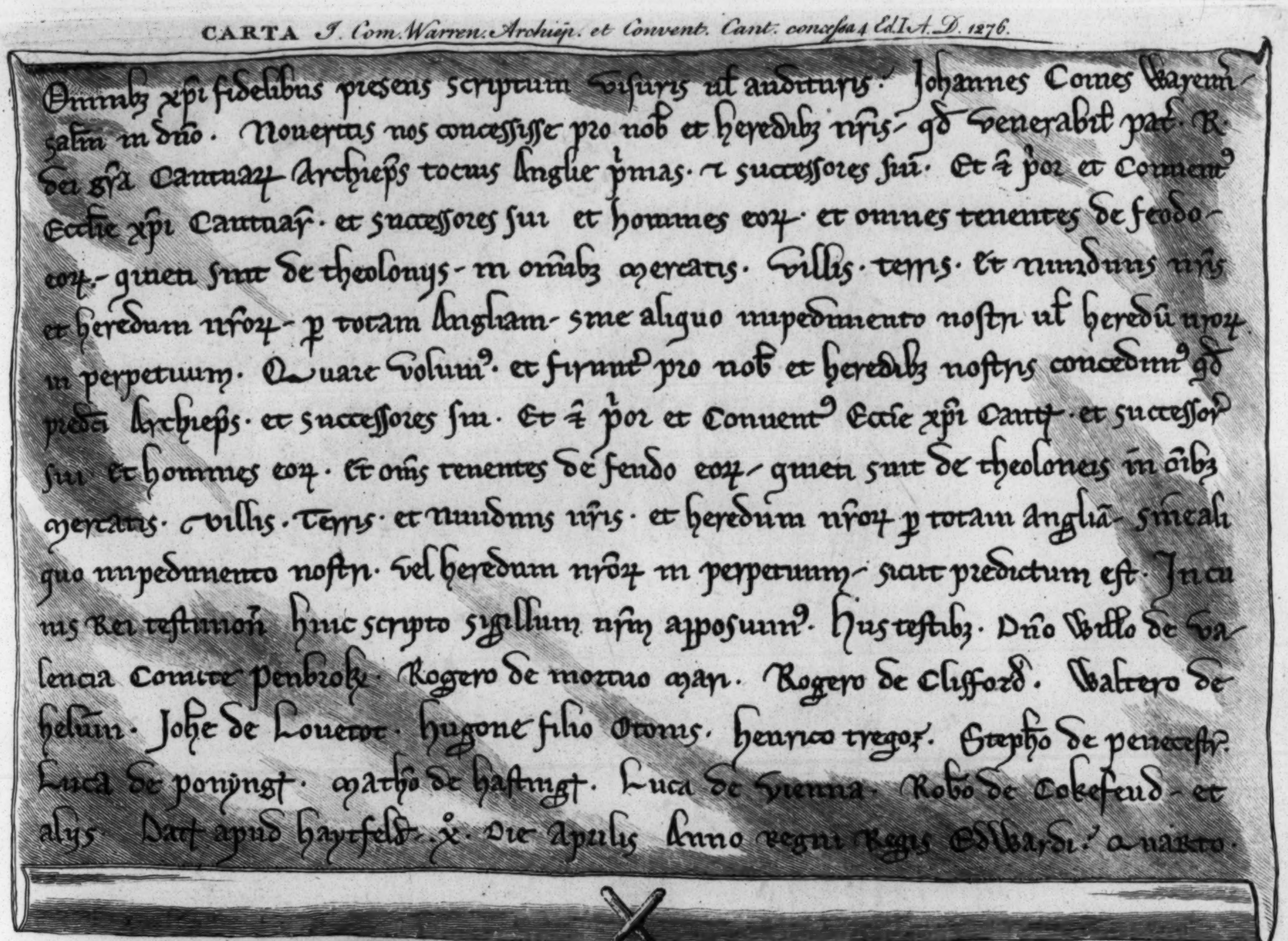
obtain

SOUTH VIEW OF HOLT CASTLE

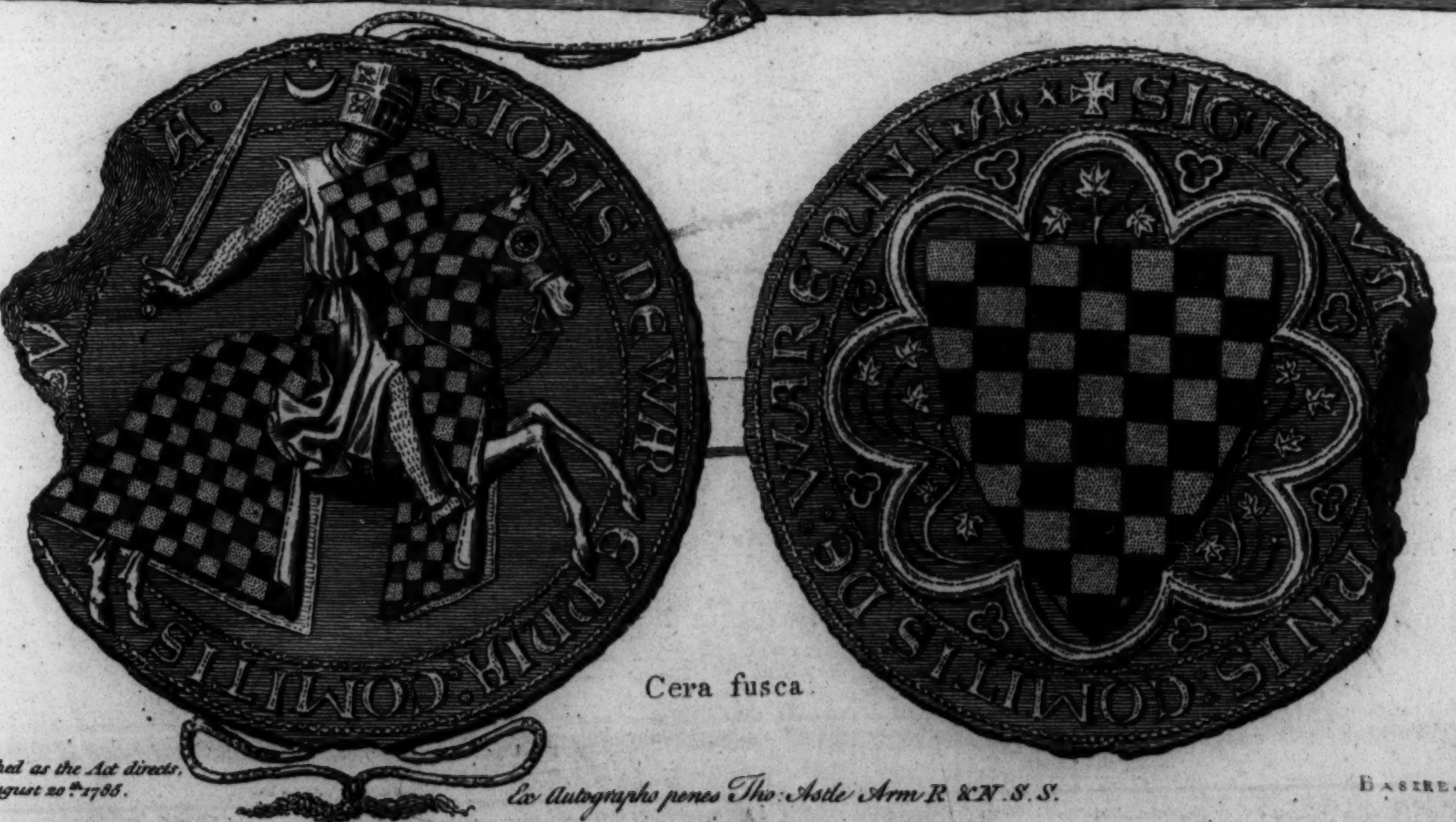
Basire Sc.

Published as the Act directs August 20th 1785.

CARTA *J. Com. Warren: Archiep. et Convent. Cant: concessa 4 Ed. I. A. D. 1276.*



Omnibȝ xpi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris uł audituris. Johannes Comes Warenn
salīm in dn̄o. Noueritis nos concessisse pro nob̄ et heredibȝ nr̄is q̄d venerabił pat̄. R.
dei gr̄a Cantuar̄ Archiep̄s totius Anglie p̄mas. ⁊ successores sui. Et q̄ prior et Conuent̄
Eccl̄ie xpi Cantuar̄. et successores sui et homines eor̄. et omnes tenentes de feodo
eor̄. quieti sint de theolonijs in omnibȝ mercatis. villis. terris. et nundinis nr̄is
et heredum nr̄or̄ p̄ totam Angliam sine aliquo impedimento nostri uł heredū nr̄or̄
in perpetuum. Quare volum̄ et firmit̄ pro nob̄ et heredibȝ nostris concedim̄ q̄d
predc̄i Archiep̄s. et successores sui. Et q̄ prior et Conuent̄ Eccl̄ie xpi Cant̄. et successor̄
sui et homines eor̄. Et om̄s tenentes de feudo eor̄ quieti sint de theoloneis in oībȝ
mercatis. villis. terris. et nundinis nr̄is. et heredum nr̄or̄ p̄ totam Angliā sine ali
quo impedimento nostri. vel heredum nr̄or̄ in perpetuum. sicut predictum est. In cu
ius Rei testimon̄ huic scripto sigillum nr̄m apposuim̄. Hiis testibȝ. Dn̄o Witto de Va
lencia Comite Penbrok̄. Rogero de mortuo mari. Rogero de Clifford. Waltero de
helun. Joh̄e de Louetot. hugone filio Otonis. henrico tregoz. Steph̄o de penecestr̄.
Luca de poyningt. Math̄o de hastingt. Luca de vienna. Rob̄o de Cokefeud. et
alijs. Dat̄ apud haytfeld. x. die Aprilis Anno regni Regis Edwardi. Quarto.

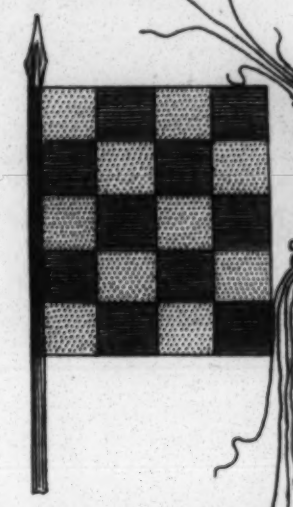


Cera fusca

Published as the Act directs,
August 20th 1788.

Ex Autographo penes Tho: Astle Arm R & N. S. S.

BASIRE. sc.



Iohans li tons Ruens de Warene
De lautre eschele auoit la rene
Viusticier et gouuerner
Com cil ki bien sauoit mener
Gen seignourie et honnouree
De oz et de asur eschequeree
Fu sa baniere noblement
Il ot en son assemblement
Henri de Pexci son neuou
De ki sembloit ke eust fait vou
De aler les escos de rampant
Jaune o vn blew lyon rampant
Fu sa baniere bien vuable

Syr William Warren/

Knyghtes/ .4.
Esquiers/ .15.
Archers/ .15. } .42.
Welshmen/ .8.

Published as the Act directs August 20th 1788.

Basire Sc.

*obtain the ſaid lands to themſelves by charters of the king. This John earle Warren began to build the Holt caſtle,** (of which an engraving is here given,) *and William his ſon finiſhed the ſame. The lordſhip of Bromfield and Yale continued in the name of earle Warren three deſcents, John, William, and John that died without iſſue, and then the ſaid lordſhip deſcended to Alice, daughter of the ſaid William earle Warren, (and ſiſter and heir of the ſaid laſt John) married to Edmond Fitzalan earle of Arundel.*

In the genealogical account of Owen Glendower, at the end of the hiſtory of the iſland of Angleſey,† it is ſaid, that *Griffith and Llewelin ſons of Madoc, eldeſt ſon of Griffith lord of Dinas-Bran, were in ward to John de Warren earl of Surrey, through whoſe practice, as is ſuppoſed, they were both drowned under Holt bridge. Their eſtate being veſted in the king, was given to the ſaid earl Warren their guardian, by patent bearing date at Ruthland,‡ 7th Oct. 10 Edw. I.*

* This caſtle is in Bromfield, not far from Wrexham, on the weſtern bank of the Dee. The Britons called it Caſtell Llew, the Lion's Caſtle; this made Camden give it the name of Caſtrum Leonis. From hence I conclude that an older caſtle than that built by earl Warren, had been here, which had taken its name from ſome owner of it called Llewelyn, which ſignifies in Britiſh, *like a lion*. Some think the Romans had a ſtation here. Mr. Pennant, in his Tour through Wales has given us a view of it in its original ſtate, from an ancient ſurvey amongſt the Harleian Mſs. taken in 1620 by John Norden. It was demoliſhed by order of Parliament in 1646.

† Lond. 1775. ‡ Ruddlan caſtle in Flintſhire.

THIS conduct of Warren and Mortimer, if there was ſufficient authority to eſtabliſh the fact, would caſt an eternal ſtain on their memories, as it would likewiſe on king Edward, who thus alienated theſe eſtates from the right heirs; and any writer would be guilty of a very blameable partiality, who took upon him to defend ſuch atrocious crimes; but, on the other hand, to pronounce them guilty, from uncertain evidence, would be equally wrong. And it appears to me, that hiſtorians have left us too much in the dark, to determine poſitively about it. Caradoc of Lhancarvan expreſſly charging the whole tranſaction to the king's account; and the author of the genealogy of Owen Glendower, only ſaying that *it was ſuppoſed to be done by the practice of earl Warren*. Dugdale, who is ſilent about the murder, quotes a record* to ſhew that Griffin Vaughan, ſon to Griffin of Bromfield, granted to earl Warren, all his land of Yale in North-Wales, which he had as his purparty of the inheritance of Griffin his father.

IN Sir *Joſeph Ayloffe's Calendars of the Ancient Charters, and Rolls in the Tower of London*, are the following.

ROT. WALLIÆ Anno 10 Edw. I. membrana 3. *Conceſſio caſtri de Dynaſbran, & totius terræ de Bromfeld, confirmata Johanni de Warenna comiti Surreiæ. Apud Rothel' 7 Octobris.*

* Claus. 11 Edw. I. in dorſo m. 9.

IDEM

IDEM—Membrana 1. *Quod homines Johannis de Warenn', comitis Surreiæ & Suſſex, de Brumſend, ad mercata Oſewoldeſtre, Whitchirche, & Ceſtr. venire ad res ſuas vendendas poſſint. Apud Rothel', 7 Novembris.*

IDEM—Anno 11 Edw. I. Membr. 3. *Terra de Glyndeverdo, ad requiſitionem Johannis de Warenna comitis Surreiæ, conceſſa Griffino Vaghan, filio Madoci, apud Rothelan', XI Martii.*

10 EDW. I. on aſſeſſing the ſcutage of Rothelan, for the ſervice of king Edward, againſt Llewelin prince of Wales, and other Welſhmen then in arms, the earl of Warren was charged for eleven knights' fees, viz. ſix of his own inheritance, and five for Stanford and Grantham in Lincolnſhire. *Baker*, in his *Chronicle* ſais, that Llewelin ſurpriſed the caſtles of Flint and Ruddlan, and in a great battle overthrew the earls of Northumberland and Surrey. This is ſtrengthened by the following words of Fabyan;* *In thys* 10 *yere the kyng heryng more and more of the unſtedfaſtnes of the Walſhe-men, for to let them of theyr purpoſe to greve hys holdes, he ſente thyder with a crewe of ſowdyours, the erles of Northumberland and of Surrey—the whyche with greate corage entrede into Walys, and made with the Walſhe-men many ſkyrmyſſhes, tyll*

* Fol. 57.

laſtly

laſtly upon Palme Sonday, Davyd with a great power of Walſh-men, met with the ſayde lordes, and knyghtes, at a place nere to a towne called Havardyne, where betwene them was a ſore fyght, but in the ende the loſſe fyll to the Englyſshmen.

THE particulars of this engagement I cannot meet with, but one thing is evident, that at that time there was no earl of Northumberland, and the heir of the family of Percy too young to have any command, for he only came of age between the 15 and 22 Edw. I. The author of *Polychronicon*, ſpeaking of this event, ſais only, that *the falſe Walſshe Davyd aroos agaynſt kynge Edwarde on a Palm Sondaye, and dyde Englyſshe men grete harme and domage.* Holinſhed's account is, that Llewelin *took the lorde Roger Clifforde in his caſtell of Hawardine, uppon Palme Sondaye, the ſaide lorde being in no doubte of any ſuche matter.* Adding, *divers knyghtes, and other that were in the ſame caſtell at that time, and made reſiſtance were ſlaine.* That the ſame fact is alluded to in theſe different accounts is plain, becauſe Palm Sunday was the time in which they all agree it happened; but the whole of it ſeems to conſiſt in David's ſurpriſing Hawarden caſtle; which he might the more eaſily do, as it was the firſt act of hoſtility which had been committed, and no ſuſpicion of that ſort entertained on the part of the Engliſh; it is not therefore likely that the earl of Warren ſhould be there, where he had no command. This ſudden act of violence, gave occaſion

ſion to king Edward to conquer Wales, and to make it ſubject to the crown of England.

In 1283, the earl witneſſed, with others, a charter of king Edw. I. at Makesfeld in Cheſhire.* And in 1285 he was witneſs to an inſpeximus of Edward I. of charters to Great Yarmouth, dated at Weſtminſter, June 12th, 13 Edw. I.† In 1290, we find him engaged, in ſettling the public affairs between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, particularly in obtaining from king Edward, an obligation to pay to the guardians of Scotland three thouſand merks, if Eric king of Norway did not, within a limited time, ſend his daughter Margaret into England, or Scotland. This Margaret was queen of Scotland, and the perſon whom Edward I. had wiſely pitched upon, as a wife for his ſon prince Edward, as ſuch an event might probably have brought on an union of the two kingdoms. This match, the leading men in Scotland gave conſent to, on condition of Edward's giving them ſecurity for certain matters relating to the ſtate of their own country, and the earl of Warren, and five others, were commiſſioned by the king, to ſatisfy the Scots in that behalf. He was alſo in the commiſſion, to ſettle every thing with the king of Norway,

* Monaſt. vol. III. p. 37. in Eccles. Collegiat.

† See Swinden's Hiſtory and Antiq. of Great Yarmouth, p. 761.

relating

relating to this marriage, and was actually in Scotland on his way to Orkney, to meet the young queen, when an account was received of her death.*

In that great diſpute between Robert de Bruce, and John de Baliol, for the crown of Scotland, about 21 Edw. I. earl Warren joined with Anthony Beke biſhop of Durham, in ſupport of Baliol's title, prompted thereto, no doubt, becauſe Baliol had married the earl's daughter.

In the Harleian Mſs.† is the following. *Al Parlament 21 Edw. I. apud Lond. John d'Warren earl de Surrey & Suſſex claime per petition le cuſtody d'Eveſq. de St. Aſaph tempore vacationis per grant le Roy ſur le conqueſt d'Wales & reunion d' ceo al corone d'Angleterre, &c. una cum diverſis maneriis, &c. Et dicitur ibidem & eſt adjudg. per parlm^t. quod omnes terre & tenementa Wallie cum libertatib. corone Anglie annexe fuerunt antequam in manus principum Wallie devenerunt. Et omnia tenementa Angliâ ad quoſcunque epiſcopatus pertinent d'eadem corona tenentur & d'jure corone & etiam d'communi conſuetud. regni cuſtodia epiſcopatum & omnium terrarum, &c. ejuſdem pertinent tempore vacationis ad ipſum regem & non ad alium in regno pertinent. Et licet rex Anglie comiti predicto manerium de Bromfeild cum omnibus ſuis pert. conceſſit non tamen intelligendum eſt ſuper*

* Ridpath's Border Hiſt. p. 167—169. † No. 980, p. 217.

hoc

hoc quod dedit libertates ei & jure ad coronam & dignitatem ſuam pertinentia & q. d'corona non poſſunt ſeperari velut cuſtodia epiſcop. ſive terras ſuas. Et ſic judicatum fuit nuper in caſu comitis Gloceſt. qui in parlm^t. clamabat terras epiſcopal. Landaff vacat. pertinen. infra dominia ſua jacent. per chartam tempore vacation. & non potuit recuperare propter privelegia regni & corone dignitatem ad q. ſpecialiter pertinent cuſtodia epiſcopatuum vacantium & d'ſimilibus ſimile debet eſſe judicium. Ideo, &c.

It is a little remarkable, that the earl ſhould ſet up this claim, againſt a recent deciſion of parliament, in the caſe of the earl of Glouceſter, whoſe right to the epiſcopal lands of Landaff had in a ſimilar caſe been denied him; for ſuch eſtates, it ſeems, were inalienable even by the crown itſelf; for when king John had made a patent, to Stephen Langton archbiſhop of Canterbury, of the patronage of the biſhopric of Rocheſter, that the ſaid biſhop at his conſecration, ſhould do fealty to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and that the archbiſhop ſhould have the temporalties, during the vacation of the See, this patent came in queſtion, and was adjudged to be void, becauſe a baron of the realm muſt of neceſſity hold immediately of the king, and theſe were inſeparable royalties to the crown of England.*

23 Edw. I. he was ſummoned to attend the parliament held at Weſtminſter, and is ſaid, at that time, to have been *in-*

* M. S. Regiſter of the church of Rocheſter.

ſtrumental in the eſtabliſhment of the cuſtom of ſending burgeſſes to parliament. If this was ſo, it may explain the reaſon, why the towns belonging to him, ſuch as Stanford in Lincolnſhire, Reigate, and Bletchingley in Surrey, and Lewes in Suſſex, began to ſend repreſentatives as ſoon as any; for all theſe* made returns 23 Edw. I. and if intereſt could at that time be of any avail, in a matter of this ſort, no doubt but it was uſed; for as this was reckoned an honorable privelege, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that the earl would take this care of his eſtate, where he could. I have extracted this account from the *Notitia Parliamentaria*, but from *Dugdale's Summonſes to Parliament*† we learn, that the cuſtom was more ancient, *Item ſcribitur civibus Ebor. civibus Lincoln' & cæteris burgis Angliæ, quod mittant duos de diſcretioribus, & legalioribus, & probioribus tam civibus quam burgenſib' ſuis.* Dated 49 Hen. III. This was the parliament, ſummoned by the barons who had king Henry III. in cuſtody, to meet at London, when precepts were ſent to every ſheriff, to ſend thither two knights for each county; and to the cities and boroughs, the like number of citizens, and burgeſſes; and likewiſe to the barons of the Cinque-ports, a certain number of their diſcreeteſt men; *this being the firſt time*, ſais Dugdale,‡ *for aught that can be ſeen from any good authority, that the people were thus repreſented, by two knights for each county, and one or two burgeſſes for each borough*; the noblemen, biſhops, and

* Willis's Notitia Parliam. † P. 3. ‡ Bar. vol. I. p. 756.

great

great abbats, before that time, repreſenting all thoſe who held of them. His meaning is,* that the people of England, in their great and public councils, had, from the time of the Norman conqueſt, to the 49 Hen. III. been repreſented by ſuch as held of the king in capite. The reaſon of the change, he takes to have been the danger of permitting the nobility, and other great men, to meet together with ſuch large retinues as were then common; and the great number of the king's tenants in capite, leſt they ſhould attempt to diveſt them of their new uſurped government, in the ſame manner as they themſelves conſtrained the king to aſſent to the proviſions of Oxford.

Cotton, in his *Poſthuma*,† thinks the Commons were firſt conſulted 6 John. Others mention 1258, 1264, 1266, and 1297. But let the reader conſult Dr. *Henry's Hiſtory of Great Britain*, vol. IV. chap. 3.

Whitaker, in his *Hiſtory of Mancheſter*,‡ has ſhewn, that there was no ſuch thing, in the time of our Saxon anceſtors, as an Houſe of Commons, though ſome burgeſſes ſat as peers, among the peers, becauſe they held their lands in capite from the crown; and the ſame ſeems to have been continued after the Norman advent. But this does not affect the enquiry, when ſuch of the commons as

* See Orig. Juridic. p. 18. † P. 15. ‡ Vol. II. p. 169, &c.

had not the above claim were allowed to ſit in parliament. This queſtion it ſeems has hitherto been canvaſſed on party principles, but *in this the cool evening of political zeal,* (Mr. Whitaker obſerves) *we can at once diſcern the object in diſpute, to be merely a point of curious ſpeculation.* Let us look then for a proof of this. Lord *C-md-n,* in his ſpeech on the declaratory bill of the ſovereignty of Great Britain over the colonies, ſais, *To endeavour to fix the æra when the Houſe of Commons began in this kingdom, is a moſt pernicious, and deſtructive attempt; to fix it in an Edward's, or Henry's reign, is owing to the idle dreams of ſome whimſical, ill-judging antiquarians. But this is a point too important to be left to ſuch wrong-headed People—The Houſe of Commons began with the conſtitution, and grew up with the conſtitution.**

In the ſame year, 23 Edw. I. the earl of Warren was appointed to aſſiſt, in ſecuring the marches of the kingdom from the incurſions of the Scots; and for this purpoſe, he had the caſtle of Bamburgh in Northumberland committed to his cuſtody.

The Scots having ſeized upon the caſtle of Dunbar, which ſome of the garriſon had treacherouſly given up, the king (24 Edw. I.) ſent the earls of Warren and Warwick to recover

* See more on this ſubject in the Preliminary Diſcourſe to Sullivan's Lectures on the Conſtitution and Laws of England.

it,

it, who laying ſiege to it, a large body of the enemy marched to its relief, and a bloody engagement enſuing, the Scots were defeated with the loſs of ten thouſand men, and the caſtle was ſurrendered the next day.* *Leland*,† amongſt the *notable thinges he tranſlatid in to Engliſch oute of a booke caullid Scala Chronica, the which a certein Ingliſch man (taken yn werre priſoner, and brought to Edingeburgh yn Scotland) did tranſlate owte of Frenche ryme ynto Frenche proſe*, has it thus, *Patrik counte of Marche with the blak berde, that alonly of al the nobles of Scotland remainid yn obedience of king Edwarde complainid, that the Scottes had taken his caſtel of Dunebar by treyne. Apon this king Edward ſent from Berwike, counte Waren, and the erle of Warwik, with great pour by ſe, and land to Dunbar. Where were taken yn the caſtel, the counte of Menteth, the counte of Athele, the counte of Ros, and ſix barons* (whoſe names are there mentioned) *and beſide* 29 *knightes, and* 80 *eſquier, the which were (ſent) to priſon in to diverſe partes of Englande.* A particular account of this affair, may be ſeen in *Walter Hemingford's Hiſtory of Edward I.*‡ This account makes the army of the earl of Warren to conſiſt only of one thouſand horſe, ten thouſand foot, and an hundred men from the army of the biſhop of Durham; the Scots to be

* This victory was obtained on Saturday next after the feaſt of St. Mark.

† Collect. vol. I. part II. p. 540.

‡ Publiſhed by Hearne, vol. I. p. 95. See alſo Ridpath's Border Hiſt. p. 198.

fifteen

fifteen hundred horſe, and forty thouſand foot; and that the Engliſh even croſſed the valley, to attack this huge body of their enemies, poſted as they were, on the ſide of the hill oppoſite Dunbar. The Scots, it ſeems, were ſoon beaten, and were purſued ſeven or eight miles, almoſt to the foreſt of Selkirk. In the caſtle, this writer tells us, were taken three earls, four barons, thirty-one knights, and an hundred eſquires.

After this, the Engliſhmen purſuing their good fortune, the king of Scotland was reduced to the neceſſity of reſigning his crown to king Edward; and the earl of Warren had the honor to be made governor of that kingdom. Leland ſais, *King Edward being at Newminſtre Abbay, gave the gardianeſhip of Scotland to the counte Waren.* Peter Langtoft,* ſpeaking of this appointment, ſais,

"Sir Jon of Warenne he is chef juſtiſe."

The place of his general reſidence, was Bothwell caſtle on the river Clyde.†

In Sir *Joſeph Ayloffe's Calendars of the Ancient Charters, Rolls, &c. in the Tower of London,* are the following. Rotulus Scotiæ de annis 24, 25, & 26 Edw. I.—membran. 7. Pro

* Vol. II. p. 280. † For a view of this caſtle, ſeé Antiq. Repert. vol. I. p. 68.

Johanne

Johanne de Warenn. comite Surreiæ, cuſtode regni & terræ Scotiæ, quod poſſit fugare & feras capere.

IDEM—Memb. 6.—Quod vicecomites & ſinguli de comitatu Cumbr. & Weſtmerl. intendant Johanni de Warenna cuſtodi terræ Scotiæ, cum equis, & armis, & toto poſſe.

IDEM—Memb. 6. dorſo—Pro Johanne de Warenn. comite Surreiæ cuſtode regni & terræ Scotiæ de feodo.

HE was alſo choſen one of the ambaſſadors ſent to Guy earl of Flanders, to bring about a marriage between prince Edward, and Philippa the ſaid earl's daughter.*

IN 1297, the Scots riſing in arms, under the conduct of William Wallace, the king ſent orders to the earl of Warren, who was general of all the king's forces on the north ſide of Trent, to raiſe the militia in ſome of the northern parts, and to go and chaſtiſe the inſurgents. On this, Henry de Percy (grandſon to earl Warren) marching with the forces of Carliſle to Aire, endeavored to diſpoſe the inhabitants of Galloway (of which country he was governor) to peace; but hearing that the Scots were advanced near Irwine, he marched that way; on which Wallace, and the other leaders,

* See Holinſhed, p. 816.

finding

finding themſelves too weak, offered to ſubmit, on condition of pardon for life, limb, lands, and goods to that time, which Henry thought fit to grant, on promiſes of hoſtages, and articles in writing, if it ſhould pleaſe the king; who afterwards, that he might not be hindered from going to aſſiſt Guy earl of Flanders, conſented thereto. But when earl Warren ſaw that the Scots delayed to give hoſtages, according to the agreement, he aſſembled his army and entered Scotland, on which the inhabitants ſought for peace, and even gave pledges for their future good behavior. All this however proved nothing but a ſcheme to prolong the time, that they might the better collect together their ſtrength, which they did near Striveling (now Sterling) bridge; whither the earl having alſo marched, the lord ſteward of Scotland, and the earl of Lenox came to him, and deſired he would ſtay till they had tried to bring the Scots to the king's peace; but when they could not do it, they returned on the tenth day of September, promiſing to bring to the earl's aſſiſtance, on the day following, about forty horſe men; on which two friers preachers were ſent to the Scots, to perſuade them to peace, but were anſwered, that they came not for peace, but to try the matter by battle. On this, the Engliſh army, through the preſumptuous pride, ſais Holinſhed, of the lord Hugh Creſſingham, preſſed to the bridge, and attempting to paſs it, they were attacked by the Scots, before half of them were gotten over,

and

and thrown into great diſorder, which the earl of Warren perceiving, commanded that the bridge ſhould be broken down, to prevent the Scots paſſing over, which ſaved the army from deſtruction, after the loſs of ſome thouſand men. Langtoft* lais the blame, not on Creſſingham, but our earl, in theſe words:

" Whan Sir Jon of Warenne the ſoth underſtode
" That the Waleis gan brenne, an oſte he gadred gode,
" And went to Strivelyne agayn Waleis William,
" Bot the erle with mykelle pyne diſconſite away nam.
" And that was his folie, ſo long in his bed gan ligge,
" Untille the Waleis partie had umbilaid the brigge.

And again.

" Whan the erle herd ſay, the brigge how William toke,
" He douted to die that day, that bataile he forſoke.

HEMINGFORD† tells us, that the earl of Lenox, in returning from the Engliſh camp, wounded one of the earl of Warren's foragers, on which the ſoldiers ran to arms, and preſenting the wounded man to the earl, demanded revenge, crying out that the truce was broken; but the earl deſired they would wait that night, to ſee if the enemy would keep their word, and ordered that all ſhould be ready the day after, to paſs the bridge. The next morning, above five thouſand

* Vol. II. p. 297. † Vol. I. p. 125, &c.

footmen, and many of the Welſh, paſſed over the bridge, but came back, becauſe the earl, being aſleep, had not made his appearance in the camp. And when he did riſe, as the hiſtorian calls it, *poſt magnam horam*, the foot paſſed over again, but ſtill returned, becauſe they ſaw the Seneſchal of Scotland, who the day before had attended the earl of Lenox, coming with a few men, whom they took to be the meſſengers of good news. However, when all hopes of accommodation were vaniſhed, Sir Richard Lundy gave his opinion, that it would be fatal to paſs the bridge, but ſaid that there was a ford not far off, which they might ſafely uſe, and propoſed, that part of the army ſhould go that way and flank the enemy, whilſt the reſt ſhould occupy the bridge in front; others exclaimed that it was not ſafe to divide the forces; amongſt whom was Creſſingham above-named, who uſed ſuch ſharp words to the earl, that at laſt, he gave orders for paſſing the bridge. But this was evidently done with great reluctance. He ſeems to have acted like a prudent general, and to have put off this deſperate attempt as long as he could, complying only, when the oppoſition became too powerful for him to contend with. For want of attending to this, his conduct has been undeſervedly cenſured; in particular, Langtoft has erred, in ſaying that he lay in his bed till Wallace had pulled down the bridge, for the Scots did not pull it down at all; it was certainly broken by the earl's own orders, and after the Engliſh had three times

paſſed

paſſed it that day. The Scotch hiſtorians indeed * have told a ſtory, with great parade, of Wallace's giving orders to a Scotch carpenter, to ſaw the beams of the bridge half through, which cauſed it to break down; and Guthrie† makes the Scots, after this, to riſe out of an ambuſh, and to defeat the Engliſh on the ſouth ſide of the river; but I look on theſe relations, to be only attempts to magnify the actions of their favorite countryman.

AFTER a miſcarriage, a general, or chief commander, is ſure to have many accuſations thrown out againſt him; amongſt others, Hemingford‡ has diſcovered, that the cauſe of the miſchief done by Wallace, was in great meaſure owing, to the earl of Warren's pretending that the air of Scotland (where he was governor) did not agree with him, and his removing on that account to the northern parts of England, adding, *quod fuit nobis impoſterum fons & origo mali.* That he might leave Scotland for that reaſon, is probable enough, for the ſame author allows, *ſe ibi non poſſe manere cum ſanitate*; he muſt however have had the royal licence for this, ſo that his conduct requires no farther defence.

* SEE Scot's Hiſt. of Scotland, p. 177, and Abercromby's Martial Atchievements of the Scotch Nation, p. 530.

† Vol. I. p. 930. ‡ P. 118.

Drayton in his *Poly-Olbion*,* gives us a different character of him, when he ſais,

And he, all him before that cleerely did outſhine,
Warren, the puiſſant earle of Surrey, which led forth
Our Engliſh armyes oft into our utmoſt north;
And oft of his approach made Scotland quake to heare,
When Tweed hath ſunk downe flat within her banks for feare.

AFTER the above misfortune, the earl leaving in the caſtle of Striveling, Sir Marmaduke Thweng, and promiſing to come to his aſſiſtance, within ten weeks, in caſe of need, he rode with ſuch expedition to Berwick, that his horſe being put into the ſtable of the friers minors there, could eat no meat, but died. Staying there no longer, than was neceſſary for giving orders to put the place in a poſture of defence, he rode to London, to conſult with prince Edward, the king being then abroad. The news alſo of this diſaſter being ſent to the king, he commanded the Engliſh nobility to be ready at York with their forces, in the octaves of St. Hilary 1298, to aſſiſt the earl of Warren, and likewiſe to proclaim ſuch of the Scottiſh lords as came not thither, enemies to the ſtate; but theſe laſt, inſtead of appearing, laid ſiege to the caſtle of Roxbrough, whereupon the earl thought fit to march that way, and on his approach, the Scots broke up

* Song Eighteenth.

the

the ſiege, and departed. Having relieved this fort with neceſſaries, he proceeded to Kelſo, and Berwick, which the enemy had deſerted. Here letters were received from the king, that he had ſigned a truce with the French, and meant ſoon to return, commanding them to make no farther enterprize, than defending the frontiers, and recovering Berwick, till his arrival; on which a great part of the army was diſbanded.

On the king's arrival, he ſummoned the Scottiſh nobility to meet him at York, which not being complied with, he commanded his ſubjects to be ready with horſe and harneſs, at Roxbrough, in the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt next following. Here, amongſt others, --- de Bohun earl of Hereford, high conſtable of England, and --- Bigod earl marſhal, being preſent, they judged it not ſufficient to have the king's letters patents, touching the confirmation of the two charters, &c. ſigned whilſt he was out of the realm, and therefore required that he would then, within his own land, again confirm the ſame; on which our earl, with ſome others, undertook for the king, that after he had ſubdued his enemies, and ſhould again be returned into the realm, he ſhould ſatisfy them in that behalf.

On this expedition 28 Edw. I. the caſtle of Caerlaverock, which was looked upon as impregnable, was beſieged and taken,

taken, the king ſitting down before it in perſon, with the moſt puiſſant barons of the realm. In the Britiſh Muſeum in Bib. Cotton. Caligula A. XVIII. is an ancient heraldic poem, compoſed in very old French, ſoon after the event it celebrates, viz. the taking of this caſtle in 1300. In this are the arms of the commanders, and it contains a ſhort euloge on each, of which as the poet relates, there appeared *Soiſſant et vint et ſept banieres*. The whole may be judged of by the two annexed engraved extracts, relating to the earl of Warren, and lord Henry Percy. A copy of it, with an Engliſh tranſlation, has appeared in the *Antiquarian Repertory*,* of which the following is a ſpecimen, *John the good earl of Warren held the reins to regulate and govern the other ſquadron, as one who well knew how to lead a noble and honourable company. His banner was nobly chequered with gold and azure. He had in his company Henri de Perci his nephew, who ſeemed to have made a vow to humble the Scots; his banner was conſpicuous with a blew lion rampant on a yellow field.*†

THE ſame year he was made governor of the caſtle of Hope in Derbyſhire, as Dugdale‡ has expreſſed it, but it had been more properly called Peak-caſtle.

* Vol. II.

† Quere if *de rampant* in the original ſhould not be read as one word?

‡ Bar. vol. I. p. 80.

HE

He was frequently called to parliament, as may be ſeen in *Dugdale's Summonſes to Parliament*, in which book, there is the following letter;* 29 *Edw. I. Rex dilecto, & fideli ſuo Johanni de Warenna, comiti Surr. Salutem. Quia contra Scotos rebelles noſtros, & notorie proditores, in præconcepta malitia, & malignitatis aſtutia perdurantes, ad ipſorum rebellionem, & proterviam reprimendam, poſt feſtum pentecoſtes proximo futurum, in quo tempore dictis Scotis, ad requiſitionem regis Franciæ, per nos nuper conceſſæ finientur, intendimus procedere, deo propitio, viriliter & potenter; vos affectuoſe requirimus, & rogamus, quatenus ſitis ad nos apud Berewicum ſuper Twedam, in feſto S. Johannis Baptiſtæ proximo venturo, cum equis & armis, &c. Teſte rege apud Lincoln decimo quarto die Februarii.* Here, after *Franciæ*, the word *induciæ* (as I conceive) is omitted, for ſomething is required to agree with *conceſſæ*; and beſides, it appears that the earl of Warren had, a little before this, been employed with Guy de Beauchamp, and others, to treat with agents from the king of France, about granting to the Scots a truce.

The king's ſucceſſes, having put the Scots upon imploring the pope's protection, and Edward having received an haughty letter from Rome, wherein Boniface, then pope, laid claim to the kingdom of Scotland, a parliament was called, at which the barons ſet their ſeals to an inſtrument, aſſerting

* P. 35.

king

king Edward's ſuperiority over the king of Scotland. The firſt who ſealed was the earl of Warren, and the earl of Lancaſter the next, which cauſed *Peck*, in his *Annals of Stanford*, to ſay that he gave place to none but the royal family, but this does not afford a concluſive argument. This inſtrument, dated at Lincoln, Feb. 12th 1300, was engraved with all the ſeals of arms thereto appendant, in 1729, on ſix large copper plates, at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries at London, from two authentic tranſcripts (taken from the original not now to be found) preſerved in the Herald's Office. This is the greater curioſity, as the ſeals of ſeveral of the great families therein named, are not elſewhere to be found.*

32 Edw. I. when the king puſhed his conqueſts to the fartheſt part of Scotland, earl Warren was employed as a commander in his army; and this proved the laſt public act which we find him concerned in, for on the 27 of Sept. 1304, he died at Kennington near London, (ſais the regiſter of Lewes,) and was buried before the high altar at Lewes, in the midſt of the pavement, under a plain tomb, or grave ſtone, on which was written the following epitaph.

* See Holinſhed, vol. II. p. 836. Fox's Martyrs, vol. I. p. 388, edit. 1684. Dugd. Sum. to Parliam. p. 31. Walſingham, fol. 85, No. 10, 20, 30, and Brady's Continuation, p. 72.

Vous qe paſſez, ov bouche cloſe
Priez pur cely ke cy repoſe:
En vie come vous eſtis jadis ſu,
Et vous tiel ſerretz come je ſu;

Sire Johan count de Gazeyn gyſt ycy;
Dieu de ſa alme eit mezcy.
Ky pur ſa alme pziera
Trois mill jouzs de pazdon avera.

LANGTOFT,* ſpeaking of the earl's death, ſais,

"At Bruſtwik opon Humbze ther† he mad ſojoure,
"Sir Jon of Warenne that ilk tyme gan deie,
"His body was redy then in grave foz to leie.
"After the enterment the kyng tok his way,
"To the ſouth he went thozgh Lyndeſay."

FROM this account, one would imagine, that the earl was returning with king Edward from Scotland, and that he died on the road, which is contrary to other authorities.

SOON after his deceaſe, the king, of his ſpecial favor, granted to the earl's executors, writs dated at Kennington, and directed to the ſheriffs of Surrey, Suſſex, Eſſex, Hertford, Buckingham, Lincoln, Northampton, and Yorkſhire,

* P. 327. † King Edward.

that they might have ſcutage of the knights' fees, which were holden of the earl at the time of his death. This was for his attendance in the wars.

In what eſteem this famous nobleman was with the king, may be ſeen by the precept which he cauſed to be directed to the then biſhop elect of London, whereby, ſignifying (according to the miſtaken notions of thoſe times) how pious, and meritorious a work it was, to pray continually for the dead, ſo that they might be the more eaſily delivered from the burthen of their ſins; and that the earl, who had been a moſt faithful, and uſeful ſubject to him, and the whole realm, was then departed this life, to his very great ſorrow; he required him, that he ſhould cauſe his ſoul to be commended to the mercy of God, by all religious, and eccleſiaſtical perſons, throughout his whole dioceſe of London. The like precept was directed by the king to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for his whole province; as alſo to the Abbats of St. Auguſtines in Canterbury, Weſtminſter, Waltham, St. Albans, St. Edmunds-bury, and Eveſham. And for indulgencies to ſuch as ſhould pray for his ſoul, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, as alſo the biſhops of Chicheſter, Durham, Carliſle, Lincoln, Coventry and Litchfield granted each forty days, and the biſhop of Rocheſter thirty days. From hence, one would think, that the earl was a favorite of the clergy, as well as of the king, and yet I find but few grants

grants of his to any religious houſe. The deed of exchange without date, probably belongs to him, mentioned in Burton's Monaſticon,* whereby John earl of Warren quit claimed, and releaſed to the Canons of Wodekirk in Yorkſhire, the ſuit of his court at Wakefield, for the tenements which thoſe Canons held in Erdiſlawe, of the gift of Robert Brito of Deningby, as we learn from the Monaſticon.†

In the ſaid Monaſticon,‡ is an inſpeximus 10 Edw. II. reciting, that John de Warren earl of Surrey, had quit claimed to God and St. Mary, and the Prior and Canons of the Holy Croſs at Reigate, his right in nineteen ſhillings and four pence, yearly rent, and one plough-ſhare, and four horſe-ſhoes with nails, which the ſaid Prior and Canons uſed to pay to his anceſtors, for ſeveral tenements in Reigate, —that he had granted likewiſe to the ſame, forty ſix ſhillings and eleven pence, of a yearly rent in Reigate, viz. of Nicholas de Lynkefeld twenty ſhillings, of William de Cumbe twenty two ſhillings and three pence, and of Gilbert de Parmenter four ſhillings and eight pence, for a maſs daily in his caſtle of Reigate, for the ſouls of himſelf, his anceſtors, and heirs.

In St. Olave's pariſh in Southwark, as we are told by *Strype* in his edition of *Stow's Survey of London*,‖ was a

* P. 313. † Vol. II. p. 41. ‡ Vol. II. p. 346. ‖ Vol. II. p. 23.

great houſe belonging to the abbat of St. Auguſtine, without the walls of Canterbury, called the Abbat's Inn, and was ſometime holden of the earls of Warren and Surrey, as appeareth by the following tranſlation of a deed, dated in 1281.

To all to whom this preſent writing ſhall come, John earl Warren ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that we have altogether remiſed and quit claimed for us, and our heirs for ever, to Nicholas Abbot of St. Auguſtines of Canterbury, and the convent of the ſame, and their ſucceſſors, ſuit to our court of Southwark, which they owe unto us, for all that meſſuage, and houſes builded thereon, and all their appurtenances, which they have of our fee in Southwark, ſituate upon the Thames, between the Bridge-houſe, and church of St. Olave. And the ſaid meſſuage, with the buildings thereon builded, and all their appurtenances, to them and their ſucceſſors, we have granted in perpetual alms, to hold of us, and our heirs for the ſame: ſaving the ſervice due to any other perſons, if any ſuch be, then to us. And for this remit and grant, the ſaid abbot and convent have given unto us five ſhillings of rent yearly in Southwark, and have received us, and our heirs, in all benefices, which ſhall be in their church for ever.

THIS ſuit of court, one William Graſpeis was bound to do to the ſaid earl, for the ſaid meſſuage, and the church of St. Auguſtine to be acquitted in all things againſt the ſaid

ſaid earl. There was alſo over-againſt the ſaid pariſh church of St. Olaves, a large ſtone houſe with arched gates, which belonged to the prior of Lewes, and was his lodging place when he came to London. This was given, no doubt, by ſome of the earls of Warren; and either this, or the laſt earl, in all probability, contributed to the cathedral at Carliſle, for the roof of the choir there is ornamented with the arms of Percy, Lucy, Warren and Mowbray.

In the hands of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. F. R. and A. S. is a grant of this earl, to the prior and convent of Chriſt Church at Canterbury, which is here engraved, and of which the following is a tranſlation.

To all the faithfull in Chriſt, who ſhall ſee or hear this preſent writing. John earl Warren health in the Lord. Know ye that we have granted for us and our heirs, that the venerable father R. by the grace of God, archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and his ſucceſſors, and alſo the prior and convent of the church of Chriſt at Canterbury, and their ſucceſſors, and their men, and all the tenants belonging to their fee, be free from tolls in all our markets, vills, lands and fairs, and thoſe of our heirs throughout all England, without any hindrance of us or our heirs for ever. Wherefore we will and firmly grant, for us and our heirs, that the aforeſaid archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, and alſo the prior and convent of the church

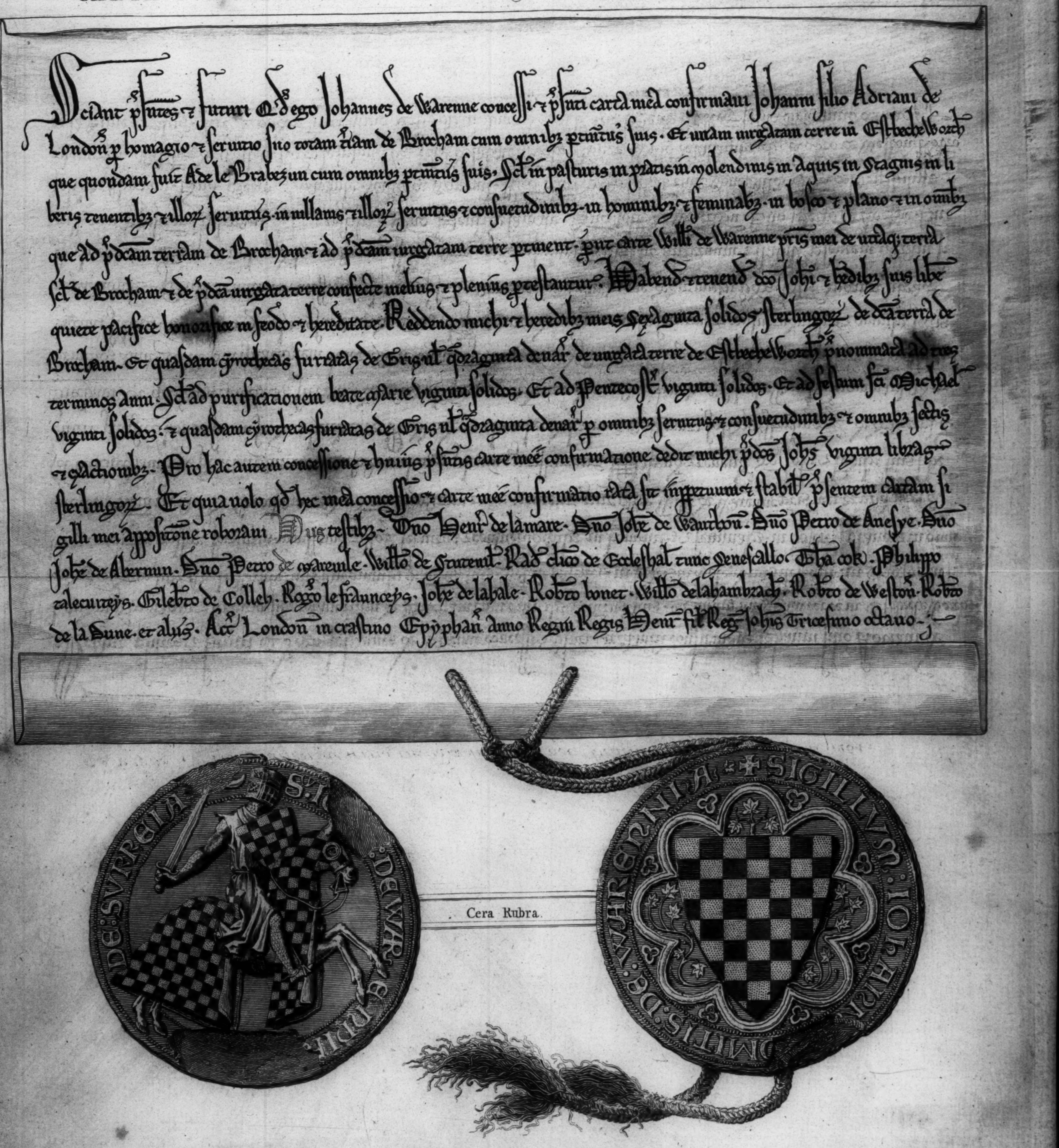
church of Chriſt at Canterbury, and their ſucceſſors, and their men, and all the tenants belonging to their fee, be free from tolls in all our markets, vills, lands and fairs, and thoſe of our heirs, throughout all England, without any hindrance of us or our heirs for ever, as is aforeſaid. In teſtimony of which, we have put our ſeal to this writing, theſe being witneſſes, William de Valence earl of Penbrok, Roger de Mortimer, Roger de Clifford, Walter de Helum, John de Lovetot, Hugh ſon of Oto, Henry Tregoz, Stephen de Peneceſter, Luke de Ponyngs, Matthew de Haſtings, Luke de Vienna, Robert de Cokefend, and others. Given at Haytfeld the 10*th day of April in the fourth year of the reign of king Edward.*

THE reader will take notice, that the very ingenious engraver employed in this work, has expreſſed the colors of the arms taken from ſeals, which did not exiſt in the originals, for though they knew formerly how to paint colors in arms, yet they had not diſcovered how to expreſs them by the different directions of lines.

IN the regiſter book of Lewes abbey are the following charters.

P. 18. A CHARTER, by which the prior and convent of Lewes quit claimed to John earl of Warren and his heirs, all the right and claim which they had *in ſtagno ſcitu & ſecta molendini*

CARTA *J. Com. Warren de terris in Brocham & East Beachnorth 38. Hen. 3. A.D. 1254.*



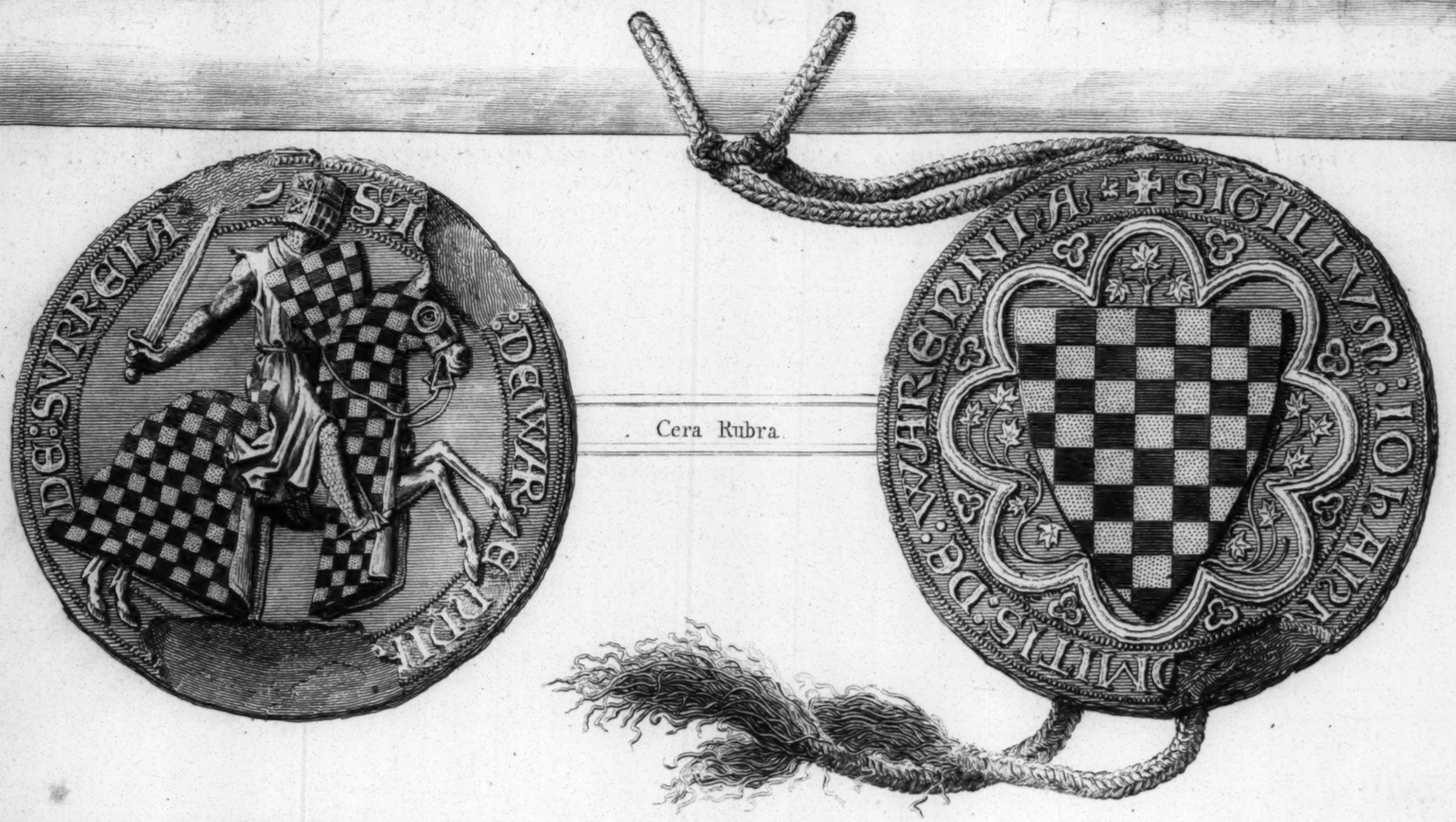
Sciant p̄sentes ⁊ futuri q̄d ego Johannes de Warenne concessi ⁊ p̄senti carta mea confirmaui Johanni filio Adriani de
London ꝑ homagio ⁊ seruitio suo totam t̄ram de Brocham cum omnibȝ ꝑtinentiis suis. Et unam uirgatam terre in Esthechelworth
que quondam fuit Ade le Brabezun cum omnibȝ ꝑtinentiis suis. Scił in pasturis in pratis in molendinis in aquis in stagnis in li
beris tenentibȝ ⁊ illoꝝ seruitiis. in uillanis ⁊ illoꝝ seruitiis ⁊ consuetudinibȝ. in hominibȝ ⁊ feminabȝ. in bosco ⁊ plano ⁊ in omnibȝ
que ad p̄dcam terram de Brocham ⁊ ad p̄dcam uirgatam terre ꝑtinent. ꝑut carte Willi de Warenne patris mei de utraq; terra
scił de Brocham ⁊ de p̄dca uirgata terre confecte melius ⁊ plenius protestantur. Habend ⁊ tenend dco Johi ⁊ hedibȝ suis libe
quiete pacifice honorifice in feodo ⁊ hereditate. Reddendo michi ⁊ heredibȝ meis sexaginta solidos sterlingoꝝ de dca terra de
Brocham. Et quasdam cyrothecas furratas de Gris ut quadraginta denar de uirgata terre de Esthechelworth p̄nominata ad tres
terminos anni. Scił ad purificationem beate Marie uiginti solidos. Et ad Pentecost uiginti solidos. Et ad festum sci Michael
uiginti solidos. ⁊ quasdam cyrothecas furratas de Gris ut quadraginta denar ꝑ omnibȝ seruitiis ⁊ consuetudinibȝ ⁊ omnibȝ sectis
⁊ exactionibȝ. Pro hac autem concessione ⁊ huius p̄sentis carte mee confirmatione dedit michi p̄dcs Johs uiginti libras
sterlingoꝝ. Et quia uolo qd hec mea concessio ⁊ carte mee confirmatio rata sit imperpetuum ⁊ stabilis p̄sentem cartam si
gilli mei appositione roboraui. Hiis testibȝ. Dno Henr de la mare. Dno Johe de Wauthon. Dno Petro de Anesye. Dno
Johe de Abernun. Dno Petro de Marenle. Willo de Hauteuill. Rad clico de Godeshal tunc senescallo. Tho cok. Philippo
talecurteys. Gilebto de Colleh. Reg̃o le Fraunceys. Johe de la hale. Robto bonet. Willo de la hambrach. Robto de Weston. Robto
de la Dune. et aliis. Act London in crastino Epyphan anno Regni Regis Henr fil Reg Johis Tricesimo octauo.

Cera Rubra.

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1783.

CARTA J. Com Warren de terris in Brocham & East Beachnorth 38. Hen. 3. A.D. 1254.

Sciant ps̄ntes & futuri Q̄d ego Johannes de Warenne concessi & ps̄enti carta mea confirmaui Johanni filio Adriani de London p homagio & seruicio suo totam tram de Brocham cum omnibz pertin̄ suis. Et unam virgatam terre in Estbechelworth que quondam fuit Ade le Brabezun cum omnibz pertin̄ suis. Scil̄ in pasturis in pratis in molendinis in aquis in stagnis in liberis tenentibz & illor̄ seruitiis in villanis & illor̄ seruitiis & consuetudinibz in hominibz & feminabz in bosco & plano & in omnibz que ad p̄dcam tram de Brocham & ad p̄dcam virgatam terre pertinent. P̄ut carte Willi de Warenne pris mei de eadem; terra scil̄ de Brocham & de p̄dca virgata terre confecte melius & plenius p̄testantur. Habend & tenend dco Johi & hered̄ suis libe quiete pacifice honorifice in feodo & hereditate. Reddendo michi & hered̄ meis sex & quatuor solidos sterlingor̄ de dca terra de Brocham. Et quasdam gyrofredas furratas de grisis ad q̄tuor & quatuor denar̄ de virgata terre de Estbechelworth p̄nominat ad tres terminos anni. Scil̄ ad purificationem beate Marie viginti solidos. Et ad Pentecost viginti solidos. Et ad festum sc̄i Michael viginti solidos & quasdam gyrofredas furratas de grisis ad q̄tuor & quatuor denar̄ p omnibz seruitiis & consuetudinibz & omnibz sectis & exactionibz. Pro hac autem concessione & hui⁹ p̄sentis carte mee confirmatione dedit michi p̄dcs Johs viginti libras sterlingor̄. Et quia volo q̄d hec mea concessio & carte mee confirmatio rata sit imp̄petuum & stabilis p̄sentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboraui Hiis testibz. Dno Henr̄ de la mare. Dno Johe de Wauton. Dno Petro de Aneslye. Dno Johe de Abernun. Dno Petro de Gravenle. Willo de Fraxeni. Rad̄o de Ecclesiall tunc Senescallo. Tha cok. Philippo ale cureys. Gilebto de Colleh. Rogo le fraunceys. Johe de la hale. Robto bonet. Willo de la hambrach. Robto de Weston. Robto de la Sune. et aliis. Act̄ London in crastino Epyphan̄ anno Regni Regis Henr̄ fil Reg Johis Tricesimo octauo.



Cera Rubra

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1785.

molendini in villis de Meching & Pedingho; and for this quit-claim, the ſaid earl gave them an annual rent of eight ſhillings, for ever, out of his manor of Meching. Dated Dec. 6th, 1272.

ANOTHER, by which John earl of Warren gave to the monks of Lewes, all the meſſuage which formerly belonged to Henry Gerlaunde, in the vill of Suthwerk. Dated at Lewes the 4th of the calends of June, 1278.

P. 25. ANOTHER, by which this earl quit claimed to the prior and convent of Lewes, his right in the advowſon of the church of Deweſbery. Dat. Lond. 10 Jan. 51 Hen. III.

P. 26. A LETTER, whereby John de Warren revoked a preſentation, made to one Hamon his clerk, to the church of Blachington. Dated on the ſabbath next before the nativity of the bleſſed Mary, 1252.

IN this, as in ſome others, the title of earl is entirely omitted.

IN the hands of Richard Barnes of Reigate, Eſq. is a charter of this earl's, of lands in Brocham and Eaſt-Beachworth, which is here alſo engraved, and the following tranſlation added. *Know preſent and to come that I John de Warenne have granted and by my preſent deed have confirmed to John*

John ſon of Adrian de London for his homage and ſervice the whole land of Brocham with all its appurtenances and a verge of land in Eſtbecheworth which was formerly Adam le Brabezun's with all its appurtenances viz. in paſtures in meadows in mills in waters in pools in free tenants and their ſervices in villains and their ſervices and cuſtoms in men and women in wood and plain and in all which belong to the aforeſaid land of Brocham and to the aforeſaid verge of land as the deeds of William de Warenne my father concerning both the lands viz. of Brocham and the aforeſaid verge do better and more fully ſhew. To have and to hold to the ſaid John and his heirs freely quietly peaceably honorably in fee and inheritance. Paying to me and my heirs ſixty ſhillings ſterling for the ſaid land of Brocham and certain gloves furred with gris or forty pence for the verge of land of Eſtbecheworth before named at three times of the year viz. at the purification of the bleſſed Mary twenty ſhillings and at Pentecoſt twenty ſhillings and at the feaſt of St. Michael twenty ſhillings and certain gloves furred with gris or forty pence for all ſervices and cuſtoms and all ſuits and demands. And for this grant and for the confirmation of this my preſent deed the aforeſaid John hath given me twenty pounds ſterling. And becauſe I will that this my grant and confirmation of my deed ſhall be good in law and durable I have ſtrengthened the preſent deed with the putting to of my ſeal. Theſe being witneſſes Sir Henry de la Mare Sir John de Wanthon Sir Peter de Aneſye Sir John de Abernun Sir Peter de Marevile William de Stutevil Ralph Clerk

of

of Eccleſhal at that time Seneſchal Thomas Cok Philip Talecurteys Gilbert de Colleh Roger le Fraunceys John de la Hale Robert Bonet William de la Hambrach Robert de Weſton Robert de la Dune and others. Done at London on the morrow of the Epiphany in the thirty eighth year of the reign of king Henry ſon of king John.

THE ſeal is of red wax. The expreſſion in the original, of *quaſdam cyrothecas furratas de gris*, I underſtand to be meant of a furr, highly eſteemed at that time; and that as much was to be given, as was equal to forty pence in value. Some take it to have been what the French call Vair. *Chaucer* has named it in the prologues of the *Canterbury Tales*, where deſcribing a proud monk, he ſais,

I ſee his ſleves purfiled at the hande
With Gris,* and that the finiſt in the lande.

IN one of the Harleian Mſs. No. 2074,† is an extract of a deed, wherein John earl of Warren, ſon of William earl of

* IN Bonham's edition of Chaucer, publiſhed in 1542, it is called *Grice*. See alſo in the Daunce of Machabree in Dugd. Monaſt. vol. III. p. 369, where the Cardinal maketh anſwer,

That he ſhall never hereafter clothed be
In griſe, nor ermine like unto his degree.

IN Thoroton's Antiq. of Nottinghamſhire, p. 258, *a furr of gris* is expreſsly called *a ſkin of gray furr*.

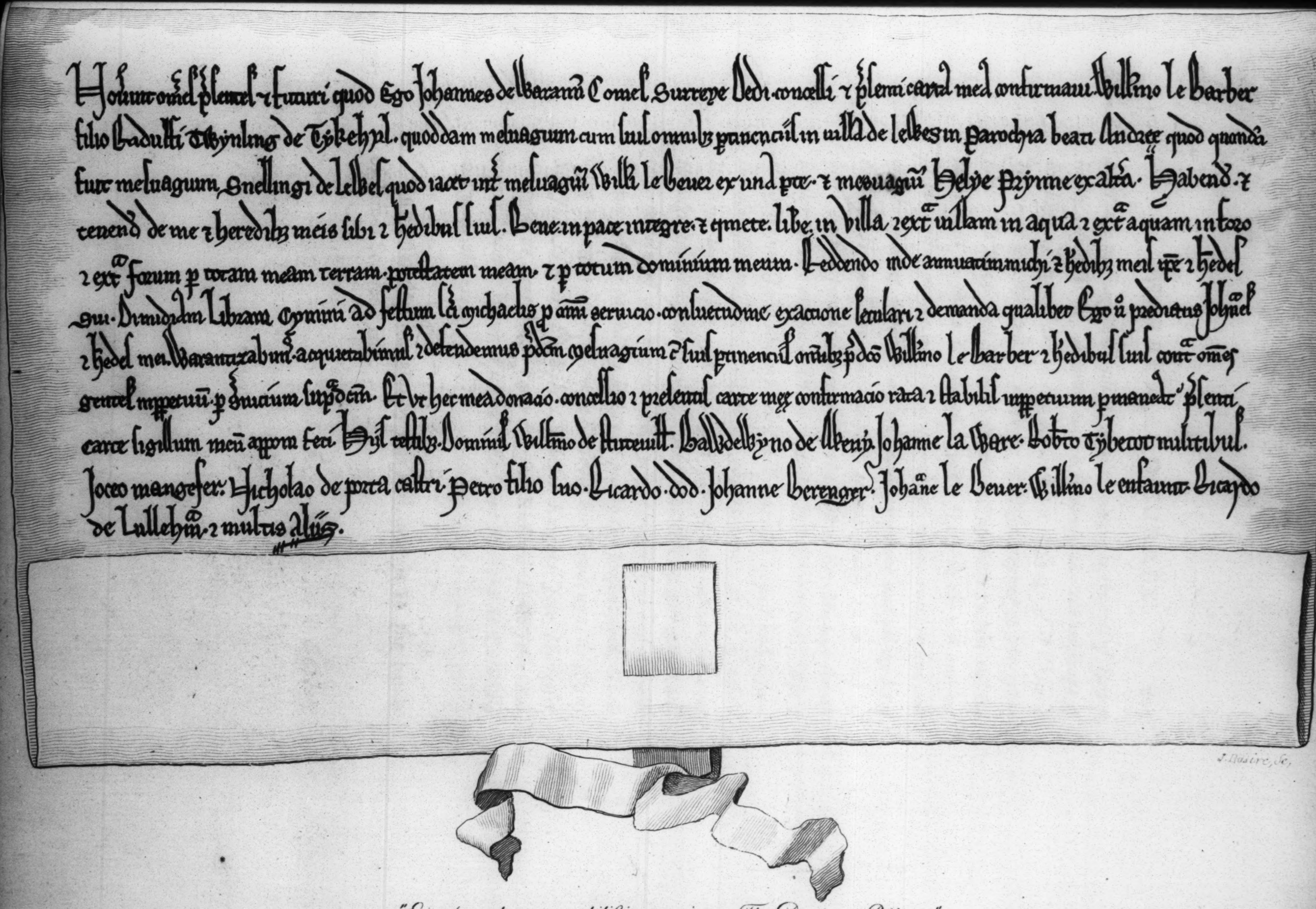
† Fol. 149.

Warren, gave for thirty two marks, to Dioniſia daughter of Richard de Barnaby, all the land with meſſuages, &c. which he bought of Robert ſon and heir of Ralph de Tebalby, in Bradwell. It was ſealed with yellow wax, appendant by a parchment label, on one ſide of which was the form of the ſaid earl on horſeback, armed in mail, his horſe all over covered with checks, and on his left arm, a ſhield of the ſame arms; in his right hand a ſword ready to derraigne the battle; on the other ſide of the ſeal, a ſhield of arms checky.

Also in a paper belonging to Sir George Warren, is the following. Robert ſon of Eudo de Teveleſby, by conſent of Dioniſia his wife, grants to Ralph their ſon, *all the conqueſt that he had gained by the ſtroke of war, in the court of the earl Warren at Kuningburk*, viz. ſeven oxgangs with tofts in Braithwell, one oxgang in Fiſhlake, and all his lands in Tadworth, doing ſervices due to the earl.

In the hands of lord Pelham, is an original grant of this earl, to one William le Barber, of a meſſuage in Lewes, which I was permitted to engrave, and of which the following is a tranſlation.

Know all men preſent and to come that I John de Warann earl of Surreye have given granted and by my preſent deed confirmed to William le Barber ſon of Ralph Twynling of Tykehyl a certain



Noverint omnes presentes ⁊ futuri quod Ego Johannes de Warenna Comes Surreye Dedi. concessi ⁊ presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo le Barber filio Radulfi Whyting de Tykehyl. quoddam mesuagium cum suis omnibus pertinenciis in villa de Lewes in Parochia beati Andree quod quondam fuit mesuagium Snellingi de Lewes quod iacet inter mesuagium Willelmi le Bever ex una parte ⁊ mesuagium Helye Prynne ex altera. Habendum ⁊ tenendum de me ⁊ heredibus meis sibi ⁊ heredibus suis. Bene in pace integre ⁊ quiete. libere in villa ⁊ extra villam in aqua ⁊ extra aquam in foro ⁊ extra forum per totam meam terram potestatem meam ⁊ per totum dominium meum. Reddendo inde annuatim michi ⁊ heredibus meis ipse ⁊ heredes sui. Dimidiam Libram Cymini ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio consuetudine exaccione seculari ⁊ demanda qualibet. Ego vero predictus Johannes ⁊ heredes mei Warantizabimus. acquietabimus ⁊ defendemus predictum mesuagium cum suis pertinenciis omnibus predicto Willelmo le Barber ⁊ heredibus suis contra omnes gentes imperpetuum per servicium supradictum. Et ut hec mea donacio. concessio ⁊ presentis carte mee confirmacio rata ⁊ stabilis imperpetuum permaneat presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus. Dominis Willelmo de Stutevill. Baldewyno de Akeny. Johanne la Were. Roberto Tybetot militibus. Joceo Mangefer. Nicholao de porta castri. Petro filio suo. Ricardo Dod. Johanne Berenger. Johanne le Bever. Willelmo le Enfaunt. Ricardo de Lullehm. ⁊ multis aliis.

J. Basire, Sc.

"Ex autographo penes nobilissimum virum Tho: Dominum Pelham."

Published as the Act directs, August 20th. 1785.

a certain meſſuage with all its appurtenances in the vill of Lewes in the pariſh of St. Andrew which formerly was the meſſuage of Snelling of Lewes which lies between the meſſuage of William le Bever on one ſide and the meſſuage of Helye Prynne on the other ſide. To have and to hold of me and my heirs to him and his heirs well in peace wholly and quietly freely in the vill and out of the vill in water and out of the water in the market and out of the market through all my land my power and all my legal right. He and his heirs paying thence yearly to me and my heirs half a pound of cummin at the feaſt of St. Michael for all ſecular ſervice cuſtom exaction and demand whatſoever. But I the aforeſaid John and my heirs will warrant acquit and defend the aforeſaid meſſuage with all its appurtenances to the aforeſaid William le Barber and his heirs againſt all nations for ever through the aforeſaid ſervice. And that this my gift grant and confirmation of my preſent deed may remain firm and durable forever I have cauſed my ſeal to be put to the preſent deed, Theſe being witneſſes Sir William de Stutevill Sir Bawdewyne de Akeny Sir John la Ware Sir Robert Tybetot Knights Joce Mangeſer Nicholas de Portcheſter Peter his ſon Richard Dod John Berenger John le Bever William le Enfaunt Richard de Lullebam and many others.

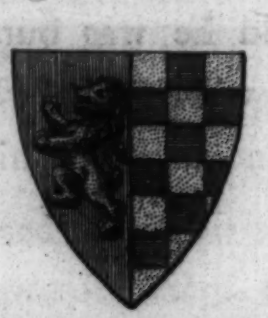
THE following was alſo by this earl, and is in the hands of James Scawen, Eſq.

Sciant preſentes et futuri quod ego Johannes comes Warrenn dedi conceſſi et hac preſenti carta mea confirmavi Bricio coco meo et Alicie uxori ſue totam terram de Fleynesford cum ſuis pert. quam Hugo de Fleynesford aliquando tenuit excepta terra quam Adam de la Watere tenuit quam quidem terram predictis Bricio et Alicie competent. eſcambire teneor ad valenciam ejuſdem. Habend. & tenend. eiſdem Bricio et Alicie et heredibus ſuis de corpore eorum procreatis dictam terram cum omnibus pert. ſuis de me & her. meis plene integre libere quiete et pacifice in pratis paſcuis & paſturis planis viis et ſemitis cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinibus ad dictam terram pertinentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim predicti Bricius et Alicia et heredes ſui michi et her. meis unam libram cymini in feſto Sancti Michaelis pro omni ſervicio conſuetudine ſeculari et demanda. Salvo forinſeco ſervicio quodcunque pertinet ad tantam terram Ego vero Johannes et heredes mei predictis Bricio et Alicie et heredibus ſuis dictam terram cum omnibus pert. ſuis ſicut predictum eſt contra omnes warrantizabimus et acquietabimus inperpetuum. Ut hec autem mea donacio conceſſio et hujus preſentis carte mee confirmacio robur obtineat eam ſigilli mei impreſſione roboravi. Hiis teſtibus Willo de Mare Baldin de Aquiny Willo de Stotavill Thoma de Poinge Petro de Aneſi Rad. de Horebir Milit. Gilberto de Colley Henrico de Holey Rogero Francis et multis aliis.

This earl, by his counteſs Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, had William, Eleanor, and Iſabel. William married

ried Joan* daughter of Robert de Vere earl of Oxford,† who bore *quarterly gules and or, in the firſt quarter a mullet argent.* With her he had the manors of Midingham in Bucks, Crawmerſh in Oxfordſhire, and Beſton in Norfolk, in frank marriage; as alſo the manors of Prittlewell, Tiburne, Wulfhamſtone, Nechamſted, and Ginges, and lands of ten pounds per annum in Ceſtreham. By her he had Alice, married in 1305 to Edmund Fitz Alan earl of Arundel, who bore *gules a lion rampant or.*

Warren — Vere.



Fitz Alan — Warren.

This match was brought about by means of the ſaid Edmund being the earl of Warren's ward, as appears from the following extract in Vincent's M. S. in the Herald's office, No. 3, marked with a croſs patee.‡ *Rex omnibus, &c. Sciatis quod conceſſimus dilecto, & fideli noſtro Johanni comiti Warrennæ,*

* Milles, p. 682, through miſtake calls her Avys.

† Leland in his Itin. vol. VI. p. 39, ſecond edit. is miſtaken, when he tells us that this Robert earl of Oxford had a daughter *Jane married to William erle Warine, of whom deſcendid John erle Warine*; for this William did not live to enjoy that title.

‡ P. 348.

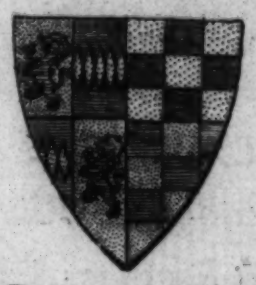
maritagium

maritagium heredum Ricardi comitis Arundell defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite infra ætatem, & in cuſtodia noſtra exiſt. &c. 27 Jan. pat. 30 Edw. I. part 1. m. 32. The ſaid William had alſo a ſon John, born after his father's death, who ſucceeded to his grandfather's titles and eſtate. William himſelf died in his father's life time, for being at a tournament at Croydon in Surrey, he unfortunately loſt his life there. Stowe,* ſais he was by the challenger intercepted, and cruelly ſlain. His death happened Dec. 15th, 1286, and he was buried before the high altar at Lewes. Joan his widow died Nov. 21, 1293, and was buried with her huſband under an high tomb.

* P. 203.

ELEANOR,

ELEANOR, daughter of the earl of Warren, was married firſt to Henry lord Percy,* and afterwards to the ſon of a Scotch earl. By the firſt of theſe huſbands ſhe had three ſons, William, John, and Henry, the two former of whom dying without iſſue, the noble family of Percy was continued by Henry the youngeſt, who was the perſon ſent by the earl of Warren into Scotland againſt Wallace, as already mentioned. Arms of Percy, *Quarterly, in 1ſt and 4th, or a lion rampant azure, 2d and 3d, azure five fuſills in feſs or.*†



Percy ⁓ Warren

ISABEL, ſiſter of Eleanor, was married about 1280, to John de Baliol, afterwards king of Scots, whoſe arms were *gules an orle argent*. This match was ſo pleaſing to king Edward, that he gave the earl of Warren full three years reſpite, for the payment of the fine exacted for his aſſault on lord Zouche. Though there is the authority of Dugdale, and ſeveral other authors, both printed and manuſcript, for calling the earl's youngeſt daughter Iſabel; yet in *Leland's Collectanea*‡ are theſe words, taken out of the genealogy of the king of Scots; *John de Baillioll toke to wife Johan,*

Baliol ⁓ Warren

* Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 272.

† ON one of the great octagon towers at Alnwick caſtle, erected about 1350, by the ſecond lord Percy of Alnwick, are the arms of Warren amongſt ſeveral others.

‡ Vol. I. p. 206.

doughter

doughter of Seir de Warrenna, and got of her a ſunne namid Edwarde.

ALICE counteſs of Warren, according to Matthew Paris,* died in 1256; the Regiſter of Lewes however ſais, that ſhe died not till 1290, *Domina Aleſia Comitiſſa Surregie ſoror uterina Henrici tertii Regis Anglie uxor Johannis primi obiit V. Idus Februar. anno grat. Millimo CCLXXXX. & anno XIV. ante virum ſuum.*† And on this authority, *Vincent*, in his *Reply to Brooke*,‡ and *Dugdale*, in his *Baronage*,‖ have aſſerted the ſame. But ſee this ſtated under the Warrens of Poynton; as alſo an account of a ſecond match (as ſuppoſed) of this earl, with a daughter of lord Mowbray.

* P. 793.

† IT is added in the ſame regiſter *Jacet coram magno altari Lewen. ſub una petra marmorea & ſculpta in modum unius draconis producentis ramum ex ore ſuo.*

‡ P. 524. ‖ Vol. I. p. 80.

END *of* VOL. I.

Ex Aspilogia J. Anstis. M.S. in Bibliotheca Tho. Astle Arm.

N°. I.

N°. 560

N°. 561.

N°. 236.

N°. 236. Sigil: I. Com: Warren: et Surr.

N°. 561. Sigil: Isabellæ Comitissæ Warren:

N°. 560. Sigil: Hamelini Com: Warren:

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Ex Aspilogiâ Joh.: Car: Brooke, Arm: de Colleg: Armor: M.S.: Vol: 1.

N°. II.

N°. 33

N°. 44

N°. 39

N°. 35

N°. 45

N°. 38

N°. 33 *Sig: J: Com: Warren: & Surr:*

N°. 38 *Sig: ejusd: Comitis.*

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N°. 44 *Sig: Joannæ Comitissæ Warren.*

N°. 45 *Sig: Hamelini Com: Warren:*

N°. 35 *Sig: Walleranni, Com: Wigorniæ, fil:*
Isabellæ uxor: Willi Com: Warren:

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N°. III.

N°.46

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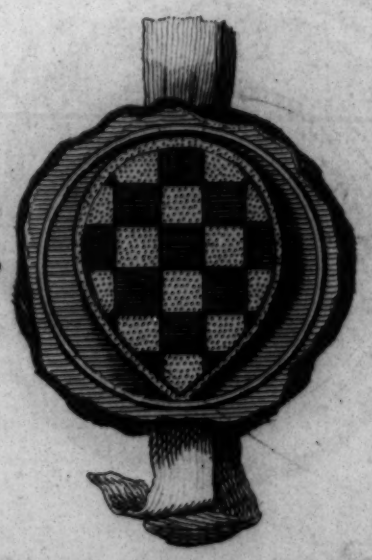
N°.50



N°.51

N°.46: *Sig: Rog: Bigot, Com: Norfolciæ, Marit: Isabel: fil: Hamelin: Plantag: Com: Warren.*
N°. 47: *Sig: Ricī Com: Arundel: & Surr: fil & hær: Aliciæ, Soror: & hær: Johīs ultim: Com: Warren.*
N°.48: *Sig: Ricī de Warren: fil: noth: Johīs Reg: Angl: ex filiâ Witti Com: Warren: Sexti.*
N°.49: *Sig: Aliciæ, Soror: & Hær: Johīs Com: Warren: & Surr: & ux: Edm^i Com: de Arundel.*
N°.50.51: *Sig: Famil: Warren: ignot:.*

Basire sculp.

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1788.

Ex Aspilogiâ I:C: Brooke, Arm. de Coll. Arm.

N°. IV.

N°. 1.

N°. 2.

N°. 3.

N°. 4.

N°. 5.

N°. 6.

N°. 1. *Sig: Johis Mowbray, Ducis Norfolciæ.*

N°. 2. *Sig: Nich: de Eton, Mil: Dñi de Stockport.*

N°. 3. *Sig: Elenæ, ux: 2.dæ Rob.ti de Stockport, Mil:*

N°. 4. *Sig: Johis de Montealto, marit: 2.di dcæ Elenæ.*

N°. 5. *Sig: Commune Burgi de Lewys, ex orig: sigillo.*

N°. 6. *Sig: Commune Prioratus Sancte Crucis de Reygate, ex: orig: cartâ penes Ric: Barnes de Reygate, Arm.*

Published as the Act directs, August 20th 1785.

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